S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
GENERAL NEWSPAPER REFERENCES.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

GENERAL NEWSPAPER REFERENCES.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. SUBJECT HEADINGS.

Book References.
General.
ANZUS.
Army Days.
Cemetery.
Centennial
Chapel.
Child Care.
Closing of.
Crissy Field.
Fence.
Fire Dept./Fire.
Flagpole.
Golden Gate Nat'l Rec Area.
Homesite Site Proposed.
Hospital Site.
Housing.
Land.
Mural.
Museum.
Mutiny Case.
Officers' Club.
Open House.
Protests.
Sale of.
S.F. State College.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. SUBJECT HEADINGS. (cont) 2

Sixth Army.
Springs.
Spy.
Statue (End of the Trail)
see under S.F. Monuments.
Thirtieth A my
Three sixty third Infantry.
Trees.
United Nations Site.

Presidio. Original boundary marked by bronze tablets by DAR.

S.F. Chronicle Nov.27,1928,p.6

SAN FRANCISCO THAYER

Presidio.

"Sunday on the Presidio"
The Argonaut, March 27, 1880, p.5, c.3

Presidio. Post trader. replaced by Canteen.?

"Western Soldier", Aug. 1891, p.8

Presidio. 1954

1. - 50 years of change.
SF Chronicle, June 19,1954 p12,c3

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

Presidio. Old Pier. Demolished. 1956.

1. Old Pier at Presidio being demolished.
S.F. Examiner, Nov. 19, 1956, sect.II,p.6

S.F. Clippings, vol.7, p.53

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

Presidio - Chaplains' Section

Chaplains' Center to be set up at Presidio
S.F. Examiner: Aug. 24, 1957 Sec.I p.9

S.F. Clippings: Miscellaneous

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVELER

Presidio. School buses. 1958

1. Presidio to drop school buses.
S.F. Chronicle, Nov. 22, 1958, p.2, c.2

PRESIDIO. JET RUNWAY.

1. Army plans jet runway for presidio.
S.F. Chronicle, Jan. 15, 1959, p.1, c.2

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVEL

Presidio. 1963

1. Eastern planner likes S.F.
News-Call Bulletin, Jan. 30, 1963, p.4, c.3

2. New U.S. capital in the presidio.
News-Call Bulletin, p.14, c.1 Jan. 29, 1963

3. Go-slow on Presidio park plan.
Chron. Feb. 1, 1963, p.2, c.1

Presidio. "Save the Presidio Group"

1. Fights over battle plans.
   Chron. Feb. 13, 1963, p.2, c.1

2. Presidio Society's status quo forces win.
   Chron. Feb. 14, 1963, p.4, c. 4

Presidio

S.F. will oppose bill introduced by Eugene McAteer, calling for State survey of the Presidio.
S.F. Chron., Feb. 16, 1963, p.2, c.5

Presidio. Official Landmark.

1. Presidio is here to stay, an official landmark.
   Chron. Feb. 26, 1963, p.4, c.1

Presidio
   Presidio salute. Memorial Day, 1964. Bay area honors its war dead.
Chron May 31, 1964 P.1A, C.1

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC

Presidio
Could be a campus.
News Call Mar 30, 1965 P.1, C.5

Keep the army at the Presidio.
Exam April 1, 1965 P.38 C.1

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

Presidio Plan
Plan for the Presidio. By Tom Ross.
S.F. Progress July 21-22, 1965 P.5 C.1

Presidio Plans
Old Lombard Gate to be "backdoor".
Exam Aug 19, 1965 P.7 C.1

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

Presidio Gates
Closed.
Exam Sept 13, 1965 P.62 C.3

PRESIDIO GATES CLOSED

The Presidio's Lombard Street entrance will be closed for approximately two weeks beginning Wednesday during site preparation work for the new Letterman General Hospital.

Traffic will be rerouted the recently widened Gorgas Gate two blocks south of Lombard.

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

Presidio
Job shift.
Chron Feb 17, 1966 P.9 C.6

Presidio Job Shift

CCCCA PAGE
Thursday, Feb. 17, 1
SAN FRANCISCO
CHRONICLE

Some 300 jobs now being handled by Army personnel at the Presidio will be taken over by civilians by the end of 1966, it was announced yesterday.

Lieutenant General J. L. Richardson, Sixth Army commander, said the changeover is in response to a Defense Department directive. Throughout the entire Army, a total of 28,500 military positions will be converted to civilian job billets at posts in both the United States and overseas.

Military personnel replaced by civilians will be signed to fill vacancies c ed as a result of Army e sion brought about by Vietnam war.

Presidio.

"Inside the Presidio Wall"

San Francisco Magazine, August 1966, p.18-

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVEL
[redacted]

Presidio
$275,000 award to twin girls burned in Presidio.
(Karen and Elga Jauch)
Exam Aug 31, 1966 p.1 c.6

Presidio
In ward-bound ship Suan, of Liberian registry, went aground just off the Presidio at 6 a.m. The ship managed to back clear under its own power but then anchored and waited for the fog to lift.
Exam Jan 16, 1967 p.4 c.4

Presidio

S.F. Progress May 31, 1967 p.15 c.8

INDIAN WARS
During the 1870's and 80's the Presidio of San Francisco was the headquarters from which many campaigns of the Indian Wars were directed.

Presidio. Military goof

1. Joe Smith, 18 months logging
   Chron. Nov. 15, 1967, p. 1, c. 5

Presidio. Bomb.

1. Bomb found in Presidio - close call - 7 minutes.
   Chron. Jan. 14, 1969. p. 32. c. 8.

Presidio. Research Center.

1. Coming: a Presidio research center.
   Exam. Chron. Mar. 9, 1969. p. 30. c. 1.

Presidio. Salute for Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

1. The City joins in mourning.
   April 1, 1969. (Chron.) p. 14. c. 7.

Presidio. Stockade.

1. Inside the presidio stockade.
   Chron. April 11, 1969, p.9, c.1

2. Presidio stockade meets army rules, tour shows.
   Exam. Apr. 11, 1969, p.15, c.1

Presidio. Barrack restoration.

1. Presidio fixing up barracks.
   Exam. Aug. 22, 1969, p.3, c.6

Presidio. Sewage.

1. Pentagon mum on city's Presidio sewage plans.
   Exam. Oct. 31, 1969, p.13, c.1

Presidio. Halt all construction plans.

1. Presidio building foes: Swamp Nixon.
   Exam. Mar. 3, 1970. p. 6. c. 4.
2. Construction at Presidio sidetracked.
   Chron. Mar. 5, 1970. p. 2. c. 5.
3. Not out to 'butcher' Presidio--Larsen.
   Exam. Chron. Mar. 8, 1970. p. 6. c. 1.
4. 'Walter Reed West' for the Presidio.
   Exam. Mar. 12, 1970. p. 1. c. 4.

Presidio.

"Battle of the Presidio."
San Francisco Magazine, Oct. 1970, p.24-

Presidio. The Threats to the Presidio.

1. U. S. Park Plan: Presidio to Pt. Reyes.
   Exam. Feb. 24, 1971. p. 1. c. 1.
2. The Threats to the Presidio.
   Exam. Feb. 24, 1971. p. 36. c. 1. (Editorial).

Presidio. Bike path approved.

1. 6th Army yields 1-1/4 mile for bike path.
   Chron. Mar. 19, 1971. p. 3. c. 7.

Presidio. Construction funds asked for 1972.

1. Ask $10.5 million for the Presidio.
Exam. Mar. 31, 1971. p.14. c. 1.

Presidio. Stanley Larsen, Lt. Gen. goes to Hawaii.

1. Presidio adieu to General--take up position in Hawaii
Exam. July 12, 1971. p.13. c. 5.

Districts. Presidio.

1. 2 views on planning for Presidio
Exam. June 16, 1972. p.10. c.3.

S.F. Presidio. Post Exchange.

1. Uncle Sam's latest shopping wonderland.
Exam. Dec. 11, 1972, p.52, c.5

Presidio.
1. San Francisco at your feet: a close look at the Presidio
Exam. &Chron. Sunday Punch Feb. 11, 1973. p.6.

Districts, Presidio. Mail Center.
1. Mail Center at Presidio is burned
Chron, Feb. 24, 1973. p.2.c.4.

Presidio. Personnel.

Presidio drops jobs trying to break even
Exam. Feb. 24, 1975. p.3.c.3.

Districts. Presidio.

San Francisco at Your Feet...the six cannons of the Presidio
Exam. & Chron. Sept. 26, 1976. p.6.c.2.

Presidio. Log Cabin.

Male go-go show at the Presidio
Chron. Mar. 30, 1977. p.4.c.1.

S.F. Presidio. Ecology trail.

1. Into the mysterious forest.
West Bay (S.F. Progress) Apr. 10, 1977, p.5

Presidio. Forests.

Presidio's 5-year plan to save the forests
Chron. Nov. 25, 1977. p.2.c.1.

S.F. Presidio. Park

1. Going public with the Presidio.
San Francisco Magazine April 1978, p.48-

Presidio. Job Cuts.

Burton plans to challenge Army's Presidio cuts
Exam. Sept. 26, 1978. p.4.c.1.

S.F. Presidio. Sham Battle

American History Illustrated, Oct. 1978

R 225554

PRESIDIO. LAIR

New life for Presidio's LAIR
Exam. Feb. 12, 1980. p.4.c.1.

PRESIDIO. MASTER PLAN

1. Plans for some reasonable changes at the Presidio.
Exam. May 9, 1980, p.9c1

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

The Presidio: a kind of military oasis in The City.
Exam. Dec. 2, 1981, p.zA-1.

S.F. Presidio.

1. Guarding the Presidio (Dick Nolan)
Exam. & Chron. July 25, 1982, p.B9c1

S.F. Presidio. Armory.

1. Armory plans found in raid.
Exam. Aug. 10, 1982, p.1c5

PRESIDO.

House kills off threat to Presidio open space
Exam Aug 12,1982 p.B1, c.2

The Presidio: Key action now being considered
by Congress. SF Progress Aug. 13,1982 p.A1, c
c1

PRESIDO. 'Operation Flypaper'

Presidio traffic crackdown is driving the
courthouse crazy. Exam Dec 5,1982 p.B1, c.1

Military may end Presidio traffic project
Exam Dec 10,1982 p.D4, c.1

PRESIDIO.

Presidio closes Marina gate (during weekday starting April 1
SFProgress Mar. 20,1983 p.A2 work hours. 5:30a
c.4 to 4:30 pm)

S.F. Presidio. Plans of.

Southern Calif. Quarterly, Spring 1983, p.71-

S.F.'s Presidio: Historic post is guardian of tradition.
L.A. Times, Oct. 20, 1983.

R 005129

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

Army readiness shakeup hits Presidio.
Prog. Sep 12, 1984, p.A1.c.1.

Presidio sewer job to resume: Army goof resolved.
Chron. April 12, 1986, p.7.c.1.

EPA, Presidio agree on handling of PCB.
Chron. June 19, 1986, p.33.c.3.

Army'll unveil new plans for Presidio.
Prog. Oct. 1, 1986, p.A1.c.3.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

6 of Bay Area's military heroes honored at Presidio.
Chron. Nov. 13, 1986, p.9.c.1.

Private charged with slaying Presidio officer. (see
Crime, Murders. 1980s.). Exam. Jan. 2, 1987, p.A-18.

Presidio worker denies he molested. (Gary Willard
Hambright). Chron. Jan. 7, 1987, p.5.c.1.

Presidio sewer job to resume: Army goof resolved.
Chron. April 12, 1986, p.7.c.1.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

EPA, Presidio agree on handling of PCB.
Chron. June 19, 1986, p.33.c.3.

Army'll unveil new plans for Presidio.
Prog. Oct. 1, 1986, p.A1.c.3.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. ANZUS.

US., Australia to talk defense in S.F. parley.
Exam. Aug. 9, 1986, p.A-4.c.1.

~~Shultz~~ Shultz, Aussies begin tough talks in S.F.
Chron. Aug. 11, 1986, p.9.c.3.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. ARMY DAYS.

'Army Days' celebration opens tomorrow in S.F.
Chron. April 2, 1986, p.58.c.3.

S.F. tries 'Quake Stew' again: Army Days celebration.
Chron. April 5, 1986, p.13.c.1.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. ARMY DAYS. 1987.

The Bay Area celebrates Army Days.
Chron. Apr. 1, 1987, p.22.c.3.

Presidio. Cemetery. National

See

Cemeteries. National Cemetery (Presidio)

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS rcs MAR 27 1950

Presidio. Centennial celebration. 1947 (1)

1- To celebrate centennial*
S.F.Chronicle: March 9,1947 p.13,c.8
S.F.Examiner: March 9,1947 p.15,c.5

2- Presidio becomes a centenarian (editorial)
S.F.Chronicle: March 10,1947 p.12

3- Program will fete capture by U.S.
S.F.Examiner: March 10,1947 p.12,c.1

4- Celebration ... S.F.Chronicle:March 11,1947 p.3,c.1

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* Tuesday, March 11,1947

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS rcs APR 14 1947

Presidio. Centennial celebration.1947 (2)

5- Presidio host to 10,000 in observance of centennial.
S.F.Chronicle: March 12,1947 p.5,c.1

6- Honors paid at fete.
S.F.Examiner: March 12,1947 p.3,c.6

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS rcs APR 15 1947

PRESIDIO. [illegible] CHAPEL

See 780.2 Sch63e p.416

PRESIDIO. Chapel, Catholic

1. 171st anniversary; mark founding of first chapel in S.F. Presidio
Catholic Monitor: Oct.3,1947

SAME : S.F.Clippings. vol. 5,p.33

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVE

FCS

DEC - 1947

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. CHILD CARE.

Child center at Presidio OKd.
Chron. April 10, 1986, p.28.c.1.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. CHILD CARE.
Presidio of S.F. Day Care Center

1. FBI enters presidio molest case.
Chron. Aug. 10, 1987, p.1c1

Molestings at Presidio: Classic textbook case?
Exam. Aug. 16, 1987, p.A-1.c.2.

Presidio's molestation case grows.
Exam. Aug. 26, 1987, p.B-1.c.1.

Presidio suspect indicted in molestation of 10 children. Exam. Oct. 1, 1987, p.A-1.c.2.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. CHILD CARE.

New twist in Presidio molestings.
Chron. OCt. 30, 1987, p.A1.c.1.

Presidio Satanist a scary enigma to observers.
Exam. Nov. 2, 1987, p.B-1.c.1.

Parents protest closing of Presidio day-care site.
Exam. Nov. 17, 1987, p.B-1.c.5.

Presidio child center may reopen next month.
Exam. Nov. 26, 1987, p.B-3.c.4.

(1)

Presidio. Fence erected. 1952

1. Battle over fence ordered by General [Swing] rages at Presidio; plants, parks "ruined"
   S.F.Examiner, Jan.11,1952 p.1,c4
2. Sp its fence battle still raging; neighbors and army brass far from agreement.
   S.F.Examiner, Jan.12,1952 p.1,c4
3. Fence foes fear war is spreading; believe general plans new barrier on Pacific avenue
   S.F.Examiner, Jan.13,1952 p.1,c3
4. Swing balks questions on fence plans; "keep on wondering" he advises... S.F.Exam,Jan.14,1952 p.3,c1

rcs

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

(2)

Presidio. Fence erected. 1952

5. The general still fences (editorial)
   S.F.Examiner, Jan.14,1952 p.24
6. Fence going up... S.F.Exam, Jan.15,1952 p.3,c1
7. Mayor (Robinson) aids fence fight...
   S.F.Examiner, Jan.16,1952 p.1,c2
8. Fence will be discussed. S.F.Exam, Jan.17,1952 p.9,c6
9. Talks slated. S.F.Examiner, Jan.17,1952 p.1,c3
10. Sixth Army stands behind its new fence.
    S.F.Chronicle, Jan.18,1952 p.13,c2
11. Pentagon backs Swing.. S.F.Exam,Jan.18,1952 p.1,c4
12. Picture of fence in question.
    S.F.Exam, Jan.18,1952
    p3

rcs JAN 2 5 1952

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

(3)

Presidio. Fence erected. 1952

13. Mayor [Robinson] quits Presidio fence fight
S.F. Chro, Jan.23,1952 p.3,c1

SEP 1 1952

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

S.F. PRESIDIO. FIRE DEPT.
S.F. News Letter, Jan. 29,1916,p.21

Major-General Franklin Bell, in command of the Western Division, has approved of a system of fire protection, outlined by Fire Chief Murphy, of the San Francisco department, for the Presidio Military Reservation, and recommendations have been forwarded to the War Department at Washington. The plans embrace a modern equipment of fire fighting apparatus, including the installation of cisterns and fire alarm boxes.

Presidio. Fire. 1951

1. Two babies are burned to death as fire sweeps
★ Presidio home; mother fights way out of blazing bedroom. Infants are trapped; third child is saved. S.F.Chro: May 14,1951 p.1,
S.F.Examiner, May 14,1951 p.1,c1
2. Fire victims gain. S.F.Exam. May 15,1951 p.18,c3

★Mrs. Burns, wife of Capt. Ellus G.Burns

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

rcs

MAY 25 1951

Presidio. Fire. 1951

Army authorities said the fire was the most disastrous since the Presidio blaze in which the wife and three children of General Pershing perished on August 26, 1915.

It was a similar tragedy in several respects. On that occasion, General Pershing's son Warren, then 6, was the only other surviving member of the family. The general was in Texas.

S.F.Examiner
May 14,1951 p.3,c2
paragraph 2

JUN 16 1951

rcs

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVE

Presidio. Fire. 1953

1. Huge fire in Presidio; $250,000 damage to housing
   S.F. Chronicle, March 18,1953 p.1,c4
2. $250,000 fire hits Presidio housing units; lack of water handicaps city, Army crews fighting blaze
   S.F.Examiner, March 18,1953 p.1c1
3. Dry hydrants at Presidio, chief says
   S.F.Chronicle, March 19,1953 p.1,c4
4. Fire laid to blunder; "economy" on water supply
   S.F.Examiner, March 19,1953 p.1,c3
5. Presidio fire (editorial)
   S.F.Examiner, March 27 1953 p.34

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVE

rcs

S.F. Presidio. Fire.

1. A $25,000 fire at Presidio.
   Chron. Dec. 26, 1973, p.3, c.8

Presidio. Flagpole. 1951

1. Presidio gets City's biggest flagpole
   S.F. News: May 26, 1951 p.15
   [picutre and brief descriptive note]

SAME: S.F. Clippings. vol.5, p.13

rcs

SEP 27 1951

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVE

Presidio.
Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

1. Pastoral Presidio in Gate recreation area?
   SF Progress. May 21, 1971. p. 1. c. 1.
2. Board OK for huge S. F. Park--federal plan.
   Chron. May 25, 1971. p. 4. c. 6.
3. Morton, Int. Secretary, talks of big park plan.
   Chron. May 26, 1971. p .7. c. 1.
4. Bay front park plan vetoed by Alioto.
   Exam. June 4, 1971. p. 21. c. 6.

Presidio.
Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

1. SPUR j oins in on Prsidion land--Alioto-opposed.
   Exam. June 11, 1971. p. 6. c. 7.
2. Alioto Park plan veto is criticized.
   Chron. June 12, 1971. p. 4. c. 4.
3. National park plan--will it survive veto?
   SF Progress. June 16, 1971. p. 1. c. 5.
4. Alioto veto stands on coastal park.
   Chron. June 30, 1971. p. 2. c. 1.
5. Cranston's bill for making Presidio a park.
   Exam. July 21, 1971. p. 20. c. 1.

Presidio.
Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

1. Coastal park plans go ahead in Washington.
   SF Progress. July 2, 1971. p. 1 c. 4.

Presidio.
GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

1. Ammo dump plan told.
   Exam. May 11, 1972. p. 5. c. 1.

PRESIDIO. GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.
also
See PARKS. GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL REC. AREA

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(1)

Presidio. Homesite proposed. 1946

1- Leaders hail plan to open Presidio as new homesite; planning commissioners foresee dream city.
S.F.Examiner: Dec.9,1946 p.1,c.1

2- Market St.Assn. indorses Presidio plan
S.F.Examiner: Dec.9,1946 p.2,c6

3- City seeks Presidio if UN rejects it.
S.F.Chronicle: Dec.10,1946 p.8,c.1

4- Colonel urges moving army
S.F.Examiner: Dec.10,1946 p.6,c.3

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS rcs DEC 1[illegible] 1946

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(2)

Presidio. Homesite proposed. 1946

5- Supervisor's resolution urges Presidio release
S.F.Examiner: Dec.10,1946 p.6,c.1

6- Plan mapped to open famed Fort for homes
S.F.Examiner: Dec.10,1946 p.6,c.4

7- Lapham told of Presidio homes plan
S.F. Chronicle: Dec.11,1946 p.15,c.3

8- Gen. Arnold backs Presidio for homes
S.F.Examiner: Dec. 12,1946 p.1,c.6

9- Lapham says city should plan moves, not act too hastily. S.F.Chro: Dec.17,1946 p.1,c.4

10-Supervisors group votes to urge Presidio release.
S.F.Chronicle
Dec 18,1946 p.12c3 rcs SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

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(3)

Presidio. Homesite proposed. 1946

11- S.F. to ask for Presidio home sites
S.F.Chronicle: Dec.24,1946 p.9,c.5

12 - Presidio area survey asked Patterson
(Robt.P.Patterson,Sec.of War)
S.F.Examiner: Jan.11,1947 p.1,c.3

13- Army to study Presidio bid; Havenner says Patterson has agreed to S.F.request
S.F.Examiner: Jan.12,1947 p.13,c.2

14- Data asked on nonmilitary use of the Presidio. S.F.Chronicle:Jan.13,1947 p.3,c2

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS rcs JAN 18 1947

Presidio. Housing project. Taxation of
[Babers Beach housing project] 1953

1. City maps fight to tax new Presidio housing
S.F. Examiner, April 1,1953 p.4,c1

2. Housing rush despite tax question.
S.F. Examiner, June 22,1953 p8,c5

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

Presidio. Hospital site. 1931

1. Hospital site for veterans hit; Mrs. Kahn cites danger of war office abandoning reservation if building is erected.
S.F.Examiner: April 11,1931. p.13,c.3

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS rcs JAN 11 1947

(5)

Presidio. Homesite proposed. 1946-47

19- City hopes for Presidio acreage dimmed
S.F.Chronicle: Feb.7,1947 p.15,c.4

20- Plans for new hospital peril Presidio home site. S.F.Examiner: Feb.7,1947 p.5,c.6

21- City land trade proposed to get home sites in Presidio. S.F.Examiner:Feb.18,1947 p.13,c7

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS FEB 15 1947

(4)

Presidio. Homesite proposed. 1946-47

15-Future use of Presidio; Army won't give up entire area; agrees to housing study
S.F.Chronicle: Jan.14,1947 p.1,c.4

16- Presidio area release under study by army; transfer of southern 300 acre plot given attention.
S.F.Examiner: Jan.21,1947 p.4,c.1

17- Supervisors ask Presidio Study
S.F.Examiner: Jan.21,1947 p.10,c.4

18- Home survey OK'd; Army agrees to preliminary study... S.F.Examiner: Feb.4,1947 p.7,c.8

rcs FEB 10 1947
SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

Presidio. National Cemetery

see

Cemeteries. National Cemetery (Presidio)

MAR 1 1950
rcs
SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

Presidio. Officers' Club. 1934

1. Club dedication today recalls old romance
(Concepcion Arguello)
S.F.Chronicle: Sep.6, 1934 p.22,c1

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

Presidio Officers' Club

1. $1 million ballroom for Presidio Officers' club
   Chron. July 29, 1972. p.2.c.5.

Presidio. Open House. 1948

1. Army day observance: Presidio will be host-
   S.F.Chronicle: April 6,1948 p.5,c1
2. Army shows activities,equipment here today
   S.F.Examiner: April 6,1948 p.3,c5
3. Thousands crowd Presidio ...
   S.F.Chronicle: Apr.7,1948 p.1,c2; p.5,c.1

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS rcs APR 10 1948

PRESIDIO. Open House. 1948

Army to Hold Open House

S.F. Examiner

Public Invited to Visit-
Presidio April 6
Main Gate Open p.17

San Francisco's Presidio, headquarters for General Mark Clark's 6th Army, will turn itself inside out for the public during "open house day" ceremonies on Army Day, April 6.

In a blanket invitation to the public to visit his headquarters, General Clark yesterday stressed that visitors would, in reality, be inspecting their own properties

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS rcs MAR 20 1948

Presidio Sale of (see also CLOSING OF) San Francisco 1961

Card I

1. Why Army Wants to Keep Presidio
SF Examiner July 3, 1961 p 4

2. New rumors on Preside.. Mayor acts.
S.F.Chronicle, Aug.1, 1961, p.1, c.2

3. Keep the Presidio Zirpoli Pleads
SF Examiner, October 10, 1961 p 10 c 6

4. Presidio's cost as park asked
SF Chron 10-18-61 p 3

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

Presidio San Francisco 1961

Card II

5. A plan for housing in the Presidio
SF Chron Aug 25, 1961 p 1 c 4

6. Presidio National Park Plan
SF Exam 10-24-61, p 1 c 2

7. How--About the Presidio?
SF Exam 10-25-61 p 1 c 3

8. Mayor Has to Shift Tune on Presidio
SF Exam 10-27-61 p 7 c 1

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

Presidio, Sale of San Francisco 1961

Card III

9. High Cost Dampens Hope for Presidio City Park
SF Chron 10-28-61 p 5 c 1

10. Presidio Won't Close, Fay Says
SF Chron, 10-28-61 p 5 c 4

11. SF Tells JFK: Save Presidio
SF Examiner, 10-31-61 p 16 c 6

12. Presidio Land Worth $76,500,000
SF Examiner 11-3-61 p 8 c 6

13. Presidio Verdict in 3 months
SF Chron 11-30-61 p 24 c 4

14. No Decision on Presidio
SF Examiner, 11-30-61 p 7 c 4

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

Presidio, Sale of 1962

Card IV

15. Army to Retain Base at Presidio
SF Chron 3-7-62 p 4 c 6

16. Army May Go, Warning on Presidio
SF Examiner 6-12-62 p 1 c 2

SF Trays

Presidio. Sale of.

1. Sale of Presidio remote.
SF Progress. July 30, 1969. p.18. c.1.

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(1)

Presidio. S.F.State College. 1947

1- Plan to move S.F.College to Presidio urged; Lapham plans conference.
S.F.Examiner: March 17,1947 p.17,c.3
2-Supervisors consider proposal for 150-acre campus on Army land.
S.F.Chronicle: March 18,1947 p.16,c.7
3- Legislature asks new college site; both houses seek land on Presidio
S.F.Examiner: March 18,1947 p.34, c.3
4- College,housing not part of Presidio's future
S.F.Chronicle: March 19,1947 p.26,c.3

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS rcs MAR 15 1947

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(2)

Presidio. S.F. State College. 1947

5-Lapham urges military end duplication,release land. S.F.Chro: March 20,1947 p.15,c.7
6- Truth about Army's need for the Presidio (editorial) S.F.Examiner:March 21,1947 p.18

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS rcs MAY 3 1947

Presidio. Sixth Army Commander.

1. 6th Army under new command.
Exam. July 7, 1967, p.54, c.1

Presidio. New commander for 6th army.

1. Gen. Alexander D. Surles new C. O.
Exam. July 16, 1971. p. 16. c. 1.

Presidio. Springs. 1776-1923

*628.1 S.F. Water. Oct.1923. v.1, p.7-
Sp82s "Water for the Presidio, 1776-1923" By the late George S. Gillis, Lieut. Col., Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A.

[Numerous small springs found in west cantonment of Presidio]

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

Presidio. Spy, Union (female)

see California Biographies trays under

Cushman, Pauline. (Union Spy)

TRAYS RCS

Presidio. Statues. End of the trail

See SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

MONUMENTS. End of the trail

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS RCS AUG 25 1965

Presidio. Streets in

see

STREETS. Presidio

S.F. STREETS rcs FEB 8 1951

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. 30TH INFANTRY.

Finally, a flag for S.F.'s own 30th Infantry.
Prog. April 9, 1986, p.A18.c.1. (see vert file)

917.3 H184: 215-221.

PRESIDIO. 363rd ~~Regiment~~ Infantry ~~Regiment~~
"San Francisco's Own" (formed at Camp Lewis WA 1917)

History and full description of: See DISTRICTS PRESIDIO vertical file.

Quotation from Welcome Home booklet in file:

" The original enlisted personnel of the Regiment was composed of men inducted into the service from Central and Northern California counties and a majority of these came from San Francisco, which cause the Regiment to be named 'San Francisco's Own'."

S.F. Presidio. Eucalyptus Trees.

San Francisco Real Estate Circular, April 1895, p.4

Presidio. Save trees.

1. A parade to save Presidio's trees.
   Chron. Feb. 6, 1970. p. 2. c. 3.
2. 500 turn out to 'save the Presidio'.
   Chron. Feb. 10, 1970. p. 3. c. 6.

Presidio. Tree war.

1. Citizen group suspicious--truce in tree war.
   Exam. Feb. 14, 1970. p. 5. c. 1.

Presidio. Trees.

300 Presidio trees to get the ax
Exam. July 26, 1978. p.A.1.c.3.

PRESIDIO. United Nations Site. 1946
(Site Committee arrives)

1. Site group narrows filed to Presidio and Crystal Springs.
   S.F. Chro: Nov.22,1946 p.1,c.2
2. Presidio "marvelous"... S.F.Chro:Nov.25,1946 p.1,c.1

rcs

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVE

(1)

PRESIDIO. United Nations Site. 1946

1. UN delegates reported interested in S.F. Presidio...
   S.F.Chronicle: Nov.9,1946 p.4,c.2
2. UN and the Presidio; Pres. Truman tells Grady (Henry F) donation of S.F.site is being studied by army
   S.F.Chronicle: Nov.28,1946 p.6,c.6
3. No word as yet: S.F. hopes still hinge on the army
   S.F.Chronicle: Nov.29,1946 p.5,c.1
4. Presidio reported approved by U.S.Army and UN comm.
   S.F.Chro: Dec.2,1946 p.1,c.8
5. Approval of Congress now needed
   S.F.Chro. Dec.3,1946 p.1,c.4

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVB rcs

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(2)

PRESIDIO. United nations Site. 1946

6. Cabinet backs Presidio offer
   S.F.Examiner: Dec.3,1946 p.2,c.5
7. Californians to fight gift og Presidio to UN
   S.F.Examiner: Dec.4,1946 p.9,c.1
8. Philippine Ambassador,Carlos P.Romolo lauds the Presidio... Russia objets to site.
   S.F.Chro: Dec.5,1946 p.1,c.2
9. Russia rejects the Presidio ....and San Francisco
   S.F.Chronicle: Dec.6,1946 p.1,c.2
   S.F.Examiner: Dec.6,1946 p.1,c.4
10. U.S. withdraws support for West Coast:supporters of Presidio demand vote.. .. S.F.Chro:Dec.7,1946 p.1,c.2

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVB rcs

Presidio. United Nations site. 1946
(atomic cannon ball for defense)

1- A word on the defense measures of the UN in case of an attack.
   HERE TODAY, by Kevin Wallace
   S.F.Examiner: Dec.9,1946 p.19
   "Target for today"

SAME: S.F.Clippings. v.2, p.48

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVB rcs MAR 8. 1947

Presidio. United Nations Site. Poetry

"San Francisco Serenade"
By Don Ray

Poetry about the Presidio as a possible UN site, stanzas 1-3

IN, POETRY (clippings) San Francisco and Calif.
ANNEX p.1

Source: S.F.Progress: Dec 5-6,1946 p.7

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVB rcs

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
BOOK REFERENCES.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

BOOK REFERENCES.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. BOOK REFERENCES.
Presidio of S.F. Residents of in 1838.

333.1 Ha32, p.65

Presidio and Ferries Company Franchise.

352 Sa52:5 vol. 58 pp. 1206-1210

San Francisco. The Presidio. 1890.

*352.7 Sa523 1890 10 p.21

355.45 L585h History of S.F. Harbor Defense Installations.
by Emanuel Lewis.

355.7 Un 32a The Army at the Golden Gate.

Presidio

#gb2344, B492: 443 (with plan)

Presidio Sign

Hutchings California Magazine 3:536

910.6 G292 135 Presidio in 1792 & 1822

S.F. Presidio. "Casual Camp"

1917.9461 U388u

973.89 Presidio. San Francisco. 1899-1901.
H26f

Herman, Frederick J. Forty-second Foot.
Arranged and compiled at the request of the survivors of the regiment, organized as the 42nd Regt. of Inf. U.S.V. Association.
nd
np (Kansas City, Mo., April 1, 1942.)

(Presidio: pp.43-45)

PRESIDIO, San Francisco 1899

979.89 J428f p.42

979.461 Presidio - San Francisco *INDEX
B575mp

724531

*979.461 San Francisco. Presidio [1956]
B575mp Blair, Hosea

Monuments and memories of San Francisco: The Presidio [by] Hosea and Nellie A. Blair. San Francisco, Hosea & Nellie A. Blair, c1956.
32 p. (chiefly illus.) Map (fold.) 15x23cm.

FEB - 1 1957

*979.461 Presidio. History
D36h Nat'l.Soc.of Col.Dames of America.California
The hills of San Francisco... by Margaret Perkins Doering. San Francisco, 1936

"Presidio Hills,Fort Point, Point Lobos"
p.21

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS
INL.

MAR 2 - 1950

Presidio of San Francisco

picture. 979.461 S033
p. 263

PRESIDIO.

1.Overland Monthly, o.s. vol.4, p.336

2. S.F.City Directory 1862. p.5

3. S.F. Bulletin Jan.29, 1876

4. *711 UN

5. 917.94 H638b p.91

6. c628.1 Sp828 vol.1, Oct. 1923. p.7, p.11
(water for the Presidio, 1776-1923

(copied card)

PRESIDIO

UC 573
UC 618 Doc. 29 (1852)
UC 665 Doc. 43 (1853)
UC 751 Doc. 24 (1854)

UC 3295 p.334 (Latitude and Longitude, etc)

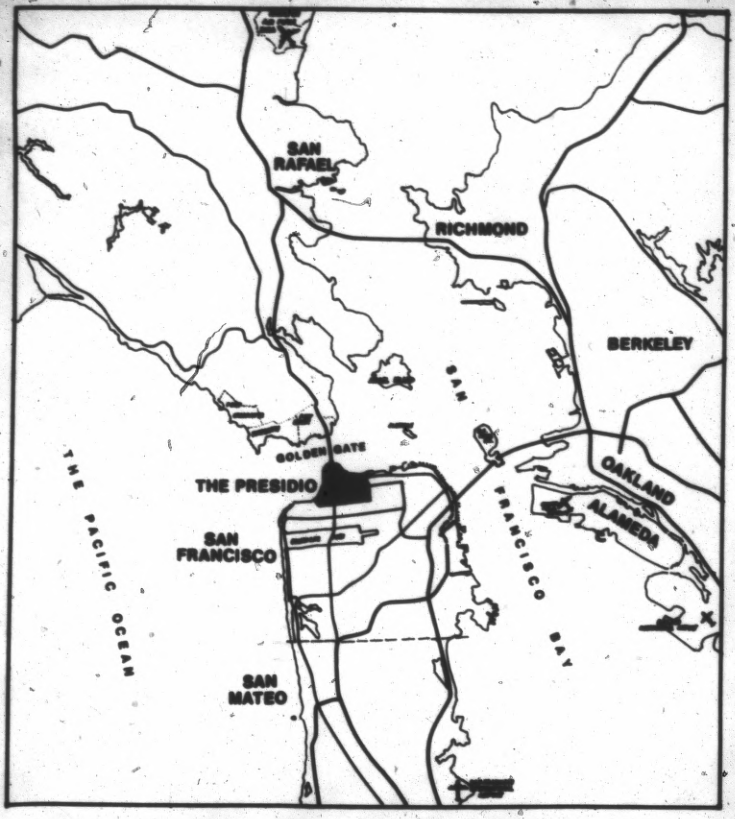
(copied card)

RCS

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
GENERAL INFORMATION.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

GENERAL INFORMATION.



A REVIEW OF THE U. S. SIXTH ARMY

MASTER PLAN

FOR THE

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

NOVEMBER 1969

REVIEW OF THE 6th ARMY MASTER PLAN FOR THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

I. Background

II. Staff Evaluation of the Current Master Plan

III. Recommendations

Illustrations

Location

General Site Plan

Land Use Patterns

Proposed Demolitions

Open Space

Department of City Planning

November 1969

REVIEW OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

On July 17 the City Planning Commission held a public meeting to review the Presidio Master Plan and to inform concerned citizens of the proposals contained in the Plan. At this meeting the Commission requested the staff of the Department to prepare an analysis of the Plan's proposals. This report is so directed.

The first section of the report presents a brief review of Presidio history and planning background. Following this material is the staff evaluation in text and graphics of the current Presidio Master Plan, which focuses on two major issues: 1) preservation of the open space character and historic values of the Presidio, and 2) improved coordination of Presidio planning with City objectives and policies for development. Staff recommendations complete the report.

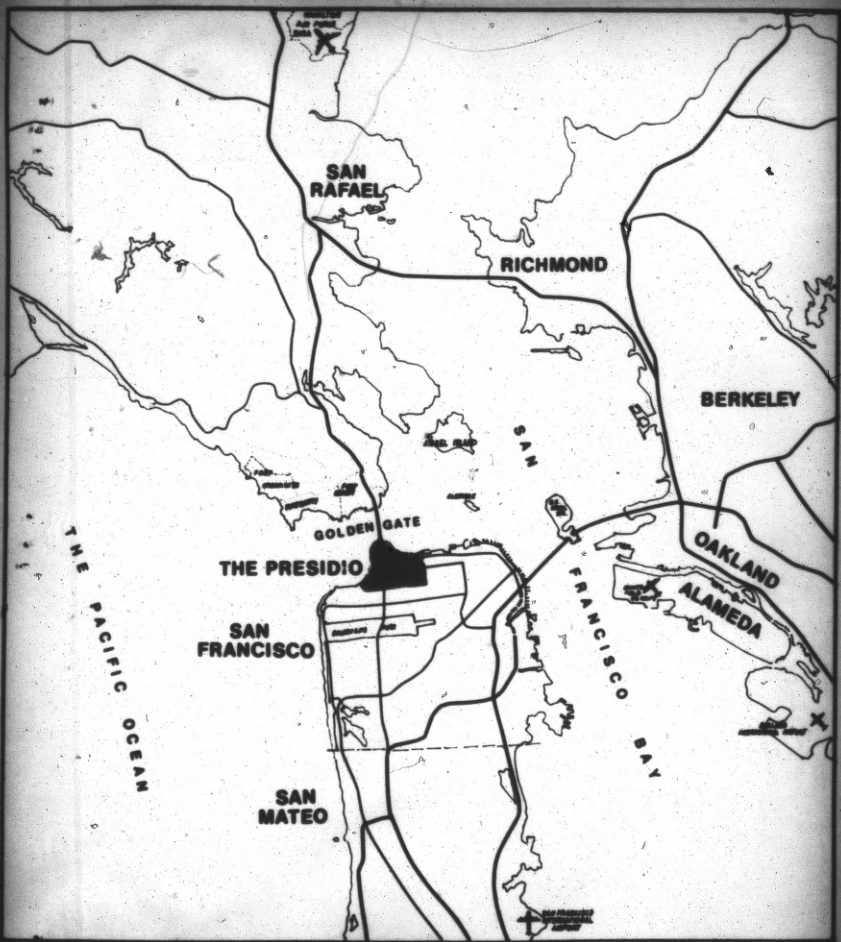
I. BACKGROUND

Location and Extent

The Presidio of San Francisco, which includes the Fort Winfield Scott area, is situated on the northwest tip of the City at the entrance to San Francisco Bay. The installation is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the north by San Francisco Bay. On its landward sides, the Presidio abuts intensely built residential areas.

The installation consists of approximately 1,805 acres of Government-owned area of which 1,441 acres are land and 364 acres are submerged. The Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction over this area with exception of those areas where it has been conditionally retroceded to the State of California in connection with public use of the Golden Gate Bridge.

The Presidio was founded as a military post by Spain in 1776. In 1822



THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

LOCATION MAP

N

0 1 2 3 4

Scale Miles

it came under Mexican control with the ending of Spanish rule in California. The United States took possession of the Presidio in 1846 and activated it as an Army installation on 6 November 1850. It is now an active Class I installation with permanent status under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Sixth U.S.Army. The Presidio of San Francisco is unique in that nearly all of it is reserved public domain, transmitted intact from the kings of Spain through the Republic of Mexico to the Government of the United States.

Over the years, much of the Presidio has been improved with fortifications, and permanent and temporary buildings. A few existing improvements were constructed before the Civil War. However, the majority of existing facilities were built in four war periods: permanent and temporary facilities were constructed during the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I periods, and temporary facilities were built during the World War II period. There has been comparatively little new construction on the installation since World War II.

Presidio Master Planning History

Over the past two decades the Army has maintained a Master Plan for the Presidio. The plan has varied greatly in detail during the time as the Army frequently revised it to meet its needs. However, the plan has not changed significantly in concept or scope.

Periodically over this time the Presidio Master Plan has been a public issue. Until recently it appeared that the Department of the Army might relinquish control of the Presidio. This prospect generated considerable speculation as to the best use of the site if the Army were to abandon it. The issue of alternative uses for the site receded in 1963 when the Army established a firm policy to keep the Presidio as a permanent military installation. It was popularly assumed at that time that the land use

pattern for the site would remain substantially unchanged.

Previous Planning Liaison with the Presidio

The Department of City Planning has maintained an informal liaison with Presidio officials over the past ten years. Until recently this liaison was carried out through the Presidio Installation Planning Board. At permanent military installations, Installation Planning Boards are established to coordinate activities of the Department of Defense with local agencies and planning commissions. Their purpose is to resolve mutual physical development problems and to insure that plans are developed in harmony with affected organizations and jurisdictions. As issues arose and changes affecting the City were proposed, the Army officials would inform the Director of Planning and, as they became necessary, Installation Planning Board meetings were held to resolve issues.

In recent years, however, there has been no participation with the Installation Planning Board on matters of mutual concern. During the last three years there had been minimal interagency contact with the Army until the use of Presidio land for the two elementary schools became an issue.

In February of this year the San Francisco Unified School District notified the Department of City Planning that two elementary schools were proposed for the Presidio. There was considerable concern expressed by several citizen groups that the construction of these schools would be detrimental to the open character of the Presidio. The Department of City Planning began discussions with these citizen groups and with the Army planners (though not through the Installation Planning Board) in an attempt to resolve this problem.

At the same time, two areas of the Presidio were cleared for the

development of 252 units of new housing. Again, many San Franciscans expressed great concern over the preservation of the Presidio as an open area. At this time the Department of City Planning, which was then discussing the planning of the two elementary schools with the Army and the Unified School District, requested copies of the latest Presidio Master Plan.

II. STAFF EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT MASTER PLAN

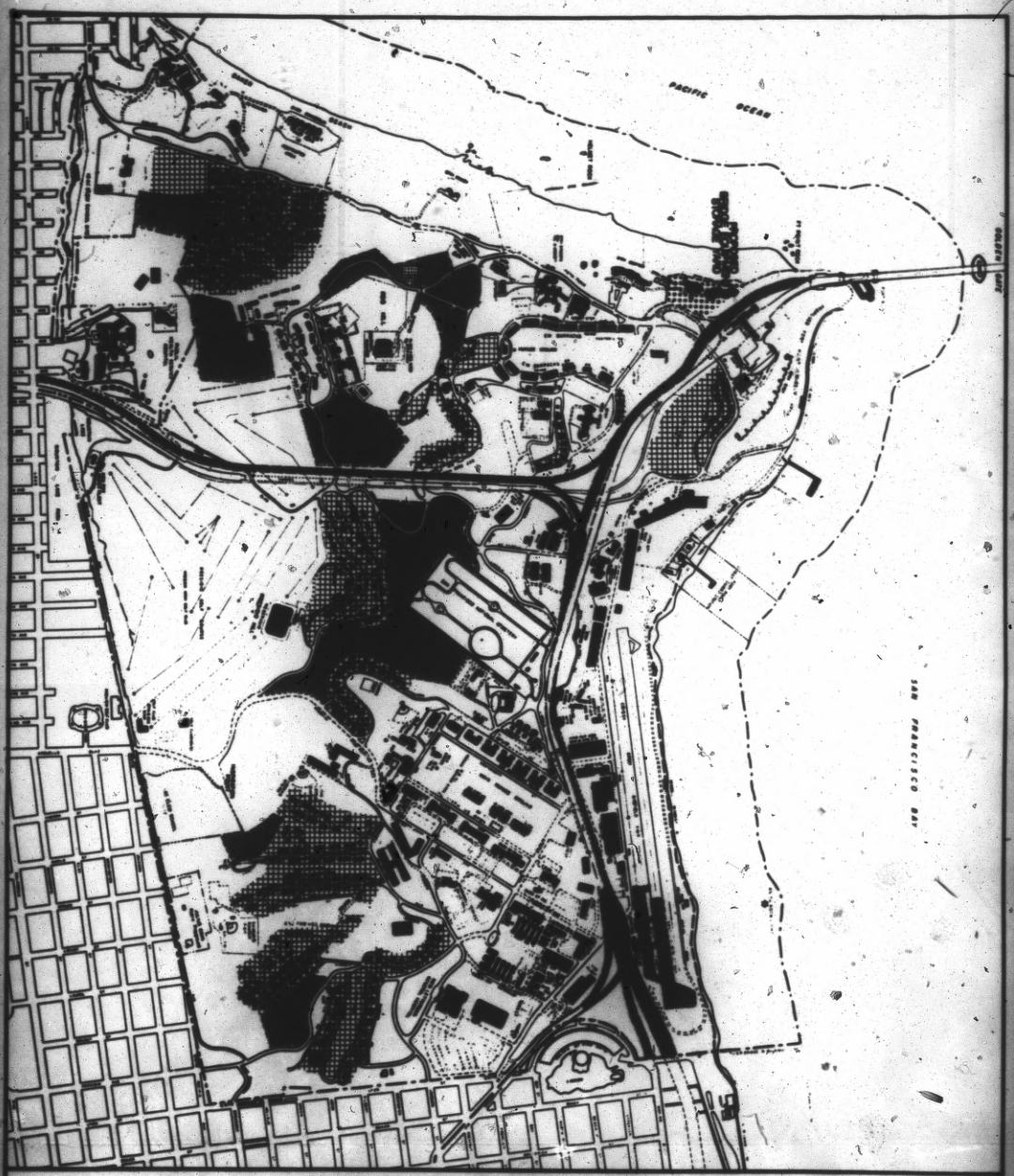
The planning effort on the Presidio produced major Master Plan documents in 1965. These documents include a detailed analysis of the physical plant, and anlytical report on the Master Plan and map documents showing the plan essentially as it remains today. It is this set of documents, as currently revised, which is the concern of this report.

The Plan -- Form and Content, Assumptions and Priorities

The basic document of the plan is the general site plan map. The map is primarily a building location map which indicates sites occupied by present and proposed structures. The map also includes present and proposed improvements to the accessways leading to the Golden Gate Bridge, and areas not in Army use.

The Master Plan does not include a land use plan as a concept for ordering the use of the area and expressing use priorities. The current general site plan is primarily a building location plan and it does not serve the necessary function of a land use plan.

Similarly, important components of Presidio land use are not dealt with in the plan, or are treated insufficiently. These components of concern are primarily open space and recreation, historic preservation, and housing. Also, there are several areas in the Presidio for which there is no land use designated in the plan.



PRESIDIO MASTER PLAN

GENERAL SITE PLAN

EXISTING FAMILY HOUSING AREA

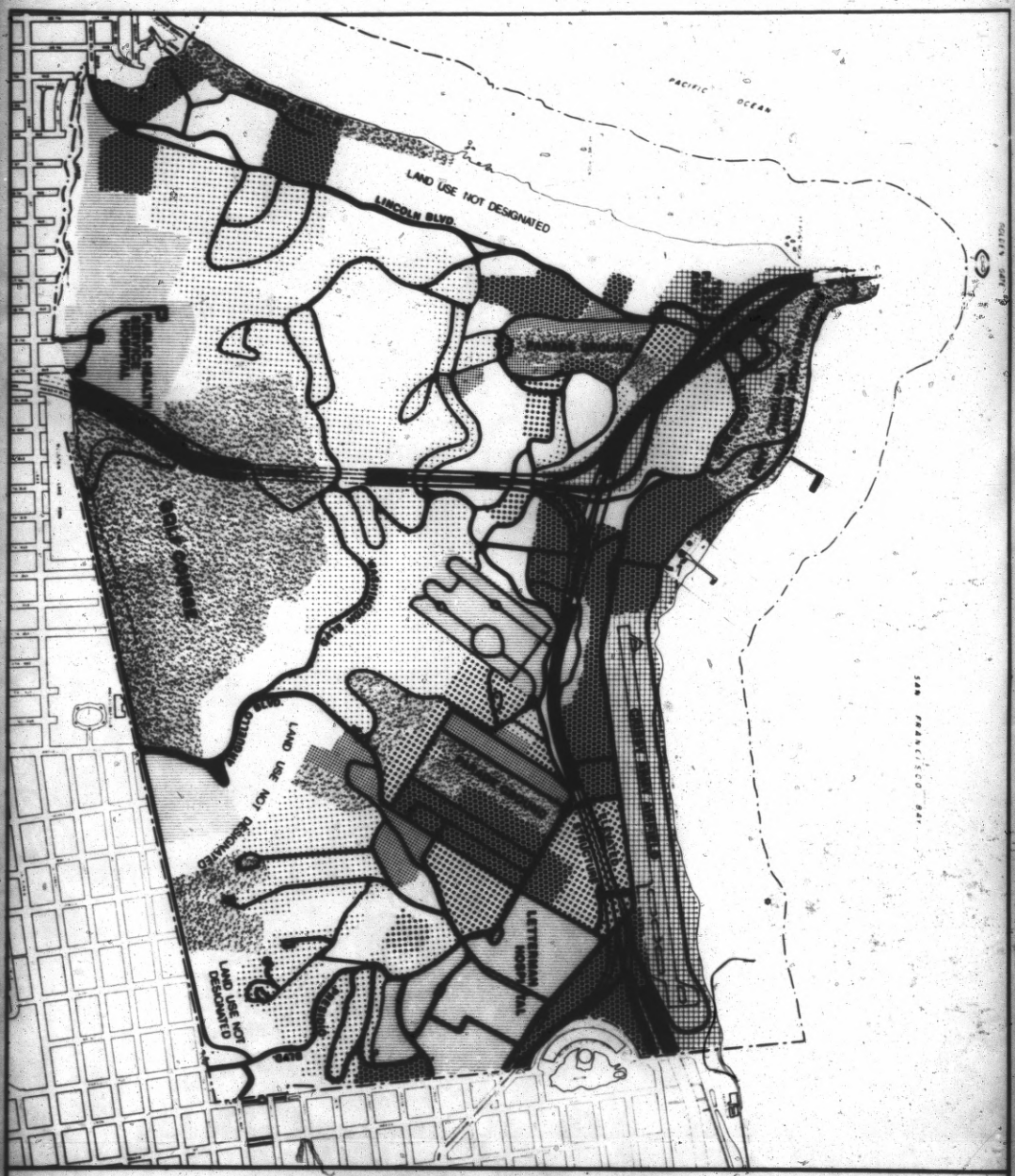
PROPOSED FAMILY HOUSING AREA

EXISTING STRUCTURE

PROPOSED STRUCTURE

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS FOR LIMITED ACCESS ROADS AND AIRPORT

NOTE: DATA PROVIDED BY THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO



PROPOSED GENERALIZED LAND USE PATTERN

- ARMY ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES
- INSTITUTIONAL
- GROUP HOUSING
- OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION
- FAMILY HOUSING

NOTE: THIS MAP IS GENERALIZED FROM DATA ON THE PRESIDIO MASTER PLAN MAP

The policy content of the plan is dispersed throughout the supporting documents. There is no explicit system of goals, objectives, policies and priorities in the plan, nor does the plan explicitly outline a strategy for development. Such information must be inferred from statements detailing the need for new facilities contained in the supporting documents.

In brief, while fairly precise in terms of existing and future building locations, the plan lacks general organizing statements of development policy, and inadequately treats several related and critically important components of Presidio land use.

In recent correspondence to the Department, the Army has indicated the following as its major considerations in Presidio development:

> "Engineering and architecture of Army construction is done by professionals considering in order of priority: Mission requirements (satisfaction of the military mission), morale and welfare of military personnel, economy of siting and construction, and other factors."

Although the plan does not explicitly treat the preservation of open space and historic values, the Army has communicated its acknowledgment of the importance of these concerns, subject to the above priorities.

Component Analyses of the Plan

The following sections of this report identify selected issues of concern posed by the Presidio Master Plan, and issues which arise out of gaps in the plan. The report does not deal with the many questions raised by detailed site planning in the Presidio.

The Master Plan indicates circulation improvements and specific structure improvements. These proposed improvements raise several questions relative to City policy on transportation and the preservation of open space.

A. Transportation

There are two areas of citywide concern in the Presidio circulation proposals. These are: freeway treatment of accessways to the Golden Gate Bridge; and the expansion of Crissy Army Air Field. The internal routing of streets in the Presidio is not an immediate citywide concern, but one of more specific concern to the Army. Therefore, it will not be discussed in this report.

1. Freeway Treatment of Access to the Golden Gate Bridge

The Presidio Master Plan includes provision for major improvements to both the Park Presidio Boulevard and Marina/Lombard links to the Golden Gate Bridge. These proposed improvements are of freeway proportion and they presume freeway connections through the city north/south and east/west, and a second deck to the Golden Gate Bridge.

Plans to increase vehicular capacity over the Golden Gate Bridge and its connecting routes have been consistently vetoed by the Board of Supervisors of both San Francisco and Marin County. Both counties are committed to a long-range rapid transit solution for Marin corridor access. While San Francisco is planning improvements to its circulation system leading to the Presidio to relieve congestion in the Marina, these improvements would not increase capacity beyond that of the present accessway and bridge.

It is evident that freeway treatment of the bridge accessways, as indicated in the Presidio Master Plan, constrains planning in the Presidio, since land has been allocated along the existing access routes to accommodate freeway-scale connections. Presidio officials indicate that action to construct these expanded roadways must be initiated by the State. The fact that freeway proposals are contained in the Master Plan, however, lends weight

to positions which contradict City transportation policy. Consequently, planning in the Presidio should, if at all possible, properly reflect City transportation policy for the Marin corridor.

2. Expansion of Crissy Army Air Field

The plan provides for expansion of Crissy Army Air Field by extending the eastern end of the runway. Numerous demolitions are involved. However, there are a number of severe operational constraints on the use of the field, as the following excerpts from the supporting documents indicate.

> "The most extensive operational facility (in the Presidio) is Crissy Army Air Field. Occupying the only large flat area on the installation, it exerts a major influence on all facilities north of the freeway..."
>
> "The approach zones and surfaces are shown in the plan and profile insert at the top of drawing E-306 (not provided; see general site plan). Buildings and structures which violate the air space...include the south tower of the Golden Gate Bridge, portions of the freeway approaches to the bridge and almost all of the land mass west of the runway, including buildings thereon . To the east are trees, buildings and portions of Fort Mason, as well as the Fontana community apartment towers."
>
> "There are defined danger areas shown for...the airfield."
>
> "Standard airfield approach and lateral clearance zones are shown on the map. Numerous administration, community facilities and barracks buildings and the Post Engineer facility occupy the extremely hazardous runway end of the east approach zone creating not only an obstruction to aviation, but also a critical danger to the structures and personnel inside. The same condition exists to a lesser degree at the west end of the runway."
>
> "In view of current applicable safety and clearance criteria, it is considered that the planned airfield development will not permit instrument approach and will require waivers on the following approach and lateral clearance obstructions:
>
> The location and height of trees and flagpole in the City of San Francisco Marina Public Park, the location and height of the St.Francis Yacht Club and of masts on yachts in its harbor, and the location of 4-story private residences which are obstructions in the east approach zone."

"The planned airfield will also require protection of air navigation in the east approach zone outside the Presidio of San Francisco. At present, the government has little or no control over existing obstructions or the erection of obstructions in that area."

In view of the foregoing analysis, the impact of the cited constraints on the use of Crissy Field as a training facility, and the availability of military airfields with instrument facilities at Hamilton Field and at Alameda Naval Air Station, the proposed expansion of Crissy Field does not seem appropriate. The plan's commitment to continuing and expanding the use of this major facility precludes consideration of other military uses for which the site might be highly suitable. In a land-scarce area, this would seem to be of major concern to all. The freedom to accommodate alternate uses on the site, the reduction in the cost of maintaining this separate air navigation facility, and the acknowledged constraints on its operation would appear to far outweigh the value of maintaining and expanding this facility.

B. Proposed Use of Presidio Land

The proposed use and manner of development of several areas of the Presidio would appear to conflict with some City and regional land use priorities.

1. Inclusion of Unrelated Nonmilitary Uses

The plan provides for the expansion of the U.S. Public Health Service hospital site near the southwest corner of the Presidio to include a new Food and Drug Administration facility. The site proposed for the F.D.A. facility -- a beautifully wooded 20-acre expanse -- is contrary to City objectives of open space preservation. The Presidio should not be viewed by the Federal Government as a cost-free land bank for location of nonmilitary government functions unrelated to the Presidio's military missions and natural character.

government functions unrelated to the Presidio's military missions and natural character.

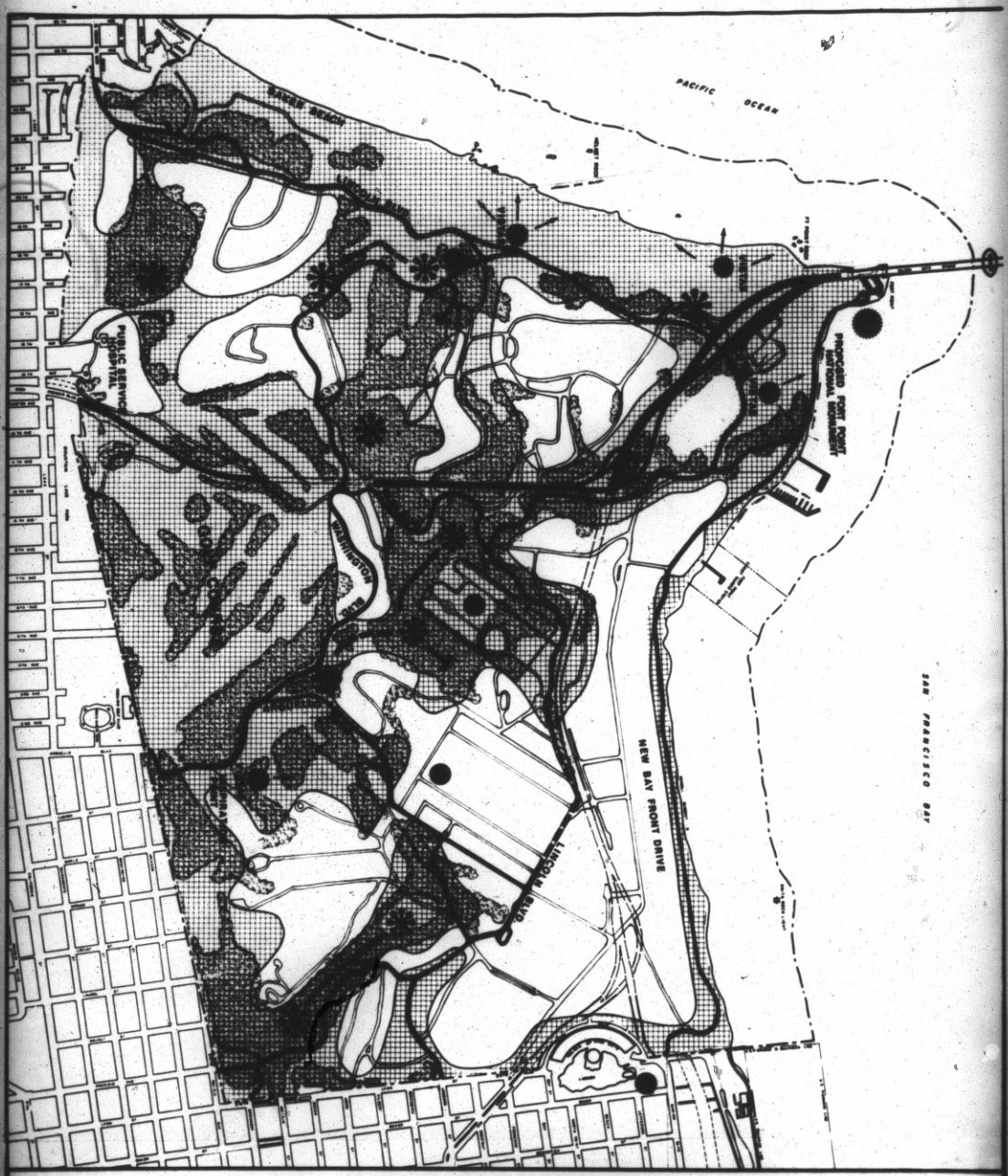
2. Expansion of Presidio Housing

Some 252 units of new family housing have recently been constructed in the Presidio, including 102 units south of the Fort Point area and on Lincoln Boulevard east of Baker Beach. Although it is likely that these units were constructed with as little disruption of their sites' natural ecology as possible, their location on important and valuable natural vantage points in the Presidio has served to diminish some of the most striking natural assets in the City and region.

The Master Plan proposes housing development on several more sites to bring the total of recently constructed and planned housing to 600 units. Thus some 340 additional units are planned to remedy the Presidio's family housing deficit as described in the plan.

The housing proposed is to be developed at the following locations:

1. Two heavily wooded sites, one at El Polin Spring and one on Presidio Boulevard, adjacent to existing family housing.
2. A large wooded ridge area south of San Francisco National Cemetery.
3. Two heavily wooded sites west of Park Presidio Boulevard on either side of Washington Boulevard; a total of 52 units on roughly 13 acres.
4. An open sloping site north of the Public Health Service hospital; a total of 102 units on roughly 13 acres.
5. Eastward expansion of the recently constructed housing on Lincoln Boulevard on a heavily wooded site; a total of 42 units on the 5.4 acre expansion site.



CITY STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR
OPEN SPACE

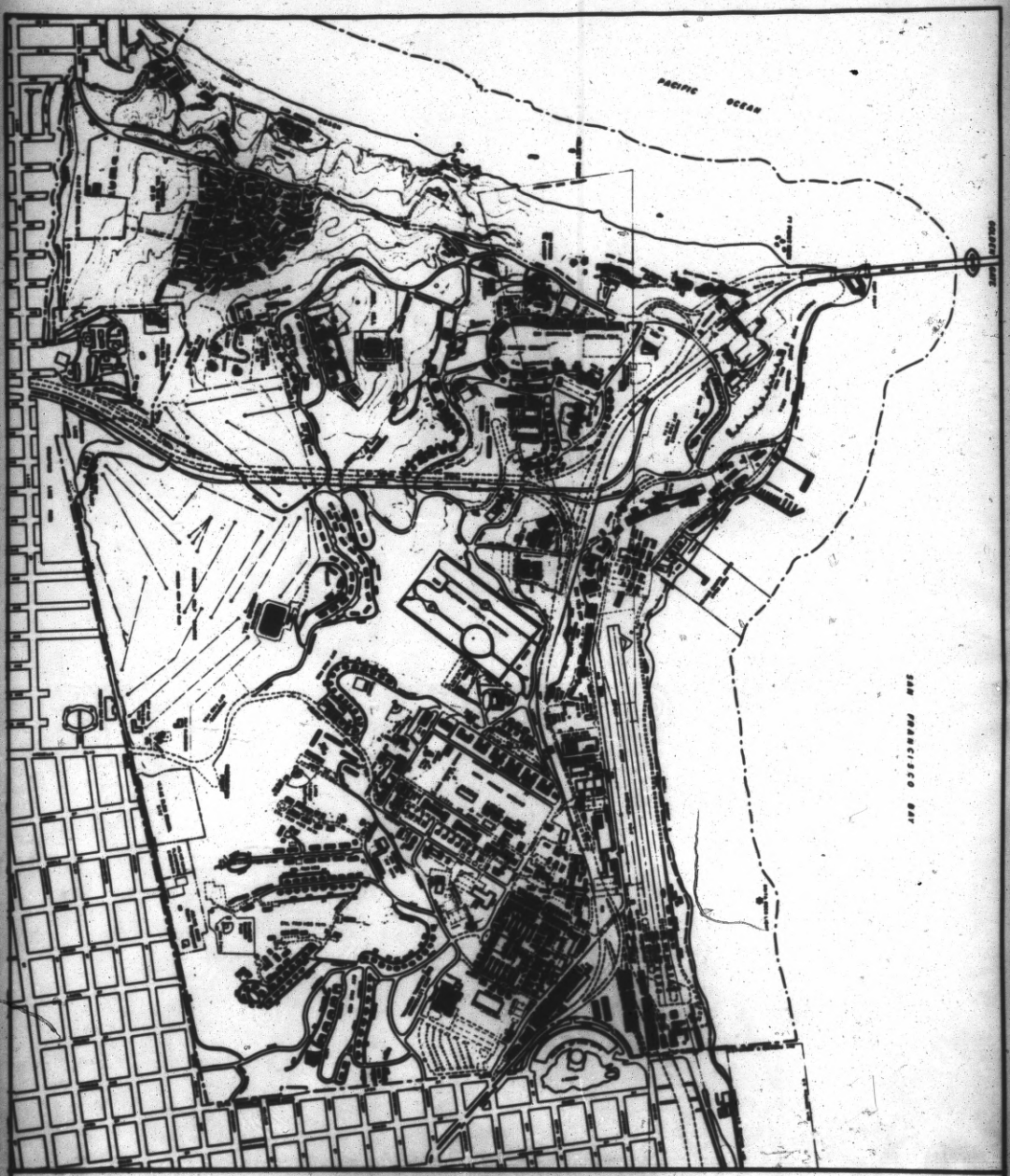
AREAS PROPOSED TO REMAIN AS OPEN SPACE

EXISTING MAJOR TREES

PARKWAY SYSTEM

AREAS WITH SIGNIFICANT VISTAS OR OF HISTORIC VALUE

OPEN SPACE OR HISTORIC RESOURCE NOT TO BE RETAINED IN THE PRESIDIO MASTER PLAN, IN CONFLICT WITH THE CITY STAFF EVALUATION



PROPOSED DEMOLITION

EXISTING STRUCTURES NOT TO BE RETAINED IN THE PRESIDIO MASTER PLAN

NOTE: DATA SOURCE – PRESIDIO MASTER PLAN MAP

6. A mixed open and wooded area offering significant westward views, along Washington Boulevard in the west-central portion of the Presidio; the site comprises some 15 acres.

The location of the proposed housing on the sites described above poses a serious threat to the preservation of the open space character of the Presidio. As noted, the sites possess valuable open space characteristics and, in some cases, points for viewing. The value of the Presidio as a prime open space and recreational resource in the City and region will be significantly diminished by the proposed development.

3. Expansion of Golden Gate Bridge Toll Crossings Maintenance Area.

The Master Plan provides for expansion of the Golden Gate Bridge toll crossings maintenance area into an area south of the present bridge plaza and west of Lincoln Boulevard. Two old ridge-line fortifications are on the path of the proposed expansion.

The expansion as presently planned could eliminate an element of Presidio history which presents a significant opportunity as a recreational and viewing resource. A way should be found to accommodate the necessary bridge improvements without sacrificing this strategically located,historic and recreational resource.

4. Demolitions

Planned demolitions in the Presidio are concentrated around the borders of Crissy Field, the built-up area north of Letterman Hospital, the area around the northwest parade ground and the toll booth maintenance expansion area, as previously noted. Of these, only the demolitions at the toll booth expansion area will remove improvements of some historical significance.

The scope of proposed demolition is extensive. Sites cleared should

be given every possible consideration for reuse in housing.

Summary Analysis

The Master Plan of the Presidio is a statement of development intentions for the Presidio, comprising development in support of Army missions, the functions of other Federal Government agencies, and some functions of the State of California and the City of San Francisco. It is not a complete statement of proposed land use, as noted earlier. Some important concerns are omitted, and the impact of development included in the plan upon these concerns could be extremely negative.

Many of the issues of Presidio development cut across the boundaries of governmental jursidictions, and the ramifications of Presidio development extend beyond its borders. The process and substance of planning for the Presidio might well be broadened to reflect these considerations.

An Expanded Planning Effort for the Presidio

A plan for the Presidio should involve: 1) a functional evaluation and recommendation for the use of this land, 2) an evaluation of the Presidio as an open space and historic land resource, 3) a recognition of the interest of the general public in the use of Presidio lands, and 4) an explicit development strategy.

For example: The functional evaluation could indicate the extent of housing required and for whom; identify military and related uses, evaluating their future functional and spatial relationship; and evaluate internal recreational uses and their elationship to housing.

To resolve priorities of use between these various areas of concern, there should be a set of goals, objectives and policies established for the Presidio as a part of this plan. These statements should incorporate the

values of the public interest in the Presidio.

III. RECOMMENDATION

An evaluation process of this nature can help to illustrate the importance of comprehensive planning in the Presidio. Moreover, a broadened planning scope and a periodic review of plans can produce a coordinative mechanism of value to the Army and the City in the assessment and resolution of planning issues.

In order to achieve these common interests, it is recommended that the Army adopt a policy expanding the scope of its existing Master Plan to include the stated concerns of the public and the City. To do this it is recommended that the Army allocate sufficient funds to retain a planning consultant to assist Army planners in preparing the proposed comprehensive plan.

The scope of the work to be accomplished could be established in joint Department of City Planning and Army meetings, based on the evaluation contained in this report.

There is a clear need to establish objectives and policies as a basis for planning in the Presidio. A statement of objectives and policies would provide a basis for interested public agencies and citizens to express their concerns over the future development of the Presidio. In this connection it would be important for the Department of City Planning to participate in the proceedings of the Presidio Installation Planning Board. The Board can be responsible for local review and control of the planning process, insuring that public review is an integral part of the process and that the expressed concerns of the public are integrated into the Plan.

Action by the City Planning Commission

The City Planning Commission is requested to endorse this report and authorize the Director of Planning to transmit the report to the appropriate officials.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

July 22, 1968

Dear Mrs.

Attached is a book about the Presidio of San Francisco containing information which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

/s/ George R. Stuck
Major, U. S. Army
Chief, Public
Information Officer

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The hospitals of the medical department in the 6th Army [illegible] over 1,000 [illegible] are hospitalized daily over [illegible] while convalescent facilities.

Over 70 US Army Reserve units in the Bay area use the Presidio in the evening and on week ends for training. Facilities such as Mason Annex, [illegible] and other training areas are used to develop and improve the capability of Reserve units to perform their military duties in emergency situations.

Air Defense

The air defense of San Francisco is a vital military factor in providing for the defense of the Western United States. For this reason, the headquarters of the 6th Region, and the 16th Artillery Brigade, United States Army Air Defense Command, are located within the Presidio complex.

As an element of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), the United States Army Air Defense Command is responsible for "active" defense of assigned areas. The 6th Region, and its subordinate units, has responsibility for defense by Travis Air Force Base, the San Francisco Bay Area and the Greater San Francisco Area. Coordination with the 20th NORAD Region, which has similar boundaries, provides reciprocal protection from air attack by establishing a "Gateway to Canada." Mobile and [illegible] headquarters of the Navy and Air Force provide [illegible] [illegible] the NORAD situation of the Region with a continuous flow of [illegible].

The geographical area for which 6th Region is responsible includes Central and Southern California, parts of Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Oregon, Nevada and New Mexico. Currently there are 22 NIKE bases in the Region, including 12 NIKE-HERCULES bases and 21 NIKE-AJAX. Eight of the NIKE-AJAX bases are manned by personnel of the California National Guard. Four of these are in the Bay Area. The Active Army and National Guard have a total strength of about 2,200 officers, warrant officers and enlisted men and women serving in the air defense of the Bay.

Fort Mason Center

Letterman General Hospital was opened in 1898 and is the US Army's oldest general hospital in the United States. Located on the Presidio of San Francisco, it operates under the control of the Surgeon General of the Army. It is a multi-disciplinary medical center, with a large training mission and patients from all Armed Forces from all parts of the world. In recent years it has been closely with the additional mission of operating a Rehabilitation Therapy Center, an Open Ward Surgery Center and a Research and Development Unit.

Department operations programs have been established with the University of California, Stanford University and various other medical institutions in the nation in order to provide the highest form of medical care.

Letterman General Hospital is one of the larger hospitals of the US Army and currently treats approximately 250,000 medical and surgical patients. Many are from patients who return by Air Evac Teams and by air or ships and military Air Force Teams. In emergency situations it can be expanded to a 2,000-bed hospital.

Reserve Activities

Headquarters, XV US Army Corps, at the Presidio is responsible for supervision and coordination of the US Army Reserve program in the states of California, Arizona, and Nevada. This includes personnel procurement, organization, training, mobilization, logistics and equip. It has similar responsibilities for the Army program of educational institutions in the Western area. The Corps maintains at the Presidio the records of more than 150,000 Army Reservists and is building a unit against this processing system which will enhance its status as the source of cadres of Reserve units, particularly in the event of nuclear mobilization. Some of the major unit units for which the Corps is responsible are the 42nd and 91st Infantry Divisions, the 311th Antiaircraft Brigade, the 69th Engineer Brigade, the 104th Engineer Group and the 349th Transportation Terminal Command, in addition to numerous other vital specialized reserve units. With the new emphasis the President has placed on the role of the Reserves in our defense planning, the XV US Army Corps is assuming even greater importance as an element of the Nation's military strength.

Because of the location and scope of the mission, the Presidio is, and will continue to be, a key installation [illegible] defense and vitality necessary for the protection of the citizens and industries of San Francisco and the Bay Area.

Economic Impact on San Francisco Bay Area

The number of persons performing duties for the various headquarters in the Presidio complex totals about 10,000 persons.

The estimated annual total of payroll, purchases and contracts at the Presidio is approximately $70,000,000. Other Army agencies in San Francisco contribute another $10,000,000 to the economy of the city. Additionally, Army expenditures in other Bay Area installations delivers an estimated total of $28.5 million in salaries, purchases and contracts, of which about $12 million is spent in San Francisco itself.

The presence of the Army headquarters in the City of San Francisco, together with other Army activities in the Bay Area, are the basis for a contribution of over $200,000,000 to the economy of San Francisco and the Bay Region. Because of the availability of US Army facilities, approximately 1,200 military US Army personnel are living in the Bay Area. They contribute approximately $14 million a year. Payments made to the Bay Area schools by the Federal Government for the schooling of the children of Army families total $40,000 each year.

The grand total of Army expenditures in the San Francisco Bay Area is almost $200 million, or over a third of a billion dollars every twelve months. This is approximately 13 percent more than the 1966 budget of the City of San Francisco ($[illegible]).

The Presidio maintains and provides the over

a. Direct spending.

b. Public protection.

c. The presidio system.

d. Medical and hospital facilities.

e. Utilities (water and other services).

The Presidio relies on the city only for school support and this is paid for by Federal funds.

Other Educational Facilities

Since 1945, there has been a United States Army Quartermaster in the Presidio, branch for officers, established under the State of California in 1947 and 3.25 acres of land along Sunset Blvd. Stock purchased in 1952, the Presidio has never been owned by the City and County of San Francisco or the State of California. The Presidio dates the War with Mexico. Has always been within the public domain of the United States, being reserved for Federal use in 1850 and 1852.

The Presidio attracts tourists from all over the world and has been known-- perhaps the 10 Mile Beach Bikers. It is an island park and all persons are welcome and view the park without restrictions. Friends and bands meet others, play frisbees. Each year, it was estimated that over 2,000,000 persons visited, viewed and utilized certain facilities and also in the area. This is over 10 percent of the 1970 population of the City of San Francisco (715,674).

Each year, over 5,000 US and Allied officers and civilian dignitaries visited the Presidio. Foreign visitors come from Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Republic of China, El Salvador, France, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, and Venezuela.

The San Francisco National Cemetery located on the Presidio was the first national cemetery established in the West. It is the resting place for many Medal of Honor winners and other dignitaries who have served their lives in performing the Nation.

All active and retired personnel of the Armed Forces and honorably discharged veterans of military service are eligible for burial in national cemeteries.

Members of the Army stationed in the Bay Area actively participate in charitable giving, including the United Bay Area Crusade, American Red Cross, Boys of Black, Goodwill, Health Services Campaign and many, many others. This is evidenced by the fact that in last year's United Bay Area Crusade drive, Army contributions in the area contributed more than $22 per week of their pay.

MONUMENTS and MEMORIES of SAN FRANCISCO

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JUN 21 1956

THE PRESIDIO

Published by HOSEA and NELLIE A. BLAIR

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Thanks are given to Major EARLE K. STEWART for his encouragement and assistance in identifying certain landmarks of The Presidio of San Francisco.

Thanks are given to EDWARD M. ("TED") HOPKINS for his invaluable assistance in editing and publishing this book.

Other books by the same authors:
JAPANESE TEA GARDEN.
GOLDEN GATE PARK

Printed in the U.S.A.

DOLORES PRESS

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIES OF SAN FRANCISCO

THE PRESIDIO 1776

WE DEDICATE THIS VOLUME TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES
STATIONED AT THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

* * * * *

"Blest with victory and peace may the heaven—rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a Nation!"
(From the 4th stanza of National Anthem.)

Call-Bulletin Library

THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

Call-Bulletin Library

1776 — 1956

July 9, 1846, Capt. John D. Montgomery raised the first American flag over Yerba Buena. On Jan. 30, 1847, Yerba Buena was renamed San Francisco by Lieutenant Washington Bartlett, U.S.N., first American Alcalde.

The white cliffs (Cantil Blanco) were the only audience when the *San Carlos* danced on the tide for two days before entering the Golden Gate in Aug., 1775. She was given the prestige of leading innumerable craft of all kinds into the world's greatest port, which her crew saw as a cup of gold, "taza de oro." She was the first to drop anchor in the virgin mud of the Presidio anchorage under Lieutenant Juan Manuel de Ayala, whose pilot, Jose de Canizares, made the first map of San Francisco Bay during his forty-day exploration of the surrounding country. This map and the *San Carlos* log are preserved among the archives of Spain.

In the 1760's, when Charles III of Spain ordered occupation of Alta California to prevent encroachment of other powers on Spain's Pacific Coast claims, Spanish vessels had sailed the California coast for over 200 years, but it was a land expedition under command of Captain Gaspar de Portola that discovered San Francisco Bay Nov. 3, 1769.

Lieutenant Anza, accompanied by Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga, who became the first commandant of the Presidio, selected the sites for the presidial enclosure and the fort, which were to guard the entrance to the Bay and the Mission Dolores. At the same time the signers of the Declaration of Independence were assembling at Philadelphia, and General Washington had already assumed command of the Continental Army in 1776. Since then the flags of Spain, Mexico, and the United States have flown over the Presidio.

There is no more colorful romance in the pages of history than the founding by the Spanish in 1776 of the Presidio of San Francisco, one of the oldest military reservations in the United States.

The Castillo de San Joaquin was later cut down to the water's edge when the construction of old Fort Point was begun in 1853. Its main battery of eight guns covered the entrance to the harbor and the area which is now the Coast Guard Station. There is no record of these guns having been fired except to see if they worked. As with the presidial enclosure, years of disuse and neglect took their toll, and by 1837 the Castillo de San Joaquin was practically abandoned and in ruins. In July, 1846, when Captain John C. Fremont, accompanied by Kit Carson and a party of fourteen men, crossed the Bay from Sausalito to scale the crumbling walls and spike the already useless cannon, there was no garrison to resist.

The first regular American troops to enter the Presidio were a detachment of Marines who raised the national colors over the "ruinous" Presidio and the "deserted" Castillo de San Joaquin on July 9, 1846.

Among the Army organizations which were on the Presidio during the early years, were units from the First New York Volunteer Regiment, the 3d Artillery, the 1st Dragoons, and the 2d Infantry. Since that time many famous infantry, artillery, and engineer organizations have called the Presidio their home station.

The Civil War years brought great activity to the Presidio. Regular Army units were withdrawn from the Pacific Coast and replaced by volunteer regiments from California and Oregon. The harbor defenses of San Francisco were a matter of much concern. Fort Point was hurriedly completed, and Companies A and B of the 3d Artillery moved in as its first garrison on March 4, 1861. Batteries were established at Lime Point Bluff, Alcatraz Island, Rincon Point, Yerba Buena Island, and Angel Island.

Many of the officers who rose to fame during the Civil War had been stationed at the Presidio or had passed through it to and from their units. Among them were Grant, McLellan, Sherman, Sheridan, Halleck (he built the Montgomery Block), Crook, Hardie, Drum, Wright, Sumner, Carleton, and O'Connor. Following the Civil War many of the Union generals were stationed at the Presidio.

During the 1870's and 1880's the Presidio was the headquarters from which many of the Indian campaigns were directed. It was during this period that trees were planted, lawns seeded, and roadways built.

(Streets are named for Spanish, Mexican, and American officers.)

In January, 1898, 50th anniversary of the discovery of gold in California, military games were planned, but the declaration of war on Spain brought mobilization of troops for the Philippine Islands. Volunteers arrived daily at the Cable Car Terminus in the Presidio. In May twelve companies of California Volunteers marched through the city from the Presidio to the Pacific Mail Docks, accompanied by cheers and sobs of 200,000 people. They were the first home regiment from the mainland of the United States to fight a foreign foe. More than 30,000 troops were organized and outfitted at the Presidio and mustered out. During World War I, the Presidio was the sight of a large officers' training camp.

At the beginning of World War II, the Presidio was the headquarters of the 4th Army and Western Defense Command. (There is not room to tell of all the activities and fine men stationed here.)

Crissy Field, one of San Francisco's earliest airports, was chosen by Major "Hap" Arnold in 1919. This was once a race track built on filled-in land.

Building 2, the Post Dispensary, is still known as the "Station Hospital," completed in 1857. It has a most interesting history.

Along picturesque MacArthur Avenue on the way to El Polin Spring, we cross a lane, site of Presidio-Mission Trail. Lumbering ox-carts with Indians, Spanish Dons, and senoritas in colorful costumes, afoot and on horseback, would cross mountains of sand dunes on the way to Mission Dolores, which Anza had selected as the site of the Mission dedicated to Saint Francis of Assisi.

No place in the world has crowded within its boundaries more interesting, adventuresome, and romantic events than this historic military reservation by the Golden Gate.

APRIL 1906

Under command of Brigadier General Frederick Funston, acting Commanding Officer of Division of the Pacific during Major General A. W. Greely's absence in the East, the Army came to the aid of the stricken city when the earthquake and four-day fire left 300,000 homeless. Over 16,000 found refuge at the Presidio. Two hours after the quake, General Funston and his men successfully kept the thousands of refugees two blocks ahead of advancing flames. In co-operation with the police the troops maintained order, guarded the Treasury and Mint buildings, and assisted the firemen. The Army had the task of providing for the refugees, who were huddled homeless and without food in parks and unscathed areas.

The Army received commendations from the state, national, and local press. Many people expressed belief that the military had saved the city from utter ruin. General Funston, though a small man in sta-

ture, will always be the biggest and most important personage the people of San Francisco have ever known. Army engineers were detailed to demolish walls of ruined buildings, with the assistance of volunteer service men. There were many stories of the heroism of the soldiers in taking charge of isolated groups. Temporary dwellings were built in parks, with the help of local veterans of the Spanish-American War. Major General A. W. Greely, Commanding Officer of the Division of the Pacific, on his return from the East, April 22, gave a vote of confidence to Brigadier General Frederick Funston, acting Commander, by allowing him to remain in charge of the San Francisco emergency. Major General Greely commended the Army on unexpected powers of adaptability to unprecedented and difficult conditions in peace as well as war.

TREES

Driving through the well-kept grounds of the Presidio, among groves of trees, past beautiful lawns, and along rocky cliffs strewn with patches of wild flowers, we are inspired by the unrivaled vistas of the ocean, Golden Gate, Bay, and surrounding cities. Before 1883 the barren slopes of the Presidio compared with those of the northern shore of the Golden Gate at the present time. On March 28, 1883, Major W. A. Jones of the engineer office of Headquarters Department of California, submitted a "Plan for the Cultivation of Trees upon the Presidio Reservation," according to which three principal ridges were crowned with trees as windbreaks and the valleys were planted with a few. This made the ridges seem higher and the valleys wider, and provided an impressive vista. These trees numbered thousands of acacia, pine, cypress, eucalyptus, native redwood, spruce, madrone, and beautiful palms. Most, if not all of these trees, were planted by San Francisco school children during the '80's and '90's in celebration of Arbor Day.

The main post, buildings, and parade grounds were made to appear as a central and vital point in composition of forest background overlooking extensive grassy stretches. Because of an enduring interest in, and devotion to, the care and protection of these trees, and because of the foresight of Major W. A. Jones, the Presidio of San Francisco has become a showplace among United States Army Posts.

THE INDIANS who lived on or near the Presidio prior to its founding in 1776 were called the Costanoans by the Spanish. In 1770, just before the Spanish came to Alta California, the Costanoans numbered about 7,000. Today there are none remaining. In the 180 years following the arrival of the Europeans, all traces of Costanoan culture have disappeared. The shell mounds around the Bay indicate their dependence on the sea for food. Their plant food consisted chiefly of acorns and seeds of annual plants.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY. Dedicated in 1884 by authority of Robt. T. Lincoln, Secretary of War under President Garfield. Inside the gates stands an imposing granite monument with a bronze plaque bearing Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. These grounds constitute a beautiful memorial to the members of the Nation's military forces who are buried here. Interred beneath the majestic cypress trees are many illustrious Army and Naval heroes, and officers and men whose names are closely identified with the military history of the West. Some of the familiar names are Generals Hunter Liggett, Irwin, McDowell, Wm. R. Shafter, and Frederick Funston. These men will be remembered with reverence long after the aggressors are only blots on the pages of history.

THE 1894 MIDWINTER FAIR in Golden Gate Park, the first great enterprise west of the Rockies, was opened by the Army cavalcade of troops, led through the main concourse by the grand marshal and his sides, on beautiful steeds prancing to martial music.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION was well represented in gorgeous military parades. No public affair would be complete without the Army band and marching troops.

Through ever changing scenes of the Presidio of San Francisco runs the story which began in October, 1775, when Anza led an expedition of one hundred ninety-three persons with over two hundred head of cattle from Tubac, lower Arizona, across more than a thousand miles of desert and rugged mountain passes, through trackless coastal lands via Monterey to found the Presidio and Mission Dolores.

SPANISH PRESIDIO IN 1820. The original Presidio was almost demolished by an earthquake in 1808. European wars caused Spain to neglect these shores. It became a Province of Mexico in 1825 and was abandoned in 1845. On July 7, 1846 the Presidio was occupied by American military forces.

PRESIDIO 1882.

SAN CARLOS

First ship entering the Golden Gate Aug. 5, 1775. Capt. Don Juan Manuel de Ayala. They anchored in a cove off Angel Island.

FORT POINT.

The Fort was known as Fort Winfield Scott from 1882 to about 1905. Its construction was begun in 1853 and the first troops moved in at its completion, 1861.

PRESIDIO GATE AND OLD SPANISH GUNS. Lombard Street.

PRESIDIO GATE. ARGUELLO BOULEVARD.

VIEW FROM SIMONDS LOOP.

EL POLIN SPRING.

From the spring in this clump of willow trees the early Spanish garrison obtained its water supply. According to the Spanish legend, all maidens who drank from this spring during the full of the moon were assured of many children and eternal bliss.

GENERAL VIEW OF SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.
Alcatraz Island in the distance.

MAIN PARADE GROUNDS AND ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS.
Tree planted Fourth of July, 1876 by Post trader.
Earliest American powder magazine, 1863.

OFFICERS' CLUB. Original Comandancia, built 1776. Cannon cast in Lima, Peru in 1673. Here was the scene of one of the world's greatest love stories. In 1806 the Comandante was Don Jose Arguello, whose daughter's romance with the Russian envoy, Count Rezanov, ended tragically.

INFANTRY TERRACE.

OLD SPANISH GUN.

On site of General Pershing's headquarters and original Presidio grounds

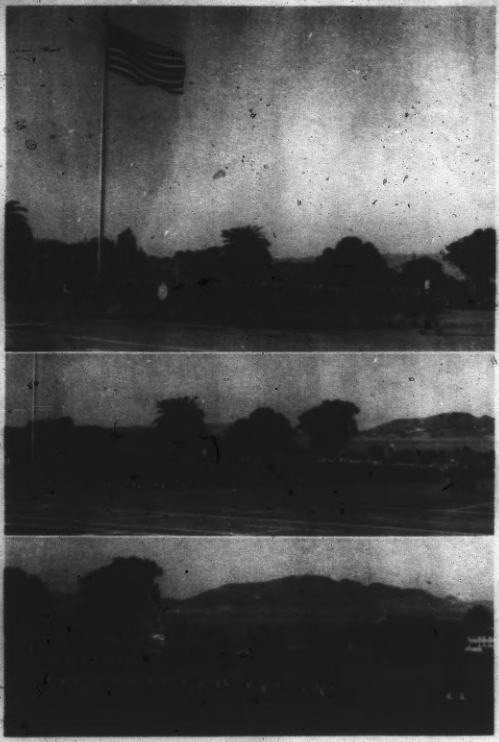
U. S. ARMY DISPENSARY. BUILDING No. 2. Completed 1857.

POST HEADQUARTERS AND FIRE HOUSE.

SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

PRESIDIO BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

JUN 21 1956



SIXTH ARMY BAND AND VISITING DIGNITARY, SIXTH ARMY PIPE BAND.

On original Presidio grounds.

THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

Built on Presidio property for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The main building was built of concrete and steel to house the art treasures of the world. Architect, R. B. Maybeck of Berkeley.

LETTERMAN ARMY HOSPITAL.

Named in honor of Civil War Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, Jonathan Letterman.

OLD GUARD HOUSE.

Now Presidio Bank and Post Office. At left is Post Provost Marshall's headquarters.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY.
Commemorates chapel established 1776.

OFFICERS' CLUB.
Oldest adobe in San Francisco. Built 1776. Has served under Spanish, Mexican, and American rule.

PRESIDIO THEATRE.

PRESIDIO CHAPEL.

Mural on entrance wall depicts early Presidio.

ENLISTED SERVICE CLUB MURAL.

Depicting original settlement.

ENLISTED SERVICE CLUB.

FORT POINT LIFE BOAT STATION.

CRISSY FIELD AND BUILDINGS OF CALIFORNIA MILITARY DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.
Berkeley hills and Mount Diablo in distance.

SAN FRANCISCO SKYLINE FROM FORT POINT.

LOOKING ACROSS GOLDEN GATE TO POINT DIABLO AND KIRBY BEACH

FROM WASHINGTON BOULEVARD.
Lincoln Boulevard below.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE.

World's longest span. 4,200 feet.

FORT POINT AND MASSIVE STRUCTURE OF GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE.

Joseph Strauss, Chief Engineer of Golden Gate Bridge, drew the plans to preserve the old fort in its entirety. It will become a military museum at some future time. The fort is 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 54 feet high; its walls are 7 feet thick. New Hampshire granite for floors and piers. Fort Point copied after Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. The cliff on which it stands is 15 feet above sea level.

ENTRANCE TO OLD FORT POINT.

MAIN CABLE TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE.

ENTRANCE TO FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.

Designated as a fort separate from the Presidio in 1912.

W A C OFFICERS' RESIDENCE

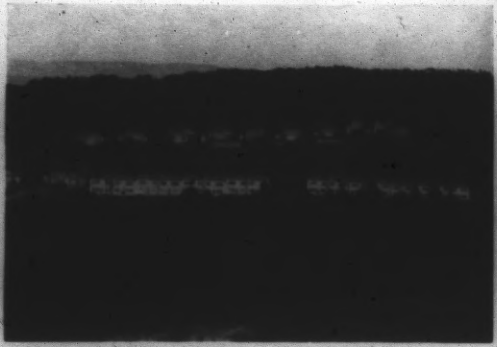
KOBBE AVENUE QUARTERS. FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.

N C O MESS, FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.

CHAPEL AND THEATRE, FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.

PARADE GROUNDS AND HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS.

Fort Winfield Scott.



ENLISTED MEN'S QUARTERS. Tennessee Hollow.

PRESIDIO GOLF COURSE.

MOUNTAIN LAKE

Lobos Creek flows from this lake down to the ocean at Baker's Beach and was the source of San Francisco's water supply in the 1850's.

FORT POINT AND BAY SHORE TOLL ROAD.

CABLE CAR IN PRESIDIO. About 1900.

JUN 21 1958

Call-Bulletin Library

Presidio of
San Francisco
Established 1776 A.D.
San Francisco Bay
Pacific Ocean
GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE
CROSSBY FIELD
YACHT HARBOR
MAIN GATE
Lombard St.
Chestnut St.
Presidio Blvd.
Presidio Ave.
Presidio Gate
Lake Street Gate
Presidio Gate
Presidio Gate
Presidio

The Presidio
(vertical file)
Reference

By COL. FRANK C. BOLLES
Commander of the Presidio of San Francisco

Reference
SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY
RICHMOND BRANCH
DJul 20 '37

The Presidio *of San Francisco*

IN 1776 an intrepid little band of Spanish soldiers and colonists established a far-flung outpost of civilization near the Golden Gate.

Houses and a mission were soon erected by the colonists and a fort—the Presidio—to protect them and to hold the territory for the crown of Castile, was constructed upon the site chosen by their leader, Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga. This fort, over which were to fly the flags of three nations, was christened San Joaquin, but later became the Presidio of San Francisco. Moraga remained in command of it until his death in July, 1786.

A rapid succession of changes from Spanish to Mexican and finally to American control, served only to stimulate the prosperity and growth of the little community nestling close to the walls and guns of the Presidio, until it became the metropolis we know today as San Francisco.

With the development of the city and harbor it protects, and with the acquisition of our Pacific possessions, the Presidio advanced in strategic importance and became the military center of the Pacific Coast. The garrison was increased and great numbers of barracks and administrative and storage buildings were constructed. Elaborate coast defense fortifications, bristling with big guns, were installed. The progress of this work was hastened by the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection, when large numbers of troops were quartered and trained at the Presidio prior to their embarkation for the Philippine Islands.

Since that time the Presidio has been an important link in the army's chain of communication to and from the Far East, for nearly all of the personnel of supplies sent to or returning from there pass through the Presidio or other posts closely adjacent.

During the World War the Presidio was the scene of two officers' training camps and a center of many other important activities.

Shortly after the war the Ninth Corps Area headquarters were moved to the Presidio. From these headquarters are directed the activities of all the regular army, organized reserves, and, to a limited extent, the National Guard in the Ninth Corps Area, which is the largest in the country, and which comprises eight Pacific Coast states and Alaska.

A War Department general order of 1907 gives the area of the Presidio Military Reservation as 1,479.94 acres.

The western half of the reservation is called Fort Winfield Scott. Here are located the headquarters and a portion of the coast defenses of San Francisco, whose administration is separate from the Post of the Presidio. In the northeast corner of the reservation is Letterman General Hospital, the second largest institution of its kind in the United States, with a capacity of 1,056 bed patients. This is also under separate administration. On the south side of the reservation is the Marine Hospital, belonging to the United States Public Health Service.

The remainder of the reservation is known and administered as the Presidio of San Francisco. Here is stationed the Thirtieth United States Infantry, a famous overseas regiment. Since the War Department adopted the policy of giving organizations permanent stations, the Thirtieth has been known as "San Francisco's Own." Units of the Quartermaster, Signal and Medical Corps complete the garrison of the main post. At Crissy Field, a sub-post of the Presidio, are stationed the Ninety-first Observation Squadron and the Fifteenth Photo Section. Modern hangars and machine shops are located here.

Apart from its importance as a military center, the Presidio is of enormous economic value to San Francisco. Millions of dollars' worth of supplies for the army are purchased annually in San Francisco, while other millions expended for pay and allowances are put into circulation or deposited in San Francisco banks.

Facts & Figures

FINANCIAL — The combined payroll for military and civilian personnel in the San Francisco Bay Area during Fiscal Year 1978 was $113 Million (Civilian: $54 Million; Military: $59 Million). Approximately $2.5 million was paid in housing allowances to Presidio military personnel who resided off-post.

Approximately 13,000 U.S. Army Reservists received support from the Presidio. Reserve support includes 33 Reserve centers and 227 units with an annual military income that totals approximately $24 million.

An estimated 70,000 retired military families use Presidio facilities. They represent an average retirement income of more than one billion dollars per year, of which approximately $160 million is spent in the civilian community.

Approximately $13 million has been spent by the Presidio through contracts to civilian firms for construction, supplies, maintenance and repairs during Fiscal Year 1978.

Each year the Federal government reimburses San Francisco's public schools for the education of Army dependent children. In the past year a total of $306,000 was paid for 451 children who attended public schools in the city.

Army military and civilian personnel at the Presidio contributed $118,885 to the Combined Federal Campaign of 1977.

REAL ESTATE — The Presidio includes East Fort Baker, Camp Parks, and Rio Vista as sub-installations. Army controlled property totals 4,182 acres with permitted use of approximately 64 acres from the National Park Service.

ECOLOGY — The Presidio of San Francisco was made a registered National Historic Landmark in 1963. Unlike many military posts it is open to the public year round. Since 1963 more than 300,000 visitors have been welcomed to the Presidio from all over the world on our historic tour program. Units from the Presidio also participated in more than 350 activities in the surrounding communities during 1977 and early 1978.

The Presidio is the largest green area in San Francisco. Approximately 89 percent of its acreage is open or green space.

Since 1847 more than 80,000 acacia, cypress, eucalyptus, madrone, pine, redwood, and spruce have been planted at the Presidio by the Army.

For the enjoyment of visitors and military personnel the Presidio offers a six-mile hiking trail and a two-mile ecology trail, both of which include many historic and scenic points of interest.

Stretching through the Presidio are more than 75 miles of scenic trails, paths and roads used by hikers and daily commuters.

Aerial view of the Presidio of San Francisco.

PEOPLE — Army personnel located on the Presidio total approximately 3,000. The U.S. Coast Guard has approximately 27 personnel assigned to the Motorized Boat Unit, and more than 125 Navy and Marine families make their homes here.

The total of more than 6,000 military and civilian employees ranks the Presidio as the third largest employer in San Francisco.

More than 223 summer hire jobs were made available at the Presidio this year for disadvantaged youth and other teenagers of the local area under the Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) program. Another 32 were employed under the Student Aid Program.

Prepared by the Public Affairs Office
Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, California
Fall – 1978
789-807

The Presidio of San Francisco

Presidio of San Francisco History

In 1776, as American Colonists on the Atlantic Coast were extending the precepts of the Declaration of Independence, Spanish rulers of Mexico were sending exploring parties north along the Pacific Coast. Northernmost of the posts they established was the Presidio of San Francisco.

At a point that is now the center of the main post, the Spaniards laid out their Presidio (from the Latin "praesidium" meaning a garrison or fortified camp), some 100 yards square, surrounded by a palisade-type barricade.

From settlement to the turn of the century, the Presidio was under continuous construction, but, as fast as new adobe was built, it was attacked by rain and atmosphere in the wet months. So detrimental was the weather that 25 years later the fourth wall still had not been completed.

In 1857 the US Army built its first permanent structure on the Presidio, the Hospital. Today this building houses the Presidio Army Museum open Tuesday - Sunday from 10:00 to 4:00.

A lack of personnel also added to early building problems — fewer than 30 soldiers were on hand at times. By 1800, most of the construction effort was directed to Fort San Joaquin, the future location of Fort Point, at the entrance of San Francisco Bay.

The Presidio continued under Spanish control until occupied by the Mexicans in 1822. It was garrisoned by Mexican troops until the United States established possession in 1846, however, it was March 27, 1847 before the Presidio was formally occupied by American troops under the command of Major James A. Hardie.

During the Civil War, the Army trained Union regiments at the Presidio and, later maintained military control from here for Western frontiers during the Indian campaigns. During the Spanish-American War, volunteers trained at the post for service overseas.

The 51st Iowa leaves for the Philippines in 1898.

When a major earthquake, followed by a devastating fire struck San Francisco in the early hours of April 18, 1906, Presidio troops under the command of General Frederick Funston reported to the city's chief of police to help keep order, assist refugees, and fight the fire. A refugee city was set up on the Presidio where rations, tents and blankets were provided for thousands of the city's homeless. Medical attention for injured citizens was administered from Wright Army Hospital (Bldg. 2), the first permanent structure built by the US Army after acquisition of the post. The building still stands and was dedicated as the Presidio Army Museum, July 26, 1973.

During the 1906 earthquake and fire Presidio troops assisted in fighting fires and aided refugees.

During World War I, the Presidio was an officers' training camp for 11 Western states. At the outbreak of World War II, the Presidio was headquarters for Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command. Early in 1946, Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army, which fought through 25 major assaults from New Guinea to the Philippines during World War II, was assigned to the Presidio.

After December 7, 1941 Army forces mobilized throughout California.

In April, 1975, the Presidio was once again called upon in a great humanitarian undertaking. The installation furnished the space and manpower, combined with many local organizations and individuals to receive and temporarily care for approximately 1400 war orphans evacuated from Vietnam.

The eyes of the nation again focused on the Presidio, July 4, 1976, when the installation played its part in the Nation's celebration of the Bicentennial. All three major television networks were on hand to broadcast to American viewers the final flag lowering ceremony in the country at an international retreat ceremony.

Since the United States Army took possession of the Presidio, approximately 610 acres, (of which 357 are submerged lands), have been transferred or irrevocably permitted from Army control. Also an additional 87 acres have been permitted for public highways and city park purposes. The Golden Gate Bridge rests upon Army controlled lands.

By enactment of PL 92-589, Congress directed the Presidio to be included within the designated boundary of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Some 2,200 acres of Presidio-controlled lands have been irrevocably permitted or transferred to the Park Service under this statute, and the law provides that additional Presidio lands which might become excess to military needs will become part of the Recreation Area.

The Presidio fact sheet has been compiled to furnish you an introduction to the background and history of the oldest, continuously active, Army installation in the United States.

We appreciate your interest in the Presidio and hope that you will find many opportunities to personally explore the installation's historical and scenic attractions.

A first sergeant of the 4th Artillery in the full dress uniform of 1881.

THE HISTORIC PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Presidio of San Francisco was established by Spanish troops under Captain Don Juan Bautista de Anza in June of 1776, and the men of his command commenced construction of tule huts there on July 26, 1776. The Spanish presidio was to consist of a square which measured 92 varas (about 250 feet) in length of each side, enclosed by a palisade or wall. Buildings inside were built around the perimeter with their backs against this wall, the palisade wall actually forming the back wall of the buildings. The Presidio was formally established on September 17, 1776 in special religious services presided over by Padre Francisco Palou. By the end of 1778 an adobe Commandancia, storehouses and barracks had been built, only to be destroyed utterly by rains and wind in January 1779. The Presidio was rebuilt in adobe during the next several years, only to be damaged almost annually by winter rains which, however normal to Alta California, were to the Spaniards accustomed to the dry desert lands, truly torrential. Additionally, periodic earthquakes (1808, 1812, 1816) wrought havoc where the rains had not. It never dawned on the Spaniards or their California successors that the adobe material with which they were trying to build, however well suited to the arid lands of Arizona, New Mexico and northern Mexico, was inappropriate in as wet a winter climate as San Francisco's. Yet soldiers persisted in using this type of construction throughout the Spanish reign in California (1776-1821), the Mexican era (1822-1846), and the first decade and a half of American sovereignty (1847-1862). Thus although some adobe bricks or portions of adobe walls survive in the present Officers' Club (Bldg. 50), it is virtually impossible to date them other than to say they may date from American repairs to the buildings in the 1850s, or possibly from the Mexican presidio of the 1820s, or perhaps even from as far back as the 1780s, but the buildings of 1776 were apparently mere tule huts intended for temporary shelter so the adobes definitely do not date from then.

During the period 1847-1862 the Presidio was garrisoned by token American detachments, and the discovery of gold in California in 1848 followed by the Gold Rush of 1849 led to epidemic desertion from the army in California. The remaining soldiers repaired and continued to use the old Hispanic adobe buildings and built some new adobe buildings as well. During 1854 the Presidio was abandoned for several months by order of Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, but soon was regarrisoned. A new frame hospital and several other flimsy frame structures were built under contract in 1856 and 1857, but none of these survive.

The first real American construction program at the Presidio resulted from the stimulus of Civil War and rapid mobilization of Union volunteer regiments in California. It commenced in 1862 with construction of a dozen frame officers' quarters, followed in 1863 by a new powder magazine, and by the end of 1864 by a long row of single story frame barracks and a new frame hospital. The officers' quarters, the magazine, two of the barracks (with later alterations), and the hospital, which is now the Museum, survive today, and they are among the oldest surviving buildings in San Francisco, since the 1906 earthquake and fire destroyed all of the older buildings in downtown San Francisco except for a very few survivors. Other frame buildings were added sporadically throughout the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s, a number of which survive, such as seven officers' quarters and an artillery barracks of this period.

The second major American construction program at the Presidio commenced in 1895. By that time the frontier Indian wars had ended and the War Department was interested in closing out dilapidated and remote frontier garrisons and moving the troops to new permanent brick garrisons located near rail transportation and generally near urban concentrations. New permanent brick garrisons were under construction nationwide, and at the Presidio this translated into a whole new row of brick barracks built between 1895 and 1897, with two final additions in 1909, and many other brick buildings gradually supplanted or supplemented the earlier frame ones.

Subsequent building programs in the 20th Century added new officers' quarters such as the sets on the street called Infantry Terrace, built in 1910 and 1911.

Most of the buildings at the Presidio representing the 18th and 19th Centuries which still survive are shown in the map on the reverse side of this sheet, which depicts only the oldest and central part of the Presidio. The buildings are all identified on the map by number and, in the captions, by original use and date of construction. Many of these buildings serve other purposes today, such as the 1864 hospital now a museum, barracks now used as offices, etc.

Due to lack of space, the following were not identified in the captions on the map: Bldg. 116, built c. 1886 by Swiss-Italian Post Sutler Angelo Barretta as his residence and acquired by the Army in 1891; 122, built 1904 as a Gymnasium; 123, built in 1897, original use unknown; 124, 125 and 126, built in 1909 as quarters for senior post non-commissioned officers and their families (post quartermaster sergeant, post ordnance sergeant, post commissary sergeant, etc.); 127, 128 and 129, quarters built in 1931 for the same purpose, but representing a later era.

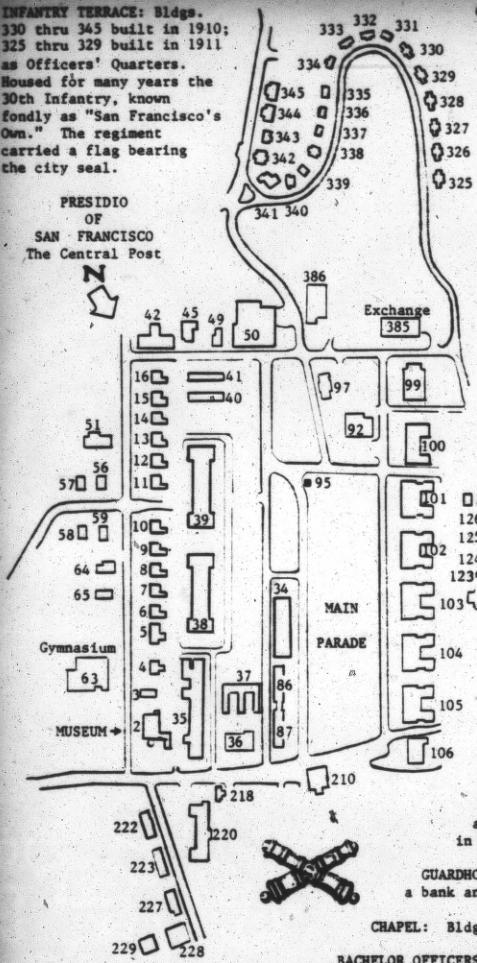
This listing by no means exhausts the number of historically significant buildings at the Presidio. West of San Francisco National Cemetery (west of the brick barracks) are a historic 1902 frame cavalry barracks (Bldg. 682) and five historic brick stables, Bldg. 661 built in 1913 and the remainder (662, 663, 667, 668) built in 1914. Further west still are a complex of "mission revival" style barracks, mess halls and offices around the parade ground of the artillery sub-post of Fort Winfield Scott and a separate complex of stately officers' quarters on Kobbe Avenue, all dating generally from about 1910-1912. To the east of the central part of the post are various historic Letterman General Hospital buildings, including officers' quarters dating from c. 1902-08, although the first and original Letterman building was unfortunately torn down c. 1976 and its location is now a lawn. There are also historic officers quarters such as the 340-351 series which date from 1917, and the old Infantry Cantonment dating from 1903 (Bldgs. 566, 569, 572) and one from 1909 (567). To the north of the central area of the Presidio is historic Crissy Army Airfield, a complex of hangers, shops, and other structures (Bldgs. 920, 926, 931, 933, 934, 935 937 and others) as well as pilots' quarters (Bldgs. 951-966) all dating from 1921. Just west of Crissy Field is the old Engineer Dock area, and also the 1908 army mine depot and pier (Bldgs. 982-986). Additionally there are at least 17 major concrete defense battery emplacements, as well as mine casemates, entrance gates, and other historic sites and structures.

National Park Service

By Gordon Chappell
April 1981

INFANTRY TERRACE: Bldgs. 330 thru 345 built in 1910; 325 thru 329 built in 1911 as Officers' Quarters. Housed for many years the 30th Infantry, known fondly as "San Francisco's Own." The regiment carried a flag bearing the city seal.

PRESIDIO
OF
SAN FRANCISCO
The Central Post



COMMANDANCIA: Bldg. 50, now the Officers' Club, contains some adobe dating from at least the 1830s or 1820s of the Mexican Era, possibly some from the Spanish Era dating back to the 1780s.

OFFICERS' ROW: Bldgs. 5 thru 16 were erected by Sept. 1862 facing west onto the Old Parade Ground, but were remodeled in 1879 to face east to what is now Funston Ave. Bldg. 4 was built new in 1879 with surplus lumber from the remodeling.

HOSPITAL: Building 2 was finished in 1864 as a new Post Hospital.

OLD PARADE: Bldgs. 35-41 occupy the site of the 1862-1895 Parade Ground, superseded in 1895 by the new Main Parade.

OLD BARRACKS: The old single story barracks built c. 1864 ran in a row from Bldg. 87 up to near Bldg. 50, forming the west edge of the Old Parade. Bldgs. 86 & 87, remodeled c. 1885 into two story barracks, are all that is left of the row.

ARTILLERY BARRACKS: Of two barracks built side by side in 1886 at the north end of the Old Parade, one (Bldg. 36) survives.

'NEW' BRICK BARRACKS: These were built as follows: Bldg. 101, 1895; 102 & 103, 1896; 104 & 105 in 1897; 100 & 106 in 1909. All included kitchens & mess halls except Bldg. 106, specified as a band barracks.

POWDER MAGAZINE: Bldg. 95 was built in the summer of 1863.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS: Bldgs. 56, 57, 58, and 59 were built in 1886, 51 and 64 built in 1889, and Building 65 was built in 1893.

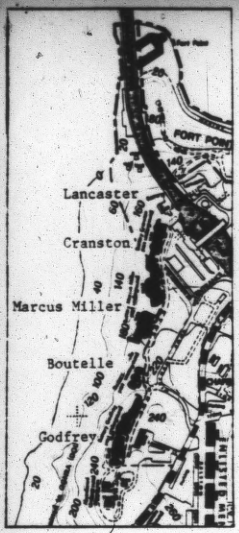
GUARDHOUSE: Building 210, built in 1900, is now a bank and Post Office.

CHAPEL: Bldg. 45 was built as a Chapel in 1870.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS: Pershing Hall, Bldg. 42, was built in 1904. Officers' Quarters 49 was built in 1870.

QUARTERMASTER & ORDNANCE STOREHOUSES: Bldgs. 223 & 227 were built in 1897; Bldg. 222 was built in 1910. - BAKERIES: Bldg. 229 was built in 1897, Bldg. 228 was built in 1909.

OTHER BUILDINGS: No. 220, 1939 Cooks' School now Post Headquarters; No. 218, 1917 Fire Station; 35 & 37, Offices, 1912 & 1941; 38 & 39, Barracks, 1940, now 6th Army Headquarters; 40 & 41, Barracks, 1941; 92, Dental Lab, 1943; 97, Red Cross, 1942; 99, Theater, 1939; 386, Library, 1958.



EARLY ENDICOTT BATTERIES GUARDING SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Beginning at the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza and extending southward along the bluffs at the northwestern edge of the Presidio of San Francisco are five post-Endicott Board (1885) seacoast defense batteries. They include some of the earliest Endicott-type artillery defenses of San Francisco Bay. When begun, and for some time after completion, these batteries remained unnamed, and during construction were known simply by emplacement numbers assigned by the New York Board of Engineers in preparing the first Endicott-type plan for San Francisco Bay in 1890. The defenses of San Francisco were nationally second in priority, preceded only by those of New York Harbor. Sequentially the first five emplacements were to be five 10-inch guns mounted on the bluff above Fort Point. These were never built.

BATTERY LANCASTER - Northernmost of the complex of batteries were emplacements 6, 7 and 8, which now have been almost entirely covered by the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza, built many years later. Here were three 12-inch breechloading rifled guns on Buffington-Crozier so-called 'disappearing' carriages, which rotated backwards and downwards with the recoil of the gun so that it could be reloaded behind protection of earthworks and concrete from low trajectory enemy naval gunfire. (There were no aircraft then.) Emplacement No. 3 was the first of this battery to be constructed, and it was commenced in 1896, being completed two years later. Emplacements Nos. 1 and 2 were begun in 1898 and finished in 1900. Four 15-inch Rodman guns of Battery West had to be removed and their emplacements, dating from the 1870s, were destroyed to accommodate construction of the two later emplacements of this battery. The 12-inch breechloading rifles were all manufactured by the Watervliet Arsenal. One, probably in Emplacement No. 3, was Model 1888 Mark I No. 40, and the others were Model 1895 Numbers 5 and 6. The carriage in emplacement 3 was the Model 1896 and was manufactured by the Moran Engineering Company and given serial number 25. The other Buffington-Crozier carriages were manufactured by Robert Poole & Sons, and were serial numbers 6 and 7. Emplacement 3 was transferred to the artillery in June 1899 and the other two in April 1900. (These later emplacement numbers were numbers in each individual battery, rather than in the overall plan.) The battery was named on February 14, 1902 in honor of Lt. Colonel James M. Lancaster, 3rd Artillery, who died at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in 1900. Battery Lancaster was unusual in that it was the only major rifle battery on the south shore of the Golden Gate that bore directly on the narrowest part of the strait, and a major concern during its construction was that it was vulnerable to flanking fire due to the topography, so the traverses were carried well back and the road behind the battery led through tunnels beneath two of them. Battery Lancaster was determined obsolete by the end of World War I and its guns were removed in 1918. Planning was already in progress for a bridge across the Golden Gate, although construction did not begin until January 5, 1933, and Battery Lancaster's empty emplacements were soon incorporated beneath the bridge toll plaza.

BATTERY CRANSTON - Immediately southwest of Battery Lancaster and today (1981) inside the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza fence, this battery was commenced on June 10, 1897 and constituted emplacements 9 and 10 in the 1890 plan. It was completed in 1898 and mounted two 10-inch rifles on the Buffington-Crozier 'disappearing' or retracting carriage. The guns, mounted on March 31, 1898, were 30-foot 6-inch-long tubes of Model 1888, Mark II, manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company and were serial numbers 7 and 13. Both were mounted on Model 1896 carriages, serial numbers 29 and 28 respectively, also manufactured by Bethlehem Steel. The battery was transferred to the heavy artillery on July 11, 1898. By General Orders No. 16, dated February 14, 1902, it was named in honor of Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, 4th Artillery, who had been killed in the Lava Beds of northeastern California in 1873 during the Modoc Indian War. He had been a part of the Presidio of San Francisco garrison at the time he left for that campaign. Battery Cranston's guns remained in place throughout World War I, two decades of peace, and the first year and a

half of World War II, being removed in 1943 as obsolete. Battery Cranston comprised one of the longer used batteries in the Bay Area.

BATTERY MARCUS MILLER - The Chief of Engineers alloted on March 10, 1891 the sum of $201,000 for emplacements 12 and 13 and construction began about June 2, 1891, on this first Endicott-type battery to be begun in San Francisco's defenses. Ten old 15-inch gun platforms of Battery West had to be removed. Construction proceeded to a point where pouring of further concrete was held up pending determination of which competing type of 'disappearing' carriage the government would adopt, losing this battery its chance to be the first completed. A third emplacement, number 11, separate from the first two, was soon added to the south. By the end of 1896 two of the gun tubes and all three carriages had been received, and all the guns and carriages were installed by the end of 1897 although the battery was not officially completed until 1898, and was transferred to the heavy artillery on April 14, 1898. The three 10-inch breechloading rifles were Model 1888, serial numbers 5, 15 and 18, all manufactured by Watervliet Arsenal. The 'disappearing' carriages in emplacements 1 and 3, all Model 1894, were manufactured by Watertown Arsenal and were serial numbers 27 and 34; the carriage, also Model 1894, in emplacement 2 was manufactured by William Cramp & Sons. This battery was treated for some years as part of Battery Cranston, and for awhile was called "Battery Cranston 2," but that terminology proved unsatisfactory and in October 1907 the three emplacements were designated a separate battery and named in honor of Brigadier General Marcus Miller, a West Point graduate and veteran of the Civil War and the Modoc and Nez Perce Indian Wars who had commanded the Presidio of San Francisco in 1898. Like Battery Lancaster, Battery Miller was regarded as obsolete and its guns were removed in 1918.

BATTERY BOUTELLE - Plans were forwarded to Washington in February 1898 for a battery of four 5-inch rapid fire guns on balanced pillar mounts just south of yet-unnamed Battery Marcus Miller. This was the site of two 1870s-vintage mortar batteries, whose three brick magazines would be useful for various purposes in the new battery. Construction of the two center emplacements was authorized March 8, 1898, and commenced quickly thereafter. A third emplacement was soon added, but the fourth never was. Three guns, all Model 1897, serial numbers 3, 15 and 17, were mounted by mid-1901, and the battery was transferred to the artillery on October 1, 1901. The gun mounts were numbers 13, 12 and 14, respectively, all manufactured by Bethlehem Steel. On October 9, 1902 the battery was named for Lieutenant Henry M. Boutelle, killed in action near Aliago, Philippine Islands, in 1899. The three guns were removed as obsolete in 1917.

BATTERY GODFREY - Early in 1892 excavation began for emplacements 14, 15 and 16 of the 1890 plan, to mount three 12-inch rifles on barbette carriages. Three old magazines of Battery West dating from the 1870s were broken up to be embedded in the new concrete, but four others were left intact. Battery Godfrey was finished in 1896, the first Endicott-type battery to be completed in the defenses of San Francisco Bay. It was transferred to the heavy artillery on August 19, 1896. Its Model 1888 breech-loading rifles were all manufactured at Watervliet Arsenal, serial numbers 9, 6 and 4, and were mounted on Watertown Arsenal non-disappearing or 'barbette' carriages serial numbers 6, 3 and 2, respectively. The battery was named on February 14, 1902 in honor of Captain George J. Godfrey, 22nd Infantry, killed in action at Cavite on Luzon in the Philippine Islands in 1899. Like Battery Cranston's 'disappearing' guns, the guns at Battery Godfrey were in place throughout World War I, two decades of peace, and over a year of World War II before being removed in 1943.

In 1901 the old artillery organization of regiments composed of a number of 'heavy' and one or two 'light' companies or batteries was changed to a Corps of Artillery divided into Coast Artillery and Field Artillery, with companies sequentially numbered. In this reorganization 120 coast artillery companies were designated, and thereafter it was units of the Coast Artillery Corps that manned the nation's coast defense batteries.

By Gordon Chappell

Reference: Erwin Thompson, Seacoast Fortifications, San Francisco Harbor. (Denver: National Park Service, n.d.) 654 pp.

THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO 1776 - 1976

Covering the promontory of land which forms the southern side of San Francisco's famed Golden Gate lies a military installation known since the arrival of the first white man as the Presidio of San Francisco. Three banners have flown successively over the Presidio-- the flag of the Spanish Conquistadores, the flag of the Republic of Mexico, and our own Stars and Stripes. The purpose for which the Presidio and its fortifications exist has remained unchanged. It guards the sea approach to the Golden Gate, the only water entrance to the great San Francisco Bay.

The story of the Presidio begins with the Spaniard. More than 200 years elapsed between Juan Cabrillo's discovery of Alta (Upper) California in 1542 and its settlement. To deter other powers from encroaching on Spain's Pacific coast, the Spanish Monarch, Charles III, instructed the viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to organize land and sea expeditions to settle and fortify the posts of San Diego and Monterey, and if feasible, the port of San Francisco. Preparations for the expedition were undertaken early in 1768. In occupying California, the Spanish made use of 3 colonizing institutions which had proved successful nearly everywhere in the Spanish New World-- the mission, the presidio, and the pueblo (town). The main element in colonization was usually a presidio whose garrison protected the mission and was often the nucleus for the pueblo.

One of the primary missions of the presidian system on the frontier was to guard Spain's New World Empire against foreign encroachment. Although no single California presidian garrison could have successfully resisted an attack in force, none was ever called on to do so. Russia and Great Britain, 2 of Spain's rivals in the Pacific Northwest, refrained from attack in support of their territorial claims for fear of provoking a general European war. In early 1769, both a land and sea expedition began the northward journey to Alta California. The San Carlos sailed from San Blas, Mexico, on 9 January 1769 with Lieutenant Pedro Fages and 25 members of the 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment of Catalan Volunteers aboard. (The Catalan Volunteers, an infantry regiment, were the first military unit to see service in Alta California. On 2 occasions the regiment provided the garrison for the Presidio of San Francisco). The land expedition started in 2 sections; the advance party under Captain Rivera y Moncado included 25 dragoons and moved out of Velicata, Mexico, on 24 March 1769. The second party, led by Captain Gaspar de Portola, commander of the expedition, passed through Velicata on 15 May. Both land and sea expeditions met at San Diego in early June. Portola left San Diego on 14 July for Monterey to establish a presidio and mission. But after reaching Monterey Bay on 7 October, he did not believe it to be the highly praised port seen by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602. Portola continued his search northward. A few days later, from a hill near Half Moon Bay, the party observed

the Farallone Islands, a distant point of land they recognized as Point Reyes, and the white cliffs of the bay which they knew as the Port of San Francisco (Drake's Bay).

On 2 November 1769 hunters sighted the southern area of San Francisco Bay, and on the same day Sergeant Jose Ortega reported that the coast route to Point Reyes was blocked by water (The Golden Gate). The great bay that had eluded the eyes of many explorers had finally been discovered by Portola's expedition. In new efforts to strengthen Spain's position in California, the viceroy of New Spain instructed Rivera in 1774 to establish a presidio on San Francisco Bay. Visiting the area during November and December, Captain Rivera and Friar Francisco Palou planted a cross on Point Lobos (the seaward side of the present Presidio area). On their return, preparations were begun for the Ayala and Anza expeditions.

Lieutenant Juan Bautista de Ayala left Monterey about 24 July 1775 aboard the San Carlos under orders to explore the San Francisco Bay. He was to ascertain if the entrance was navigable and if the bay contained a suitable anchorage. On the crest of the evening tide, the San Carlos sailed through the entrance of the bay, the first European vessel to enter San Francisco Bay. The date was 5 August 1775. Ayala began a careful survey of the great estuary, and returned to Monterey in the middle of September when it became apparent that the expected Anza land expedition would not arrive.

Founding of the Presidio of San Francisco - 17 September 1776

On 23 March 1776, Lieutenant Colonel Juan Bautista De Anza, with a small party, including Lieutenant Jose Moraga, Friar Pedro Font, and 10 soldiers left Monterey with instructions to select sites for a presidio and mission. Four days later, Anza and his party camped on what is now the Presidio reservation at a lake whose outlet they named Arroyo del Puerto (now Lobos Creek). The following morning Anza selected the headland overlooking the Golden Gate as the natural site for a castillo (fort) which could control the entrance to the San Francisco Bay. Here he erected a cross and buried an account of recent explorations at the foot of the cross.

After a day's tour of the area, Anza and Moraga selected the gentle slope which extends north from the main ridge to the bay as the site for a presidio. Several miles to the southeast, they found a suitable location for a mission. Nearby was a flowing spring which they named Laguna de los Dolores. Later Anza and his party traveled around the bay before returning to Monterey; he returned to Mexico leaving Moraga with the responsibility of establishing the settlement. Moraga left Monterey 17 June with a party of 13 soldiers and their families, several families of settlers, their servants, a mule train and cattle. The party camped at the Laguna de los Dolores to await the San Carlos which was carrying the main load of supplies from Monterey. A month later when the supply ship had not arrived, Moraga moved the camp to the presidio site on 26 July. On 13 August, the San Carlos arrived; Captain Fernando Quiros of the San Carlos approved the presidial

location. Jose Canizares, the first pilot of the San Carlos, laid out a plan for a square, 92 varas (about 80 yards) on each side, and marked out the divisions for various buildings. The Spanish usually built a presidio as an enclosed rectangle, with walls of adobe or stone 10 to 20 feet high. Buildings of the presidio were constructed along the walls facing the plaza and invariably included a commandant's house, a church, barracks, storehouse and guardhouse. The Presidio of San Francisco conformed to the standard pattern. By the middle of September, building had progressed so rapidly that 17 September 1776 was selected as the day for the ceremonial founding. The impressive religious ceremony was followed by the ringing of bells, the firing of muskets, swivel guns, and cannons. Lieutenant Morage entertained the company as lavishly as circumstances allowed.

The Spanish Presidio 1776-1820

Although the first Presidiens suffered the usual hardships encountered at a frontier installation, life was not entirely disagreeable. Until the beginning of the 19th century, the inhabitants of San Francisco's Presidio were a relatively happy and satisfied group. But when Spain's ability to support or expand her northern Pacific coast frontier diminished, life at the Presidio became less attractive. When California did not yield the anticipated dividends, the Spanish crown concluded that further investment would be wasteful. In addition, unrest in Mexico and Spain's declining position in Europe distracted official attention from the northern outpost.

For a few years, however, Spain still had sufficient motivation to complete the establishment of the Presidio. The adobe walls begun by Lieutenant Moraga were completed on three sides by 1792. They were 14 feet high and five feet thick. The fourth, or east wall which was not completed in adobe until several years later, was a primitive palisade fence. On the three enclosed sides of the square, the houses were built of adobe and rough stone laid in mud. Although the Spanish governor of California frequently reported on the need to improve the Presidio's building, actually few improvements were made. The Commandant in the first decade of the 19th century continued to report the deterioration of walls and buildings and inability to maintain or repair them. Storms and earthquakes by 1812 had all but destroyed the Castillo and Presidio of San Francisco.

During the Nootka Sound controversy in the 1790's when Spain again expected English and Russian expansion into Alta California, the viceroy authorized the construction of the Castillo de San Joaquin on the site selected by Anza in 1776. On 8 December 1794, the Castillo was completed. The fort was built to control the entrance to the bay and the anchorage. When completed it stood in the form of a horseshoe 120 feet long and 100 feet wide with walls of adobe, five feet thick. The fort mounted 12 guns of different caliber. Inspecting engineer, Alberto de Cordoba, in the summer of 1796, described the adverse condition of the crumbling Castillo;

its brickfaced adobe walls resting on sand foundation crumbled with the shock every time a salute was fired. He opposed any effort to repair the fort as too costly. Instead he recommended a new fort be fuilt on higher and firmer ground.

In 1797, the presidios in Alta California were again alerted to the possibility of an English invasion. Spanish troops were increased from 225 to 385 to meet the emergency. When an attack did not materialize, precautions were relaxed, but the reinforcements remained. The reports of Captain George Vancouver of the British Royal Navy described conditions at the Presidio during 1792 to 1794. His ship, Discovery, was the first vessel other than those of the Spanish to enter San Francisco Bay. He was expecting to find an industrious town behind the Presidio's walls, instead it more nearly resembled a cattle enclosure. Nor was he impressed with the life of the people he saw. Their buildings and dwellings were shabby and uncomfortable, with crude, sparse furniture. The general standard of living did not approach that of the Spanish in the Old World. Vancouver indicated even greater surprise over the lack of defenses for the bay. On his second visit in 1793, he noted the beginnings of what was to become the Castillo de San Joaquin.

Following Vancouver's visits a number of foreign ships entered San Francisco Bay in the next several years. The first American ship to enter the bay was the Eliza, under the command of Captain James Rowan. He was allowed to anchor in 1799 and obtain supplies under a promise not to enter any other Spanish port in California. Although Captain Vancouver and subsequent visitors were received hospitably, no foreigners were permitted to trade with the Spanish settlers. They were usually allowed to purchase supplies but their onshore activities were severely restricted.

Eventually the Spaniards at the Presidio were forced to modify their no foreign trade policy. During the Mexican struggle for independence, California was neglected by the central government, especially from 1810 to 1819. Supplies arrived irregularly and after a time ceased altogether. Although trading with foreigners continued to be illegal, Californians ignored and evaded the restrictions. Troops went unpaid for 10 years, and the Presidio garrison had to rely on the mission for subsistence. When the Russians founded settlements at Fort Ross and Bodega Bay in 1812, the Spanish temporarily reinforced the Presidio with additional guns and men.

The activities of the Buenos Aires insurgents along the California coast in 1818 gave added emphasis to the request for reinforcements. These privateers supported independence movements in the Spanish New World colonies by preying on Spanish commerce. Military forces in California were increased by some 200 men in 1819.

The Mexican Presidio, 1821 - 1846

The isolated Californians never really understood the significance of the Hispanic-American wars for independence, but by 1821 they began to support a separatist movement from Mexico and to flirt with the idea of welcoming foreign intervention. In 1821, Agustin Iturbe established himself as emperor, and California became an imperial province of Mexico instead of a royal province of Spain. Many months later (27 April 1823) the proclamation establishing the empire was read to the troops at the Presidio of San Francisco. Although the sovereignty of Mexico was acknowledged for the next quarter of a century, the Californians were largely left to govern themselves. Local disturbances increased as the turbulence of the revolutionary period continued. Troops rarely received pay. As military discipline declined, crimes committed by soldiers increased even though punishment became greater.

Captain Frederick William Beechey of the HMS Blossom, who visited the Presidio in 1826, noted the lack of concern on the part of the Mexican government and predicted that some foreign power - he believed it to be Russia - would soon take advantage of the weakness he observed. He commented scathingly on the tottering condition of the Presidio buildings, the discontent of the soldiers and the inadequate state of the fortifications. The general discontent, compounded by lack of food, supplies and pay, culminated in the soldier revolts of 1828-1829. After 1830 the Presidio continued to deteriorate rapidly and the presidial force numbered fewer than 50 men. By 1836 all the troops had been withdrawn with the exception of one artilleryman, Corporal Joaquin Pena.

In 1835-36 the Presidio garrison was re-established by Commandant Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo at Sonoma, 35 miles north of San Francisco. Vallejo, one of the last commandants of the Presidio, experienced a phenomenally rapid advancement in his military career. At 19 he was the equivalent of a first lieutenant and at 28, in 1836, he was a colonel in command of all the military forces in northern California. The new post Vallejo established was intended to protect the new northern frontier from Indian attacks and to check Russian expansion from Bodega Bay.

Midway in 1838, two earthquakes destroyed what little was left of the Presidio installations undamaged at the time of Vallejo's departure. There was nothing more than a few shattered buildings and a deserted Presidio and fort. In 1840, after receiving another of many refusals for more troops, Vallejo sent a sergeant and 12 men to garrison the Presidio. This small force probably remained until 1843. After that time there apparently were no troops at the Presidio proper until the American arrival in 1846. The situation became so desperate from 1841 to 1844 that Vallejo found it necessary to support the garrisons at Sonoma and San Francisco from his own resources, at an estimated cost of nearly $1,000 a month.

Most Californians now realized that the Mexican government was unable, and too distracted, to fulfill any obligation to its orphan province on the Pacific coast. The increasing number of foreigners, especially Americans, convinced many Californians that they could no longer hold the area for themselves, let alone for Mexico. The ease with which a foreign occupation could take place was demonstrated by an American naval officer in October 1842. Under the mistaken impression the United States and Mexico were at war, Commodore Thomas Catesby Jones, commander of the Pacific Squadron of the United States Navy, occupied Monterey without opposition. Jones apologetically withdrew after learning of his mistake, but the defenseless position of California had been clearly demonstrated. California could be taken by any foreign power which felt so inclined. The Mexican War, beginning in 1846, gave the United States the opportunity.

American Occupation, 1846 - 1849

While the Americans in Mexico proper won California for the United States, a series of minor military movements in the Bay area symbolized the easy accession of American power to the Pacific Coast. Locally, Californians offered no initial resistance as token United States forces casually occupied San Francisco, and the then militarily insignificant Presidio. In an action preliminary to the American occupation of the Presidio, Captain John C. Fremont, Kit Carson, and a band of 14 men "stormed" the Castillo de San Joaquin under cover of darkness on 1 July 1846. In a borrowed boat they crossed the Golden Gate from Sausalito, and scaled the crumbled walls of the long-abandoned fort to spike the already useless cannon with borrowed rat-tail files.

A week later, when news reached San Francisco that American naval forces had occupied Monterey, Lieutenant Paul W. Revere, USN, and 70 men from the USS Portsmouth hoisted the American flag in Yerba Buena's public square on 9 July 1846. To the accompaniment of a 21-gun salute, they took possession of the town without opposition.

Later the same day, Lieutenant J. S. Misroon, USN, and a detatchment of marines raised the national color over both the Presidio and the Castillo. They found 10 useless cannon, three bronze and seven iron, at the Castillo, but none at the Presidio. The detachment returned to Yerba Buena in the evening, leaving the Presidio unoccupied.

Troops of the First New York Volunteer Regiment were the first Americans to occupy the Presidio as a garrison. Advance units arrived early in March 1847. Under command of Brevet Major James F. Hardie (1st Lt., 3d Artillery), Companies "H" & "K" moved into the eroding buildings of the presidial enclosure. During the summer of 1847 the men moved supplies and light ordnance from the beach at Yerba Buena over the hills to the Presidio. They were unable to move the heavier guns and equipment along the sandy trails.

Most of the members of the New York unit, also known after its commander as Stevenson's Regiment, remained in California after separation from the service in 1848. Many became famous public figures in law and business; others became equally infamous as thieves, robbers, and members of the San Francisco "Hounds" and "Regulators".

In 1847, Captain Joseph L. Folsom was directed to establish a quartermaster depot in San Francisco. In 1849, two quartermaster warehouses were in operation near the Bayshore at Sansome and California Streets.

After a brief occupation by "C" Company of the 1st Dragoons, "M" Company of the 3d Artillery became the Presidio's first permanent garrison under command of Captain Erasmus D. Keyes. He instituted dress parades and a duty routine in strict accord with Army regulations.

In 1849 repairs were made on the Spanish-Mexican fort at Cantil Blanco, where four 32-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers were mounted to control the entrance to the bay.

During the early years of the American period the Presidio was not the location of the area's major command post as it is today. The headquarters of the senior military commander changed often as did the designation of the military area. The first military governor in the new American possession was Commodore John D. Sloat, 7 July 1846, who appointed Lieutenant John C. Fremont as his successor. Fremont's appointment was not recognized by General Kearney, who himself assumed the governorship by proclamation 13 February 1847 with headquarters in Monterey. Kearney commanded Military Department No. 10, established on 3 November 1846, which included "so much of the two Californias as has been or may be subjected to the arms or authority of the United States." Kearney was succeeded by Colonel Richard B. Mason, 1st Dragoons, on 31 March 1847.

The Pacific Division, comprising the territories of California and Oregon (Departments 10 and 11) was organized on 10 October 1848 under Brevet Major Persifer F. Smith (Colonel, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen), who moved his headquarters to San Francisco on 23 February 1849. Department No. 10 continued under command of Brevet Brigadier General Bennett Riley (Lieutenant Colonel, 2d Infantry). Riley also acted as civil governor of California. The two subordinated departments were merged into the Pacific Division on 18 May 1851. Its headquarters were moved to Sonoma in July 1849, to Benicia in December 1851, and back to San Francisco in June 1852. The area command was redesignated the Department of the Pacific on 31 October 1853, at the same time that Brevet Brigadier General Ethan A. Hitchcock assumed command. In San Francisco the headquarter's offices were located downtown, but the officers and men usually lived at the Presidio.

Boundaries of the Presidio

Since its acquisition the Federal Government has held securely the title to the Presidio reservation. The Presidio had been a military reservation under both Spain and Mexico. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ratified 16 March 1848, the United States Government acquired title to all public lands of the Mexican Republic in the ceded area. Colonel Richard B. Mason took the first steps to formalize the federal title to lands in the San Francisco area when he ordered Captain Folsom in early 1848 to set aside a reserve embracing the Presidio and Point San Jose (also called Black Point, now Fort Mason). The Federal Commission, appointed in 1848 to select military sites, recommended the Presidio boundaries as subsequently established by the Executive Order of Millard Filmore in November 1850.

Federal ownership of various parts of the Presidio has been challenged several times. In 1865, the City of San Francisco unsuccessfully claimed a portion. In 1866, speculators failed in attempts to purchase from the State of California the "swamp and overflow lands" along the beach from Fort Point to the Presidio's eastern limit. Squatters attempting to take advantage of a new southern boundary survey in 1866 were ejected by militaty force. In 1897, the State of California in a general act of cession granted the Federal Government exclusive jurisdiction over all lands it held, occupied, or had reserved. The same year California ceded title to the tidelands between high water mark and a line 300 yards beyond the low water mark.

The Gold Rush Years, 1849 - 1861

The California gold rush created awkward problems for the Pacific Coast military authorities. General Smith, who arrived in February 1849 at the same time as the first shipload of gold hunters, disliked San Francisco as a headquarters. He chose to move the headquarters to Benicia, but when that community failed to develop commercially, the headquarters was moved back to San Francisco.

Like his military governor predecessors, General Riley (General Smith's successor) faced a civilian populace resentful of military direction. When Congress and the President failed to provide a civil government for California, Riley was forced to take an unusual step and on his own authority called a state constitutional convention. The adoption of the constitution was quickly followed by the establishment of a state civilian administration, and the Army was relieved of its mission to provide a government for the territory.

The main continuing problem for the Army during the gold rush period was the chronic shortage of men and officers. For several years after the discovery, the lure of gold was so strong as to render the Army's personnel problems insoluble. The gold fever was overpowering, and desertions continued virtually unchecked despite severe penalties.

Because of the shortage of men and the prohibitive costs of building, little was accomplished in constructing fortifications or permanent posts during this chaotic period. Because officers could not live on their pay, they were allowed in some instances to take outside jobs. The Presidio commander, for example, worked as a surveyor and contractor and built the first wharf in San Francisco.

The duties which the military did manage to carry out during the gold rush period included surveying, road building, escort duty, relief of immigrant trains, and protection of civilians against Indian attacks. (The Army was less successful in preventing miners and settlers from attacking nonhostile Indian bands.)

In 1853, all territory west of the Rocky Mountains, except Utah and New Mexico, was organized into the Department of the Pacific. Among the arrivals of units of the 4th Infantry during September 1852 was Captain Sam Grant, one of the few officers allowed 24 hours' leave in San Francisco. The future President got a good look at gold-rush San Francisco, a city grown from a population of 50 in 1846 to 225,000 in 1852.

The 3d Artillery Regiment was among the new units ordered to the Pacific Coast in 1852. This regiment, which won its reputation in Mexico as the "Gay and Gallant Third," served two long tours of duty in the West, its units often stationed at the Presidio. In May 1854, "L" Company joined "M" Company at the Presidio. In 1855, the 9th Infantry was assigned to the Department, chiefly for duty in Oregon and Washington. The 6th Infantry also arrived in 1855. The 1st Dragoons remained in the West, occupying posts in the Southwest.

Major General John E. Wool arrived in February 1854, replacing General Hitchcock. General Wool's tour of service indicates some of the contemporary difficulties of a Department commander in the Far West. He quarreled with civil authorities over Indian policies; refused to provide Federal arms to San Francisco's "law and order" party; differed with Secretary of War Jefferson Davis on problems of Bay area fortifications, location of his headquarters, and continuance of the Presidio as a military post. He did, though, order the construction of two barracks for two artillery companies at the Presidio. The new buildings, the first to be built by the Americans, permitted older structures to be used for storage and a hospital. Concerned with the lack of harbor fortifications, Wool ordered additional guns mounted on the bluff overlooking the entrance to the Bay and on Alcatraz Island. Military concern over harbor defenses was shared by Californians who pressed Congress for construction appropriations. International events gave further substance to the arguments. The Crimean War, many San Franciscans felt, could be used by France, Great Britain, or even Russia, to take advantage of the relatively defenseless Pacific Coast and to challenge United States possessions.

As the most important defense project of the pre-Civil War period, Fort Point became the first real coastal fortification on the Pacific Coast. In 1851, General Hitchcock directed Army Engineers to submit plans for defense of the Bay. They recommended forts for the Bay's entrance and Alcatraz Island, with supplementary batteries for Point San Jose and Angel Island. Congress appropriated a half-million dollars in 1853 to begin work at Fort Point, and by 1882 more than two and a half million had been spent on it. The razing of the Castillo de San Joaquin and the reduction of the bluff to the water's edge began under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel James L. Mason.

Fort Point was built on the same general plan used in Eastern forts. It was built on a rock ledge ten feet above the water, and constructed almost entirely of brick. The fort is a massive, irregular quadrangle, 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 45 feet high. The walls, approximately seven feet thick, present an unbroken surface except for three tiers of gun-ports on the three sides that face the water. A barbette atop the fort concealed the fourth tier of guns, which covered both water and land approaches. Tall windows and rifle ports opened on the land side.

The fortifications on Alcatraz Island were begun in 1854. Two years later, three batteries were completed at an estimated cost of $600,000, mounting 43 guns which included 68-, 42-, and 28-pounders.

A typical day for a soldier stationed at the Presidio was probably dull but not arduous during the early '50's. In May 1854, the War Department ordered a virtual abandonment of the Presidio. General Wool protested the move and succeeded in postponing the order, but was overruled by Secretary of War Davis. In June 1854, Companies "L" and "M" were ordered to leave the Presidio and place the property in the hands of the quartermaster officer in San Francisco. In August, however, Wool was authorized to keep enough troops at the Presidio to prevent squatters from moving in. But when an Indian war broke out in the Pacific Northwest, nearly all the troops in California were sent North. Captain Keyes and 50 artillerymen from the Presidio joined General Wool and his staff on 6 November, boarding the SS California at the Presidio wharf. Only a sergeant, a corporal, and 12 men were left behind as a guard and to salute the expected arrival of a French naval vessel.

During the remaining years of the decade, few events affected the Presidio directly. Indian troubles continued, and most of the Army units were in the field. Troops were detailed to protect survey and exploring parties. A notable summer and winter campaign was waged against the Mormons in Utah. The 6th Infantry marched overland from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The 4th Infantry completed the building of 15 military posts in an area that stretched from British Columbia to Lower California. The men of the 3d Artillery fought as infantry against the Indians of Eastern Washington.

Work continued at Fort Point and Alcatraz. In 1856, a two-story frame building was started as a post hospital. Salvaged stones and brick from the razing of the Castillo San Joaquin were used in the foundation. The hospital was completed and dedicated in January 1857. This was the first hospital built in San Francisco--The Wright General Hospital (in 1973, this building was designated the Presidio Army Museum, dedicated 26 July 1973). Several permanent quarters for officers and their families were constructed during this period.

At the end of the first 14 years of American occupancy, the Presidio itself had changed little in appearance. The hills remained barren, drifting sand swept across the parade ground and piled against the "adobes" built more than 50 years earlier. A great marsh and lagoon extended along the northern edge of the reservation and separated the post from the hard sand and the toll road that led to Fort Point. As a military post, its permanency was still not completely established.

The Presidio and the Civil War, 1861-1865

Although the West went relatively untouched by the deadly fighting characteristic of the Civil War in the East, the Army had its role to play on the Pacific Coast. The security of San Francisco was the immediate and pressing need, for if the port were lost, the surrender of the entire Pacific Coast would follow inevitably. In late 1860, only a handful of troops defended San Francisco. At the Presidio, Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Merchant, post commander, had only Company "I" of the 3d Artillery. On Alcatraz, Company "H", 3d Artillery, under Captain Joseph Stewart, manned the unfinished battery installations. Part of the Alcatraz garrison was a detachment of recruits for the 1st Dragoons, a few of the 200 recent arrivals to the Pacific Coast. At Benicia Arsenal and Barracks were two companies of the 6th Infantry and a small ordnance detachment. Work on Fort Point had been halted; it had as yet neither garrison nor supplies, its guns still unmounted. Alcatraz, although reasonably secure against attack, could not defend the city or its harbor.

As the threat of hostilities between North and South increased, General Scott ordered Brevet Brigadier General Albert Sidney Johnston to assume command of a reunited Department of the Pacific. Johnston, who arrived in San Francisco on 14 January 1861, ordered Company "I", 3d Artillery, to occupy Fort Point immediately and withdraw "A" and "B" companies from Fort Vancouver. Johnston also ordered 10,000 rifled muskets, 1855 model, and 150,000 cartridges sent from Benicia to Alcatraz for better safekeeping. Captain Gilmer, engineer officer at Fort Point, was directed to ignore an earlier War Department order halting construction and at once make the fort ready for troops.

On 23 March 1861, Brigadier General Edwin Vose Sumner was ordered to San Francisco as Johnston's replacement. Sumner immediately increased

the garrisons at the Presidio, Fort Point, Alcatraz, and Benicia. Fort Point, Alcatraz, and the Presidio were made separate installations on 23 May 1861, enabling commanders to take independent action quickly in event of attack. Though there were strong secessionist sympathies in the West, there were no armed conflicts connected with the Civil War. General Sumner was ordered East, and on 20 October 1861, Brigadier General George Wright (Colonel, 9th Infantry) took command of the Department, directing withdrawal of the regular units and their replacement by volunteer organizations. The last Federal troops left California ports on 21 December 1861.

Many temporary training camps were established in California, three of them in San Francisco. They were Camp Alert at the Pioneer Race Track near Mission and 25th Streets, Camp Lyons at Hunter's Point, and Camp Sumner adjacent to the Presidio. Throughout the war, the Presidio was the headquarters of the 9th Infantry, although its companies might be anywhere on the Pacific Coast. Usually one infantry company shared garrison duty with a company of the 3d Artillery. Most of the two artillery companies were assigned to Alcatraz.

Securing San Francisco against possible naval attack remained a continuing military problem. There was apprehension that the Confederate underground might seize ships in the Bay, or that vessels might slip through the Golden Gate during darkness or fog. Colonel De Russy, Chief Engineer officer on the Pacific Coast in 1863, evolved plans for San Francisco's defense to provide for an inner defense line. De Russy's plans were never approved, although some preliminary work was started, but not completed.

Point San Jose (later Fort Mason) had been reserved for military use in 1850, but it had not been occupied. The government's title was disputed, and several private buildings had been erected there. On 2 October 1863, General Wright was ordered to take "military possession" and erect shore batteries, leaving the question of ownership to be settled later. The defenses at Alcatraz were constantly improved. Major General Irvin McDowell, who succeeded General Wright on 1 July 1864, also recommended, but unsuccessfully, a battery for Horseshoe Cove (Fort Baker), defenses for Rincon Point, Yerba Buena, and the land approaches to Fort Point.

The presence of British, French, and Russian naval units in the Bay lent a continuous note of suspence. Keeping anti-Union sentiment controlled as well as preventing pro-Union sentiment from getting out of hand presented difficult problems for the military district commanders. To promote the Union cause, every patriotic holiday was celebrated at each post with a Federal salute at sunrise, one gun for each state, and a National salute of 21 guns fired at noon. Union victories were announced by 100-gun salutes from Alcatraz, and the department commander issued a rousing proclamation to the public.

News of Lincoln's assassination, following closely on the intense jubilance over the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Appomatox, required special precautions against possible turbulence in the city. At the request of the mayor, four companies of troops from the Presidio and Alcatraz reinforced the already large provost marshal's guard stationed at the Harrison Street depot. All units were put on alert, and no one was allowed to leave the posts. All available troops marched in the great funeral procession that took place in the city 20 April.

Coming of Age

At the end of hostilities Army activities on the Pacific Coast reflected the national military pattern. Immediate local concerns included the discharge of the volunteers and reassignments of regular Army units, sale of war surplus commodities, and reorganization of units and military districts. As a consequence of the war, the Presidio, Fort Point, Alcatraz, Angel Island and Point San Jose achieved a new degree of permanency. A decision to abandon them as military installations would not be taken lightly.

The presidio became headquarters for the 2d Artillery, whose companies were scattered from the Mexican border to the newest Alaska outposts. In succeeding years until 1898, the Presidio was the home of the 4th, 5th, and 3d Artillery; the 12th, 8th and 1st Infantry Regiments; and units of the 1st, 2d and 4th Cavalry. In the next 20 years Indian troubles in the West multiplied. Besides numerous local skirmishes in the coastal areas, a half-dozen major field campaigns were conducted.

The Development Period, 1865 - 1905

It was during the Civil War that the main post at the Presidio and adjacent stations at Camp Reynolds, Point San Jose and Alcatraz acquired the general appearance they would retain with few changes for the next three decades.

By the end of 1863, the pattern of the Presidio's main parade ground was established by a building program designed to meet the needs of the greatly increased wartime garrison. At this time the lines of the old presidial enclosure disappeared almost entirely. Utilizing the original line of the Spanish buildings only at the southern, or upper end, the parade ground was extended northward. The new parade ground's northeast corner was fixed in 1857 with the construction of the station hospital (Wright General, later post dispensary, and designated as the post Army Museum in 1973).

Outside Fort Point, which occasionally went ungarrisoned between 1873 and 1876, stood nineteen or twenty buildings constructed in 1862 and 1863. On 25 November 1882 this area was designated as Fort Winfield Scott and established as an independent post. Above Fort Point proper, a series of exterior barbettes reinforced with brick walls was begun in 1870. These works extended for three-quarters of a mile along the

100-foot contour line in an unbroken, irregular semicircle, facing generally west and north. A new series of battery installations at Fort Scott was begun in 1893. Many of the old works were destroyed and replaced by reinforced concrete structures.

On the north side of the Golden Gate, the 1870 program provided casemated work at several points. Later plans, developed from 1884 to 1890, called for extensive fortifications in the Lime Point area and construction of a permanent post at Horseshoe Cove. In 1897 the Lime Point reserve was named for Colonel (Senator) Edward Dickinson Baker, friend and associate of President Lincoln. Col. Baker was killed at Balls Bluff, Virginia, 21 October 1861. The western half of Fort Baker was designated as a subpost of Fort Winfield Scott in 1904 and named after Major General William F. Barry.

Alcatraz remained for many years the major artillery station in the Bay area, and efforts were made to keep its weapons up to date. After 1872, Alcatraz was used increasingly as a military prison, chiefly because Leavenworth was unable to accommodate all the convicted and sentenced prisoners.

Few efforts were made prior to 1896 to maintain or improve the batteries at Point San Jose. The post was renamed on 25 November 1882 after Colonel Richard B. Mason, once military governor of California. Fort Mason was the residence of the division or departmental commander for many years, since it contained the only suitable house. A new residence was built in 1887.

In the 1880's increasing attention was given to the improvement and beautification of the Presidio. To check the unbroken sweep of the wind across the barren spaces, wind fences were erected, lattices erected and covered with fast growing ivy, and trees planted to protect most of the residences. Several varieties of coarse grasses and earth-holding shrubs were planted on the open areas of sandy soil. Though many trees had been planted around the residences, the first well-planned and subsequently well-executed plan of foresting the Presidio began after 1883. Three principal ridges of the Presidio were planted with trees, keeping the valleys open, so the areas would appear larger than they really were, and the ridges higher. Trees were planted to enhance the views and not obstruct them. The main post was to appear as a central point in composition of forest background overlooking grassy stretches. As a result of the original planning, 60,000 trees were planted during the late 1880's. San Francisco school children assisted in the planting as a part of Arbor Day programs.

On 17 December 1884 the Presidio burial ground was designated San Francisco National Cemetery by Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War. The original size of 9.5 acres was gradually increased until it contained 53 acres in 1953.

The decade from 1895 to 1905 was a transitional period during which the Presidio entered a new era with completion of nearly all of the major installations in the new Fort Scott area. Forts Baker, Barry and Miley (acquired in 1893) and Laguna Merced (later Fort Funston, acquired in 1901) were established. The new armaments approved for the harbor included the latest coast artillery ordnance. Many permanent brick structures were erected. In each case the permanent structures were intended to replace older buildings, but these were rarely demolished. Each new military build-up on the post resulted in a rash of temporary buildings, all built with the intention that they would be torn down at the end of the emergency. Most of them are still standing.

The War with Spain, 1898 - 1899

In January 1898 at the height of the Alaskan Gold Rush, the Presidio joined San Francisco in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the California gold strike. But the war games and military review presented for the local spectators that day, represented only a fleeting glance backward. For in less than three months, the United States was to be at war with Spain and within a year 30,000 troops would pass through the Presidio and Fort Mason en route to the Philippines, Alaska, and Hawaii. The Presidio was about to assume a new role as America expanded beyond its continental limits to become a great power in the Pacific.

The Army began to assemble the scattered companies of regiments previously assigned to the small interior forts of the West. New regiments were created, while at the same time, the Army began a buildup of the nation's coast artillery defenses. The pressures which now pushed America west into the Pacific, along with the later periodic incursions on the nation's Mexican border, destined the Presidio for a new permanence and importance in the 20th century. As headquarters of the Department of California, the Presidio early reflected America's new status in the Pacific. At the outset of the Spanish-American War in April 1898, the Department embraced only California and Nevada. But a few months later one of America's first Pacific acquisitions, the Hawaiian Islands, were annexed and for purposes of military administration incorporated into the Department of California.

In another way, too, the Presidio felt the increased responsibilities of American expansion beyond the continental United States. Under the command of Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam, the Presidio became not only a headquarters for the military administration of outlying possessions but also the major training and assembly center for troops bound for the Philippine Islands. In February 1898 two coast artillery regiments were activated. One of these units, the Sixth Coast Artillery, assembled at the Presidio on 8 March.

President William McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers. The Presidio became the rendezvous for volunteer regiments from the Pacific states and later for eastern units as well. Camp Merriam was established 3 May near the present Lombard Gate, and three days later the first 5,000 volunteers from California, Oregon, and Washington began to assemble at the Presidio. By the middle of May, the new arrivals exceeded the Presidio's facilities to accommodate them, and they were still arriving daily. The 1,400 officers and men of the 20th Kansas Volunteer Regiment were housed in tents pitched on the present site of Letterman Army Medical Center.

An additional camp was established by General Merriam outside the crowded Presidio reservation. The site lay across the sandy dunes surrounding the intersection of Lake and Arguello streets. The location was badly chosen; exposed to wind and fog, drainage was fouled by constant drifting. During July and August the sick lists were swollen by typhoid and spinal meningitis cases. The Tennessee and Oregon regiments contributed an epidemic of measles complicated in many cases by pneumonia. In early August Camp Merritt was closed and troops moved back within the Presidio.

Major General Wesley Merritt arrived at the Presidio 30 May to train the Philippine expeditionary troops. At the end of June he sailed for the Philippines to join American forces in action there since Dewey's naval victory at Manila.

When the 1st California Infantry Regiment, on 25 May, marched out of the Presidio and down to the government-operated Folsom Street Wharf for embarkation to the Philippines, a crowd of 200,000 cheered these first Army troops to leave the Pacific Coast to fight on foreign soil. Americans had never before fought at such distances from home, or under tropical conditions. The logistics problems were tremendous. While recruits trained throughout 1898 on the naked slopes of the Presidio, transports were already returning the sick and wounded by the hundreds from the Philippines. At the start of the war, the Presidio's swelling military population soon exhausted the facilities of the post hospital. Temporary tent facilities were inadequate. In December 1898, construction of the US Army General Hospital was authorized (later renamed Letterman General Hospital in 1911). The hospital opened in July 1899. The number of patients rose sharply from 289 to 1,040 as the sick and wounded returned from the Far East. Throughout the Philippine Insurrection patients continued to outnumber the hospital's 389 beds and it was necessary to maintain barracks as wards.

The collapse of Spanish resistance did not mean an end of war in the Philippines. A formidable native insurrection lasted from 1901 to 1903. During February and March 1901, the first and second battalions of the newly organized 30th Infantry Regiment were assembled and organized at the Presidio. By April, the entire regiment was bound for the Philippines.

When the rebellion ended, the 30th, which in 1922 was adopted by the city as "San Francisco's Own," returned for reassignment throughout the West.

Some of the troops returning from the Philippines were experienced combat veterans and many were used as cadre, training infantrymen at the Presidio recruit depot. Nearly 10,000 men went through the Presidio Training Center in the first six months of 1902.

Early Twentieth Century

Events at the turn of the century showed the Pacific to be not a protective barrier, but a convenient highway to and from United States military possessions in the Pacific. To keep pace with the nation's new position, a major buildup of San Francisco area coastal defenses was begun. In 1905 the War Department authorized a second post on the Presidio reservation, retaining the infantry and cavalry units at the Presidio proper and transferring the artillery to the new post-- Fort Winfield Scott-- for which funds had already been appropriated. Old Fort Scott, or Fort Point, was declared obsolete that year and the brick fort was abandoned by the artillery in 1914.

In 1910, an extensive building program was begun at Fort Scott, and in 1912 it became a separate post. In June the Sixth Coast Artillery Regiment moved from the Presidio to Fort Scott where it remained until 1941.

The Earthquake and Fire of 1906

Fort Scott might have been completed earlier but the funds originally appropriated for its development in 1905 were used for the relief of stricken San Franciscans during the earthquake and fire of 1906. Hardly three hours after the first tremors jolted the city, Brigadier General Frederick Funston, after conferring with San Francisco Mayor E. E. Schmitz, directed Colonel Charles Morris, Presidio Commander, to report immediately with his entire artillery command to Portsmouth Square. Mayor Schmitz had charged the Army with responsibility for bringing order out of the near chaos of a crumbling city. Morris' troops were joined by engineer battalions from Fort Mason. Later the same day, infantrymen arrived from Fort McDowell. Additional units of cavalry and coast and field artillery from all over the Pacific Division converged on San Francisco to join in the fight against the flames. Troops, firemen and volunteers used dynamite and artillery to blast a fire lane across the east side of Van Ness Avenue.

While artillerymen fought the fire, other troops kept the tens of thousands of refugees moving in orderly manner ahead of the flames, to the safety of relief camps. Mixed detachments guarded the Mint and the Treasury building against the inevitable looter. The Army transport Slocum ferried supplies and equipment across the bay for the firefighters.

Meanwhile 300,000 refugees were hungry and homeless. The Commissary and quartermaster stocks were opened for distribution to the hard-hit populace. The Army General Hospital at the Presidio treated hundreds of sick and injured during the first week of the catastrophe, while make-shift facilities were set up to handle the overflow. On the Presidio a relief camp of 3,000 tents housed 16,000 refugees in the first 10 days following the fire. The Presidio camps became models for the more permanent stations established by the city in the next month.

The Army continued to feed, house, and protect the populace in the weeks after the fire. When the city began to rebuild, Army demolition crews cleared the rubble. Although the Army played a prominent role in maintaining order throughout the crisis, martial law was never declared. Under General Funston's meticulous supervision the Army cooperated with civilian agencies in relieving and rehabilitating more than a quarter of a million victims--without usurping authority or abusing its power.

Mexican Border Troubles, 1910 - 1916

During the years from 1910 to 1920, Mexico's perpetual revolution sporadically spilled over the border, often jeopardizing American interests. Throughout the decade troops from the Presidio were called upon to protect lives and property along the border. It was during the year 1914 that General John J. Pershing commanded the Eighth Brigade at the Presidio before leaving on his own Mexican expedition two years later. It was while he was away that his wife and three daughters were killed in the fire at their quarters at the Presidio. (In later years the site of the residence was designated "Pershing Square." The largest flagpole in the San Francisco area was erected on the site, 105-1/2 feet tall, and weighing 2-1/2 tons. Two old Spanish cannons were installed near the flagpole, which were originally in the old Castillo de San Joaquin).

During the last years of comparative peace preceding World War I, the Presidio joined with San Francisco in preparing for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, an international fair celebrating the completion of the Panama Canal. In October 1911, President William Howard Taft, accompanied by the 30th Infantry and Band, headed a parade to the exposition site where he broke the first ground, inaugurating the building program. Four years later, Governor of California Hiram Johnson, escorted by a Presidio Cavalry unit, led a crowd of 150,000 to the Exposition's grand opening 20 February 1915. Nearly half of the Exposition, extending along Marina Boulevard from Fort Mason to the site of Stilwell Hall, lay on Presidio-owned land.

World War I, 1917 - 1918

Conceived in time of peace, the Panama-Pacific Exposition opened after war had already overtaken Europe. In 1914, the Army believed that if the United States became involved, the East Coast would be the major

mobilization center. Consequently, the Pacific Coast was drained of regular troops and supplies. When war was declared, 6 April 1917, most of the regular Army units in the West were already on the Atlantic Coast. National Guard units and Reserve officers replaced the regulars. The Presidio again became a major training center, this time for officers.

During May and June 1917, a mushroom construction project produced 216 buildings to accommodate the 6,000 men of a new provisional brigade created by Major General Hunter Liggett, commanding the Department to the West. A few of the 1917 buildings remain standing and in use. A part of the 1917 expansion, the Laguna Merced Military Reservation was enlarged and renamed as a fort in honor of General Funston.

The 12th Infantry Regiment left the Presidio in the spring of 1918 to train at Camp Fremont. As part of the Eighth Brigade, the 12th left in 1918 with the 8,000-man expedition to Siberia. Its purpose was to rescue a Czech division seeking its way out of Russia and to protect American interests during the turmoil following the Bolshevik Revolution. This 2-year expedition was supplied through San Francisco facilities, which was a challenge. The drain on the West Coast facilities early in the war had left the Depot shorthanded and poorly equipped. Despite the handicaps, the expedition was supplied and outfitted from San Francisco until its return in 1919.

By April 1918, the first AEF regiments began to return for discharge at the Presidio, which had been designated as a demobilization center. Among the last to be demobilized at the Presidio were 543 members of the Siberian Expeditionary Force. During 1919, sick and injured soldiers from Siberia were sent to Letterman General Hospital.

Between Two World Wars, 1919 - 1941

With the nation returned to a peacetime footing, the Army was reorganized under the National Defense Act of 1920. The country was divided into Corps areas, each with a major general in command. National Guard organizations within each area were included. The Western Department became the Ninth Corps Area, with its headquarters at the Presidio. Major General Hunter Liggett was the Corps Area's first commanding general.

Reflecting the contemporary surge in military aviation, the Presidio constructed its own landing field in 1919. Once a race track, the air strip had variously been used as a supply dump, parade ground, bivouac area, and in 1915, as part of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Major Henry H. Arnold, later commanding general of the Army Air Force, selected the site and became the field's first commander. The landing strip was completed in time to play a role in the Army's demonstration transcontinental flight of 1919. On the same day, 5 October 1919, a team of Army fliers left the East Coast for San Francisco, and a flight of DeHavillands took

off from the Presidio air field. Among the pilots on the experimental flight was Major Dana H. Crissy, commanding officer at Mather Field, temporarily assigned to Fort Scott. On the cross-country trip, Major Crissy was killed when his plane crashed near Salt Lake City. Crissy Field was named in his honor and dedicated 3 November 1919.

Throughout the 1920's the field was used as an air mail depot and Army air base. By 1936, high landing speeds rendered the tiny field obsolete. After World War II, with the advent of the helicopter and Army light aviation, Crissy Field's usefulness was restored under the control of the Sixth US Army Flight Detachment.

In the early twenties, nearly all the special branches of the service were represented by detachments at the Presidio, most of them units of the Third Division. They included headquarters of the coast defense, supply depot, Signal Corps units and the School for Bakers and Cooks. During the interwar years, the Citizen's Military Training Camps prepared Ninth Corps Area candidates for commission in the Officers Reserve Corps at the Presidio and special courses for coast artillery were conducted.

It was also during the interwar years of peacetime soldiering that the 30th Infantry Regiment at the Presidio became a San Francisco institution. The 30th moved in from Fort Lewis, Washington, for a 19-year stay in the red brick barracks which had been occupied for the first time at the outset of the Philippine Insurrection. In 1919, the Presidio was a maze of unnamed streets. By 1924, streets had been named and signs erected throughout the Presidio. In 1928, the Daughters of the American Revolution began to erect a series of historical markers and monuments identifying significant Presidio landmarks.

Ever since World War I pointed up the Presidio's need for a permanent railway right-of-way connecting it with Fort Mason, the Army had been bargaining with the City of San Francisco. In 1917, the Army offered to trade the Palace of Fine Arts (part of the 1915 Exposition) and its surrounding 10 acres for the right-of-way. It was not until 10 years later, however, that the San Francisco Board of Supervisors granted the Army a perpetual right-of-way, as well as the right to build and operate a switch line into Fort Mason. In return the city received the Palace of Fine Arts.

Not until the 1920's and 30's did the Presidio obtain funds for the post's increasing housing needs. It had required a tragedy to force Congressional attention to the Presidio's lack of adequate facilities. In 1915, General John J. Pershing's wife and three of his four children perished in the tragic fire which razed their Presidio home. The following year $97,000 was appropriated, but it was far too little as the shortages were soon further aggravated by the burden which World War I placed on the post.

During the post-war period of national withdrawal into isolationism, military needs again tended to be minimized. It was at one time suggested that the Presidio be relinquished by the Army to private interests. In 1927, an extensive newspaper campaign backed the drive for rehabilitation funds. But in Congress, appropriation bills were repeatedly side-tracked by counter-proposals to sell the entire reservation for real estate sub-division. Not until 1930 did Congress vote $250,000 to replace some of the older wooden buildings with modern brick duplexes. San Francisco newspapers hailed the allocation of funds to the Ninth Corps as an important measure. The Presidio Officers' Open Mess was restored and renovated in 1933-34 along the lines of its original Spanish architecture. Historians of the University of California and a number of local societies cooperated in the restoration work. It was completed and dedicated 17 August 1934.

The continuing drive for funds resulted in a Congressional appropriation of nearly $600,000 for Presidio rehabilitation in August 1937. This was the first appropriation in the $2,163,000 improvement program which followed the pre-World War II years.

As early as 1924 the War Department had consented to construction of the Golden Gate Bridge. In October 1937, rights-of-way were granted to the State of California for approaches to the new span across the Presidio and Fort Baker reservations. A year later, another easement granted the State permission to construct the Funston Avenue Bridge approach through Fort Scott. Part of the approach's southern section required a tunnel, constructed by cut and fill so as not to impair the unity of the reservation.

As the need for inner Bay defenses declined, the Army in 1934 abandoned Alcatraz, surrendering the formidable rock to the Department of Justice for a federal penitentiary.

During its years at the Presidio the 30th Infantry Regiment, "San Francisco's Own", became an integral part of the city community. Its band and color guard company attended every major public event. The regiment's annual "Message to Garcia" run became a San Francisco institution. Each runner, equipped with full field pack, raced five city blocks of a relay route which led from the San Francisco Civic Center to Crissy Field.

But throughout the 1920's and 1930's the 30th also trained in earnest, engaging annually in summer maneuvers at Camp Ord, Monterey County. In the summer of 1937 it participated with Marine Corps units in the first Pacific Coast amphibious operations on San Clement Island off San Diego, developing techiques which later were used in the beach assaults of World War II. During the San Clement Landings, the 30th tested the original Higgins, or, "no-ramp" boats. In 1940 the 30th developed in careful detail a plan for the defense of San Francisco against attack from the sea.

In January 1941, some of the first World War II draftees began to join the 30th Infantry. A few months later a 20-year era at the Presidio ended when the regiment left to rejoin the 3d Division at Fort Lewis, Washington.

World War II, 1941 - 1945

The reorganization of the Army in 1935 created four continental field armies. Established originally in Omaha, Nebraska, headquarters of the Fourth Army was transferred in June 1936 to the Presidio. A single commanding general and staff administered both the Ninth Corps Area and the Fourth Army, which remained a paper organization until the Fall of 1941. At that time field forces were assigned under the command of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt. They included the Ninth Corps, made up of the 3d and 4th Divisions; the Third Corps, composed of the 7th and 40th Divisions, and the Ninth Coast Artillery District, stretching from Puget Sound, Washington, to San Diego. Before World War II, the Fourth Army had also been assigned the task of constituting the Western Defense Command, prepared to defend the Pacific Coast, including Alaska, in the event of war. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, General DeWitt implemented the pre-war plans and became commander of the newly activated Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

Early in 1942 a network of barbed wire, machine gun emplacements, and anti-aircraft installations was established on the Presidio golf course, Baker Beach and surrounding areas. Throughout the war and until 1946, the Presidio reservation was closed to the public.

In the interest of Pacific Coast military security, General DeWitt recommended the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from strategic Coast areas. President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an Executive Order, empowering the suggested security measures. The Western Defense Command and Fourth Army evacuated and re-located over 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of War, said:

> "Great credit, in my opinion, is due General DeWitt and the Army for the humane, yet efficient manner in which this difficult task was handled. It was unfortunate that the exigencies of the military situation were such as to require the same treatment for all persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of their individual loyalty to the United States-- As General DeWitt points out, great credit is due our Japanese population for the manner in which they responded to and complied with the orders of exclusion."

In fact, during the same period the Fourth Army Intelligence School, with an initial class of 60 Nisei enlisted students, had been in operation since November 1941. The American-Japanese students received instruction in basic Japanese and were trained as translators, interpreters, and

interrogators at the Presidio. In May 1942, the school was transferred to Camp Savage, and later to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. From its beginnings at the Presidio until V-J Day, the school furnished Japanese linguists. In 1946, the school returned to the West Coast, re-opening at the Presidio of Monterey as the Army Language School.

During the summer of 1943, Western Defense Command Headquarters at the Presidio directed the Kiska and Attu operations. The ground force units and elements of the Fourth Air Force were assembled at staging areas up and down the Pacific Coast. Fort Mason was responsible for loading the majority of the transports and cargo vessels for two invasion convoys. In one 5-day period during the war, 102,000 men were shipped through West Coast ports, the bulk from San Francisco.

Letterman Army Hospital became the largest debarkation medical center in the United States, handling a peak load of 72,000 patients in a single war-time year. Angel Island became an Army internment camp for German and Italian prisoners of war.

Shortly after the Aleutian expedition in late 1943, the Fourth Army and the Alaskan Defense Command were separated from the Western Defense Command. Six months after the end of World War II, 1 March 1946, the Western Defense Command was inactivated and its personnel transferred to the newly reorganized Sixth Army, with headquarters at the Presidio. The Sixth Army had originally been activiated in 1943 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and served in many illustrious campaigns in the Pacific Theatre. It had been inactivated in January 1946 at Kyoto, Japan.

When the Sixth Army was reactivated at the Presidio, its first commanding general was Joseph W. Stilwell, hero of the China-Burma Theatre during World War II. General Stilwell died 12 October 1946 at Letterman Army Hospital. He was followed by a line of outstanding military successors which included Major General George P. Hays; Generals Mark W. Clark, and Albert C. Wedemeyer; Lieutenant Generals Joseph M. Swing, Willard G. Wyman, Robert N. Young, Charles D. Palmer, Robert M. Cannon, John L. Ryan, Frederic J. Brown, James L. Richardson, Stanley R. Larsen, A. D. Surles, Richard G. Stilwell, and Elvy B. Roberts.

A year after General Joseph Stilwell's death, the 91st (Powder River) Division and other Reserve units in the Bay area commemorated his name in Stilwell Hall, the largest of the buildings in the Crissy Field area.

The Presidio of Today

In 1946 the Presidio became one of the three leading prospective sites for a permanent United Nations headquarters. Throughout the year a controversy raged among New York, San Francisco and Philadelphia, as the three cities competed for the UN's favor. The Truman Administration had offered, subject to Congressional approval, to donate the Presidio reservation to

the world organization, if it chose San Francisco as its permanent meeting place. The UN, of course, later chose otherwise. But in an interview with the San Francisco press, the Sixth Army Commander, Major General John P. Hays, estimated that the Army would need nearly $300 million to replace the historic post, if ordered to abandon the Presidio. At that time, Army engineers set the value of the reservation's 1480 acres at $44 million; the facilities, which had been built during the "lean" years, could not be duplicated for less than 200 to 300 million dollars. Any new Army headquarters would also have to be situated in the Bay area. General Hays said:

> "The Presidio did not just grow like Topsy. Its location is a result of careful and farsighted planning. Its central position makes it Army headquarters for the 8 Western states and our Pacific and Alaskan bases, and the logical point for liaison between Army, Navy and Air Force commands."

The 1972 value of the Presidio was even greater, and the cost of replacing its facilities elsewhere would be astronomical. The Presidio's continuing value as a military installation, as in the past, was incalculable. Since the founding of the Presidio as an outpost of Spain's New World Empire, its primary purpose has remained constant--the defense of the Golden Gate and the Bay of Saint Francis and the support of other military organizations which share that mission. Although the military means for performing that mission have undergone a series of revolutionary changes, the Presidio today basically serves the United States as it once did Spain and Mexico. As a post, it houses and supports a variety of military organizations.

As in the days of the frontier presidial companies of Spain and Mexico, the Presidio remains a soldiers' post. For almost a century of American possession, the Presidio was garrisoned by a succession of the Army's best infantry regiments, colorful detachments of dragoons and troops of cavalry, and famous field and coast artillery units.

A dedication ceremony, held 25 February 1963, officially designated the Presidio of San Francisco as a Registered National Historic Landmark. Its entry in the Registry identifies the Presidio as a symbol of an important segment of American heritage. The plaque marking the landmark stands near the post's flagpole, the site of General Pershing's former home. The site is landscaped and adorned with two Civil War vintage Rodman guns and old cannon balls.

Since World War II, there have been a number of changes in the physical appearance of the Presidio because of the construction of new buildings and facilities. Probably the most noticeable of these was the completion and dedication of the new Letterman General Hospital, 14 February 1969. The 10-story, reinforced concrete structure has 550 beds and 445,000 square feet of space. To complement the new hospital, a new 200-seat theatre was opened and dedicated 14 March 1972. Benjamin H. Swig, local businessman-philanthropist and Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for the Sixth US Army area, donated more than $100,000 to the project.

Ground was broken for the Western Medical Institute of Research 28 July 1971 adjacent to Letterman General Hospital, and designed to blend with the architectural characteristics of Letterman. In early 1973, the Letterman Hospital and the Research Institute were combined and redesignated the Letterman Army Medical Center.

In keeping with the concept of the Presidio as a post open to all, a 7-mile trail covering 27 points of historic interest was officially opened in 1965. Known as the Presidio of San Francisco Historic Trail, Boy Scouts can complete part of the requirements for the Historic Trails award by hiking it. The trail includes the Special Services Recreation Area (Robb Hill), which is used as a picnic area and overnight camping for the scouts.

Old Fort Point, at the foot of the south tower of the Golden Gate Bridge, was fast becoming a popular tourist attraction during the 1960's. It was made a National Historic Site in October 1970. The pre-Civil War
3 fortification, completed in 1861, is the only brick fort of its type west of the Mississippi River. The Department of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, took over the fort in 1971. The Park Service is authorized to invest up to $5,200,000 for restoration over a period of five years.

Throughout its history as an American military installation, the Presidio has steadily increased its relationships with successive major military commands in the Western continental United States. In 1946, when the Presidio became the home of the Sixth United States Army, the Commanding General assumed command of the Presidio and selected a Deputy Post Commander to whom he delegated the post commander's functions. The position of Deputy Post Commander was discontinued in 1957 and the position of Commanding Officer, Presidio of San Francisco, was established. Today the Presidio is the host to many military organizations, providing logistical and administrative support to tenant occupants.

Building 2, originally Wright General Hospital, was officially dedicated as the Presidio Army Museum on 26 July 1973. When furnished with artifacts and memorabilia of the Presidio's history, it will serve as the focal point for the heritage of the Presidio and the West. A formal opening is scheduled during the Army's Bicentennial in 1975

Presidial Weekly Clarion

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ARMY COMES TO AID OF STRICKEN SAN FRANCISCO; FIRE AND EARTHQUAKE MAKE 300,000 HOMELESS; OVER 16,000 FIND SAFE REFUGE AT THE PRESIDIO

Victims Fed And Clothed At Presidio

Health Conditions Good; Disease No Danger; People Secure

In the week since the catastrophe struck, a community of fully 20,000 refugees, dependent upon the Army for food and shelter, has sprung up at the Presidio reservation and on the North Beach area. At the Presidio alone, 16,000 people are being cared for, most of them in tents.

Health conditions are now remarkably good. There is no contagious disease in or around the Presidio grounds except in the isolation camp at Harbor View, where there are several cases of measles and diphtheria. Among the 1,500 people under the care of Dr. C. S. Edwards, at the Lombard Street entrance, there is not a case of sickness of any kind except slight colds.

Captain J. H. Kennedy, commanding officer of the hospital post, reported optimistically yesterday. "We've had all night long, seriously-injured patients will repair the building, and I have a good many patients at present.

"We are keeping female patients here now, but without of that one fracture the hospital is settled down to its normal running order. There are 200 patients here . . . We've treated them a thousand.

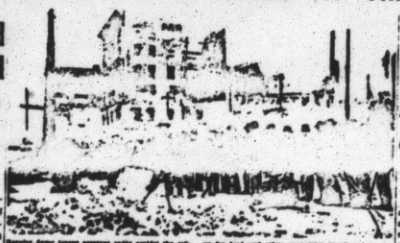
"The best new building of the grounds is a big frame tent in a wooden floor made out of the wood for the hospital wards, Captain Kennedy said.

Captain Pendleton of the Presidio Commissary Department said he everything under such circumstances has progress so fairly smoothly without a hitch. We have enough night and day since the earthquake, so the results so far have to be satisfactory. We are getting up our provisions.

Looking after sanitary conditions at the Presidio, Captain Sutherland has the ground so efficiently patrolled that there is not the slightest danger of an epidemic of any kind among the campers.

The 2,000 tents of the Presidio community are arranged in orderly

(Continued on page 2)



Regular Army troops patrol under cover of the Presidio while panicky citizens seek safety.

Food and other necessities distributed by the military.

Lieutenant Charles C. Pulis Fatally Wounded As Army Fights Raging Fires With Dynamite

Lieutenant Charles C. Pulis, commanding officer of the Twenty-Fourth Company of Light Artillery, was fatally wounded by a charge of dynamite Thursday, April 19, while participating in efforts to beat the flames near Sixth and Jessie Streets.

Suffering a fractured skull, and [illegible] broken bones and internal injuries, he was taken to the military hospital at the Presidio. The [illegible] officer suffered his injuries [illegible] Lieutenant Pulis was a graduate of the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, Va.

The Army used all its available resources and a million men in the fight against the Great Conflagration. Thirty [illegible] dynamite in an effort to stop the fire. [illegible] Sixth Street. The [illegible] expended.

[illegible] Pulis was standing [illegible] Jessie Street to Fire. The [illegible] Army with military [illegible] along the [illegible] of Van Ness.

Police and engineers of soldiers, [illegible] with volunteers, were sent into the Fire [illegible] to fire [illegible] a [illegible] jamming, nothing a megaphone of his hands, shouted up and down the area. "This street is going to be dynamited, if you want anything in the grocery store, go to it!"

At 9 o'clock Thursday, after work on both had been destroyed, the supply of explosives gone out and the fire continued after all abandoned. The city was finally saved Saturday when the Navy arrived at one end and a bad case of gun cotton in a block deep were [illegible] the east side of Van Ness Avenue and the fire couldn't jump the street.

[illegible] Gulch Gate to Greenwich [illegible] Street [illegible] Van Ness [illegible] Fire [illegible] Lieutenant Pulis [illegible]

A WORD OF PRAISE . . .

The people of San Francisco are applauding the heroic regulars of the United States Army for the excellent work they are doing to relieve the suffering and hold chaos that plague the city. Many people express the belief that the military has so far the city that it has preserved it from utter ruin.

We of the United States Army like to believe this. It is our job not only to defend the country when called upon but also to protect the citizenry from external harm in instances such as earthquakes, floods and other similar disasters.

Federal assistance to the state was asked for by the Governor and it was gladly given. There has been no martial law and there will be no martial law. It is not called for and it is not necessary. A situation has arisen that has demanded the utmost cooperation between the Federal and local arms of government and that cooperation is apparent everywhere.

Neither the Federal, State nor Municipal authorities are trying for control or domination. Each recognizes the jurisdiction of the other and each knows that there is a job to be done. And that [illegible] being done.

It should be evident to all that Brigadier General Funston has not exceeded his orders. He was have charged for he was given full discretion to employ his forces as he saw fit. He has charged the soldiers under him with general instructions to act in the best and good sense and tactics. It is to the eternal credit of the officers, non commissioned officers and privates that they have acted with such initiative, intelligence and common sense.

The United States forces in San Francisco, though small have proved themselves capable of effective action in the face of an emergency. If our shores were threatened with aggression it is certain that measures of defense could be quickly adopted to assure the preservation of our nation.

Perhaps within the next half century events will more firmly establish the role of the United States military forces in the American way of life. Until then we are ready—ready to serve the people whenever and wherever necessary.

Again as in the Chicago fire of 1871 and the Johnstown flood of 1889 the Army has proved itself prepared to serve the nation in peace as well as in war.

Food Distribution Facilities Improving; Presidio Depot Will Feed 400,000 Daily

Government officials have taken charge of every grocery in that part of San Francisco still standing, and foodstuffs are being given to all none who request them. Bread lines have been established at Fillmore and Turk Streets, at Golden Gate Park and at the Presidio Wednesday the line at Fillmore and Turk was four blocks long, all afternoon, and those at the parks were even longer. A large supply of milk has come over from Oakland and this is being distributed to women and children wherever they are found in need.

[illegible]

Soup kitchens have been established in the [illegible] and [illegible] Soup and other foods are being made up by hungry thousands who stand in [illegible] refugee cars for [illegible] to receive [illegible] bread and [illegible] to go to [illegible] [illegible] Soup kitchens are being [illegible] from the [illegible]

Major C. B. Stimson, in charge of the [illegible] at the Presidio and Fort Mason, a [illegible] that not shortages for food can be filled. "The three large depots for the distribution of food that have been established," he stated, "are capable of receiving supplies for, and among us, [illegible] people daily.

Major Stimson stated, although he [illegible] and as yet received [illegible] no one has approaching [illegible]

Relief Camp Run By Three Busy Privates

[illegible] company, composed of soldiers who [illegible] experience in three [illegible] has been organized from the [illegible] company F, of the Fourth regiment Infantry Regiment. The Rev. [illegible] of the [illegible] Church, Alt. Reynolds reported that the three men were assigned last night and have been late the work [illegible] at the Ferry Depot Sunday.

[illegible]

Mayor [illegible] Quarantine station [illegible] the three men [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] McCarty Williams, [illegible] Dr. [illegible]

The Chinese committee has recommended the [illegible] to each [illegible] of a revolution of moral for men efficient and humane service and for volunteering to take charge of the administration of relief to [illegible] thousand destitute refugees in San Francisco immediately subsequent to the great fire.

Demolition Work First Phase Of Rebuilding City

A corps of army engineers, directed by General Funston and led by Colonel W. H. Sloan began early Wednesday morning to demolish the walls of ruined buildings on Market Street from the ferry to Sixteenth Street. The work is being done under the direction of the municipal committee.

Two buildings were taken down the second one falling unexpectedly and injuring Detective Gallagher, a volunteer in the ruins.

An eight-story [illegible] structure but which [illegible] the [illegible] Falling metal [illegible] and [illegible] protective [illegible] and which [illegible] the [illegible] Chief of the Fire Department [illegible] Chief [illegible] and [illegible] are being taken on all hands.

[illegible]

President Wendle Clarion

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bank Cashier Shot Trying To Open Safe Without Permission

[illegible] cashier of a Sutter Street bank was killed Friday morning April 20, by a robber. The cashier was engaged in opening a vault.

The military regulations require that applications be made to General Funston who directs the officer commanding the troops to send a detail of soldiers to the safe sought to be opened. Unless there is [illegible] any discovered no safe can be opened.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON

General Funston Makes Use Of Past Military Experience In The Present Catastrophe

* * *

Brigadier General Frederick Funston may be a man who is small in stature but to the people of San Francisco he is the largest and most important personage in the city. Many [illegible] said the General Funston did [illegible] things [illegible] the city from annihilation.

The amount of [illegible] that Funston [illegible] received in [illegible] had of [illegible] Funston's quick and decisive action on the day of the earthquake and those following, the [illegible] would most certainly be [illegible] than [illegible] and great San Francisco would [illegible] of a [illegible] of demolishing the [illegible] which General Funston has had to [illegible] in the [illegible] time.

Police records show [illegible] Washington [illegible] Alaska [illegible] Yukon River [illegible] with the end and [illegible] are being [illegible] in all [illegible]

[illegible] Funston [illegible] the Twenty-fourth [illegible] the Cavalry [illegible]

Perhaps [illegible] during the Philippine campaign [illegible] Aguinaldo [illegible] Funston [illegible] Aguinaldo, who [illegible] the [illegible] Funston [illegible] Aguinaldo [illegible] Army [illegible] Funston [illegible] Aguinaldo [illegible] Funston [illegible] the Aguinaldo [illegible] Army [illegible] Funston [illegible] the [illegible] Aguinaldo [illegible] Funston [illegible] the [illegible] Aguinaldo [illegible] Funston [illegible] the [illegible] Aguinaldo

Supply Situation In Hand Despite Destruction Of Depot; Provisions On Way From East

* * *

As a result of the disastrous earthquake the Army Quartermaster Depot buildings with all of its $2,000,000 stock have been completely wiped out. But as it developed this loss was only another test of the efficiency of the Quartermaster Department. The resourcefulness and the ability of the quartermaster officers is worthy of the highest tradition of the Corps.

A new and more commodious depot warehouse has already been erected in the disturbed district and purchases are being made on the open market with a break-loose! New stocks are rolling in as fast as the damaged railroads are repaired.

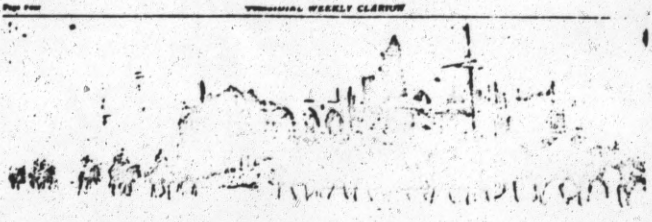
The Quartermaster Department has also been going to it that bedsheets and food stuff are not utilized to feed the destitute and the efficient trained personnel have been transport in relief measures, co-operating with General Funston so as to care for the deep gratitude of the people of San Francisco.

Major C. A. Streit, Depot Quartermaster, in all questions of transportation, storage and related subjects is receiving high praise from headquarters for his efficient handling of the complicated situation.

Major Streit reports that he still has his personnel sent from the Southern Pacific Railroad that thousands of tents are in the way from Army depots at the east for added that the team [illegible] the supplies is being [illegible] the night of war. The same treatment is being accorded the [illegible] Limited which is bringing, among other things, twenty cars of cooked [illegible]

The citizens of the coast and east are determined, if it is in their power, that a famine shall not be added to the miseries and misfortunes of San Francisco. On Monday, April 23, information was received by Major Streit that Denver has started fifteen cars loaded with foodstuffs. Portland has sent thirty-five cars and Armour and Company thirteen. Two trains of twenty cars each are coming from Philadelphia, and twenty from Omaha. In addition to this, Major C. B. Kilpatrick, in charge of the Depot Commissary, reports that Captain W. B. Samuels, chief commissary officer of General Funston's staff, arrived in Los Angeles Monday, April 23, from Presidio and San Francisco to purchase supplies ordered by the Secretary of War for the relief of the sufferers in San Francisco. He, and work that night [illegible] pounds of potatoes, [illegible] cases of eggs by 300,000 people.

The shipping of [illegible] M. Baker, [illegible] April 23. From [illegible] Quartermaster Department at the Presidio has brought unprecedented [illegible] to the distribution of supplies by the government. Crews of [illegible] were on hand at the distribution [illegible] of rations following the [illegible] at Johannsen's, Fulton [illegible] for help at the Presidio [illegible] Central, and [illegible] [illegible] Johannsen's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



Mounted troops from the Presidio riding up Van Ness Avenue en route to City Hall only [illegible] hours after the earthquake struck.

In The Struggle Against Disaster Soldiers Under General Funston Move Quickly To Assist The Mayor And The Civil Authorities

(Continued from page 1)

Van Ness Avenue en route to report to Mayor Schmitz. Half an hour later, the mounted troops of the Presidio were seen on their way to the City Hall.

"Through the most torn down streets, troops of infantry drawn in one, they in order to the fire demand through the streets. Men with the few treasures they could save, or dragged their possessions on improvised vehicles. Anything on wheels sufficed, from trucks on rollers to doors with roller skates nailed to the corners.

Morris chairs, kitchen tables, sewing machines, box coasters, baby carriages and even operating tables from hospitals all loaded to their utmost capacity were pulled and pushed by various members of the fleeing families. One vagrant figured from east to west the other from south to north and west towards the Golden Gate. Fort Mason and the Presidio—anywhere to escape the ominous flames.

Both civil and military authorities on April 18 made Fort Mason their headquarters.

At five-forty Friday morning, April 20, General Funston reported to the War Department by telegram. The message read as follows:

"Fire is nothing to progress to the west of Van Ness. A wind of considerable force now beginning. Infantry, now from all of that part of the city east of San Ness Avenue and north of the bay will be [illegible]

[illegible] Van Ness Avenue, [illegible] Street, [illegible] Van Ness and Lombard. [illegible] All this late now entirely burning. Fire on following has been practically out.

"From Van Ness west on Golden Gate Avenue to Fillmore, thence on regular line to Valencia and Twenty-Sixth Street, thence straight east east to bay.

"Bid-stations are that where fire will advance west to Van Ness and north to Union and Montgomery Avenue. About 300,000 people homeless. Everything quiet. Troops cooperating with police. Famous arms invulnerable. All large supply stores burned. Most energetic efforts from outside truly can prevent frightful suffering. Weather now fine and it is expected to remain so. I request that everything possible be done in the way of food supplies, tentage and blankets. Six more troops needed at present."

Adjutant General Funston's direction, Colonel Charles Morse commanding officer of the Presidio, has been put in command of the troops guarding the city. Major Bruce has been in command of the Art[illegible] Regiment, comprising the First, Ninth and Twenty-Fourth Light Batteries of mounted troops and [illegible] Regiment of [illegible] artillery, [illegible] Ninth and Twenty-Fourth Light Batteries of mounted troops and [illegible] Regiment of [illegible] artillery, [illegible] Avenue and Aquatic [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Pacific [illegible] [illegible] Presidio [illegible] [illegible] Fort Mason [illegible] [illegible] Fort Mason [illegible] [illegible] Fort Mason

PRESIDIO HISTORY AND POINTS OF SCENIC AND HISTORICAL INTEREST

a. History. In 1776, while the American colonies on the Atlantic Coast were putting into effect the Declaration of Independence, the Spanish rulers of Mexico sent exploring parties northward along the California Coast, establishing missions and military posts and taking possession of the country in the name of Spain. The northernmost of these posts was the Presidio of San Francisco.

At a point that is now the center of the main post, the Spaniards laid out their Presidio. The name "Presidio", is derived from the Roman word "Praesidium", meaning a garrison or a fortified camp. The original Presidio was a walled camp of approximately 600 square feet surrounded by adobe walls. The Presidio continued to be used by the Spanish until it was taken over by the Mexicans when they gained their independence in 1822, and was garrisoned by the Mexicans until the United States took forcible possession in 1846.

The Presidio reservation consists of about 1500 acres occupying the northernmost point of the peninsula of San Francisco. The entire reservation originally consisted of bare sand hills and rocks and was in that condition until the 1880's when large areas were planted with eucalyptus and pine trees. This, with the building of roadways and other general improvements, has made the Presidio one of the beauty spots of San Francisco.

The reservation contains many points of interest, and many of the Army's most illustrious names are associated with the Presidio. Major General Irwin McDowell, General William Tecumseh Sherman, Lt. General Phillip H. Sheridan, Lt. General Hunter Liggett, Brigadier General Frederick Funston, and Lt. General Arthur MacArthur, the father of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, all commanded the post at one time or another in their Army careers. General John J. Pershing, when in command of the Eighth Brigade, was stationed at the Presidio in 1914 before leaving on the Mexican Expedition. It was here that his personal tragedy occurred, the death of his wife and two children in a fire which destroyed their home on the Post. During the Civil War the Army trained Union regiments at the Presidio, and maintained a defense of the western frontiers during the Indian campaigns of the 70's and 80's. During the Spanish-American War volunteers trained for service overseas on Infantry Terrace.

When a major earthquake, followed by devastating fire, struck San Francisco in the early hours of April 18, 1906, Presidio troops under the command of General Frederick Funston, reported to the city's chief of police to help keep order and assist refugees and fight the fire. A model refugee camp was set up on the Presidio grounds, and rations, tents, blankets, and medical attention was provided for thousands of the city's homeless. Grateful San Francisco has never forgotten the role the Presidio garrison played in alleviating the suffering caused by the disaster.

During World War I the Presidio was an officers' training camp for 11 western states, and soldiers drilled close by concentration camps housing enemy aliens. The Presidio was Headquarters for the Fourth Army Western Defense Command under Lt. General John H. Dewitt, at the outbreak of World War II. Early in 1946, when the War Department replaced the nine service commands in the Zone of the Interior with six army commands, General Joseph W. Stilwell became the Commander of the Sixth Army with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The Sixth Army Area was originally composed of the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona and has retained this composition unchanged.

On General Stilwell's death in October of 1946, General Mark W. Clark assumed command. In 1949 General Clark became Commanding General of Army Field Forces and was replaced as Sixth Army Commander by Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, who retired August 1, 1951 and was replaced by Lieutenant General Joseph M. Swing. On February 28, 1954, General Swing retired and was replaced by Lieutenant General Willard G. Wyman.

b. Points of interest include:

Crissy Field, once a racetrack, was selected by the late General "Hap" Arnold as a site for an airport in 1919. It is now a landing strip for light aviation aircraft and also the terminal of hospital trains carrying patients to and from Letterman Army Hospital.

Letterman Army Hospital, the Army's largest hospital west of the Mississippi, has served as a debarkation hospital for three wars, the Spanish-American War and World Wars I and II, and it is currently treating wounded from the Korean front. During World War II, Letterman was the largest debarkation hospital in the nation, handling a peak load of 72,000 patients in one war year. The hospital was founded during the Spanish-American War to accommodate the wounded being returned from the Philippines. It was named after Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, one of the Union Armies in the Civil War. Letterman organized the Army's first Ambulance Corps.

The Presidio Officers' Club is the oldest building in San Francisco. The original structure was a low adobe brick building begun in 1776 by the Spanish settlers. Together with the old "Iglesia" (church), which disappeared long ago, it was the first building constructed on the Presidio site. As building proceeded, it formed part of the stockade of the original Presidio enclosure, and served the Spanish and Mexican commandantes with living quarters for half a century. The commandancia, with its bare earthen floors and paneless windows, was within the 14-foot adobe wall that protected the outpost. It required extensive repairs throughout the years, and when the Americans took over California, in 1846, it was furnished as an Officers' Club. In 1933 the building underwent extensive remodeling and was restored as nearly as possible to its original appearance.

March 28, 1776, Lt. Colonel Bautista Anza chose the present location of Fort Point, which is now the south end of the Golden Gate Bridge. However, it was not until 1794 that the first real fort was built. Embrasurers in its ten foot thick walls contained 8 bronze guns, cast in Lima, Peru in the 17th Century. Six of these guns may be seen today, 2 flank the entrance to the Presidio Officers' Club, 2 others adorn the Presidio grounds, and 2 are at Fort Mason. In 1853, three years after California joined the Union, the War Department decided San Francisco harbor needed more substantial fortifications. Work on a new fort began the next year. The old fort was razed and the 100 foot cliff on which it stood, was cut away to a solid rock foundation 16 feet above water. There Fort Point was erected and there it still stands. It is a rough quadrangle 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 54 feet high, with walls 7 feet thick, patterned along the lines of Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. New Hampshire granite was shipped around the Horn for the piers around the central court and for the floors. Fort Point was completed in 1861, but was declared obsolete in 1905 when construction began on Fort Winfield Scott on the hills to the south. In 1914 old Fort Point was abandoned after sixty years' service without firing a single shot against an enemy. Grim, forbidding, and formidable, it served its purpose simply by being there, a silent sentinel of the Golden Gate.

The old quadrangle of the ancient Presidio is marked by bronze tablets placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1928.

The old powder magazine at Sheridan Avenue and Anza Street is little changed since its construction by the Mexican garrison in 1845. It has ten foot thick walls of native stone. The walls are double, with an air space to insure dryness, and two narrow slots for ventilation pierce the east wall near the heavy door.

Also of historical interest is the San Francisco National Cemetery located between the Presidio parade grounds and Fort Scott. It has been in use since the Presidio was a Spanish reservation. Interred in this National Cemetery are many officers whose names are closely identified with United States history. A few are Major General Hunter Liggett, Major General Irwin McDowell, Major General William R. Shafter, Major General Frederick Funston, Brigadier General John Henery Parker, Brigadier General Robert O. Van Horn, Brigadier General Harry O. Rethers, and Lt. General MacArthur. Of romantic interest is the name of Major Pauline C. Tyler who was actually Pauline Cushman, a beautiful and talented actress, who was a famous Union spy during the Civil War. She was made a Brevet Major after the war.

Also of interest is El Polin Springs, source of the water supply for the early Spanish settlers. Its chief appeal is the old Indian legend that all maidens who drank of its waters in the full of the moon would be happily married and have large families.

Throughout the Presidio are markers indicating points of historical interest, such as the one locating old Indian burial grounds situated in front of Building 103 on Montgomery Street, and another at the junction of Ruger Street and Lincoln Boulevard near the Lombard Street entrance which reads, "On the hillside south of this point and in the area immediately to the north was located Camp Merriam. The First and Seventh California, Fifty First Iowa, First Idaho, Twentieth Kansas, First New York, and First South Dakota Volunteer Regiments of Infantry, and other units which participated in the war with Spain were quartered in this camp".

Standing on the high hills of the Presidio one gets a spectacular view in every direction. To the southeast one can look down on the city of San Francisco; to the west can be seen the flag flying above Fort Miley; and beyond, the Pacific Ocean with the Farralone Islands far in the distance; to the northwest across the Golden Gate is Fort Barry, where the troops of the Presidio go for their rifle practice; to the north is Fort Baker; to the northeast across the bay is Angel Island; slightly to the west of Angel Island is Alcatraz Island on which is located the Federal Penitentiary; and to the east along the bay shoreline are the docks of Fort Mason.

As an outpost of empire under three flags, the Presidio of San Francisco is one of the oldest of the nation's military reservations. Its long succession of changing garrisons has stood guard over the Golden Gate since the first year of the American Revolutionary War. It has been the headquarters for military commands defending the territory west of the Rocky Mountains since 1857. At various times since the Spanish-American War it has directed troops that guarded the United States' interests in Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, in China and the Philippines.

OFFICE OF THE INFORMATION OFFICER
HEADQUARTERS SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY
Presidio of San Francisco, California
JOrdan 1-3861, 1-3863

July 11, 1961

Dear Sir:

Attached is a fact sheet on the Presidio of San Francisco containing information which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

/s/ George R. Creel
GEORGE R. CREEL
Colonel, GS
Information Officer

Librarian, Reference Department
San Francisco Main Library
Civic Center
San Francisco, Calif

3 July 1961

FACT SHEET CONCERNING THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

Importance of Location

San Francisco is and always has been a strategic location in the over-all defense of the Western United States and, specifically, the Pacific Coast. For this reason, the headquarters of the Sixth US Army is located at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Also located in San Francisco and the Bay Area are the US Navy's Western Sea Frontier; the 28th Air Division (SAGE) USAF; the Twelfth Naval District; the 6th Region, US Army Air Defense Command; and the Western Area US Coast Guard. Proximity of Headquarters, Sixth US Army, to the major headquarters of all the other military services, as well as other Federal agencies, greatly facilitates development of military defense and civil emergency plans.

Most important is the close working relationship that the Sixth US Army maintains with the Canadian Forces in Western Canada and the US Forces in the Alaska Command, so that the best possible over-all air, sea and land defense of the West - from Alaska to Mexico - may be obtained.

San Francisco is the transportation and communication hub of the Sixth US Army area. The excellent national and international communications net and facilities for air, rail and highway travel afford the best operational control of the many military facilities and installations in the eight Western states.

The magnitude of the responsibilities of the Headquarters, Sixth US Army, is reflected in part by the fact that it:

Extends from the Canadian border south to Mexico and from the Pacific Ocean east into the Rocky Mountains, covering approximately 864,000 square miles with a population of 24,159,129. Its area is almost one-third the breadth of the American continent, and included are the states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Directly controls over 30 installations and activities at which some 50,000 Active Army personnel and about 10,000 civilian employees perform their duties in the interest of the national defense.

Directly controls the training activities of almost one-quarter million US Army Reserve personnel.

Has responsibility for the training of some 26,000 US Army ROTC and NDCC (National Defense Cadet Corps) students in 86 schools.

Supervises and coordinates the training of almost 50,000 personnel of the US Army National Guard.

Provides certain services and support for nearly 40 other installations and activities that employ almost 35,000 persons.

One indication of the workload involved is the fact that considerably over 1,000 messages are transmitted daily over fixed radio communication facilities.

Over 70 US Army Reserve units in the Bay Area use the Presidio in the evening and on week ends for training. Facilities such as Harmon Armory, small arms ranges and other training areas are used to develop and improve the capability of Reservists to perform their military duties in emergency situations.

Air Defense

The air defense of San Francisco is a vital military factor in providing for the defense of the Western United States. For this reason, the headquarters of the 6th Region, and the 40th Artillery Brigade, United States Army Air Defense Command, are located within the Presidio complex.

As an element of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), the United States Army Air Defense Command is responsible for "Point" defense of selected areas. The 6th Region, and its subordinate units, has responsibility for defending Travis Air Force Base, the San Francisco Bay Area and the Greater Los Angeles area. Coordination with the 28th NORAD Region, which has similar boundaries, provides constant protection from air attack by establishing a "defense in depth." Manned and unmanned interceptors of the Navy and Air Force provide long-range protection; the NIKE missiles of 6th Region units provide a critical line of defense.

The geographical area for which 6th Region is responsible includes Central and Southern California, parts of Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Oregon, Nevada and New Mexico. Currently, there are 32 NIKE bases in the Region, including 11 NIKE-HERCULES bases and 21 NIKE-AJAX. Eight of the NIKE-AJAX bases are manned by personnel of the California National Guard. Four of these are in the Bay Area. The Active Army and National Guard have a total strength of about 4,500 officers, warrant officers and enlisted men and women serving in the air defense of the West.

Key Medical Center

Letterman General Hospital was opened in 1898 and is the US Army's oldest general hospital in the United States. Located on the Presidio of San Francisco, it operates under the control of The Surgeon General of the Army. It is a specialized treatment center with a large training mission and admits patients from all Armed Forces from all parts of the world. In recent years it has been charged with the additional missions of operating a Radioactive Isotope Center, an Open Heart Surgery Center and a Research and Development Unit.

Important consultant programs have been established with the University of California, Stanford University and certain other medical institutions in the nation in order to provide the highest form of medical care.

Letterman General Hospital is one of the larger hospitals of the US Army and annually treats approximately 188,000 retired and active duty patients. Many are from overseas who arrive by ship at Fort Mason and by air at Travis and Hamilton Air Force Bases. In emergency situations it can be expanded to a 3,500-bed hospital.

Reserve Activities

Headquarters, XV US Army Corps, at the Presidio is responsible for supervision and coordination of the US Army Reserve program in the states of California, Arizona, and Nevada. This includes personnel procurement, organization, training, administration, inspection and supply. It has similar responsibilities for the ROTC program at educational institutions in the three-state area. The Corps maintains at the Presidio the records of more than 150,000 Army reservists and is installing a most modern data processing system which will enchance its status as the nerve center of control of Reserve manpower, particularly in the event of sudden mobilization. Some of the major USAR units for which the Corps is responsible are the 63rd and 91st Infantry Divisions, the 311th Logistical Command, the 499th Engineer Brigade, the 820th Hosptial Center and the 368th Transportation Terminal Command, in addition to countless other vital specialized reserve units. With the new emphasis the President has placed on the role of the reserves in our defense planning, the XV US Army Corps is assuming even greater importance as an element of the Nation's military strength.

Because of its location and scope of its mission, the Presidio is, and will continue to be, a key installation in the national defense and vitally necessary for the protection of the citisens and industries of San Francisco and the Bay Area.

Economic Impact on San Francisco Bay Area

The number of persons performing duties for the various headquarters in the Presidio complex totals almost 10,000 persons.

The estimated annual total of payroll, purchases and contracts at the Presidio is approximately $73,000,000. Other Army agencies in San Francisco contribute another $47,000,000 to the economy of the city. Additionally, Army agencies located in other Bay Area communities disburse an estimated total of $245.8 million in salaries, purchases and contracts, of which about $41 million is spent in San Francisco itself.

The presence of the Army Headquarters in the City of San Francisco, together with other Army activities in the Bay Area, are the basis for a contribution of some $365,000,000 to the economy of San Francisco and the Bay Region. Because of the availability of US Army facilities, approximately 4,000 retired US Army personnel are living in the Bay Area. They contribute approximately $14 million a year. Payments made to the Bay Area schools by the Federal Government for the schooling of the children of Army families total $469,620 each year.

The grand total of Army expenditure in the San Francisco Bay Area is almost $380 million, or over a third of a billion dollars every twelve months. This is approximately 43 percent more than the 1960 budget of the City of San Francisco ($266,470,494).

The Presidio maintains and provides its own:

a. Street system.

b. Police protection.

c. Fire prevention system.

d. Medical and hospital facilities.

e. Utilities (water and other services).

The Presidio relies on the city only for school support and this is paid for by Federal funds.

Other Significant Facts

Since 1849, there has been a United States Army Headquarters in San Francisco. Except for certain tidelands ceded by the State of California in 1897 and 3.58 acres of land along former Lobos Creek purchased in 1915, the Presidio has never been owned by the City and County of San Francisco or the State of California. The Presidio, since the War with Mexico, has always been within the public domain of the United States, being reserved for Federal use in 1850 and 1851.

The Presidio attracts tourists from all over the world and has been incorporated into the 49 Mile Scenic Drive. It is an "open post" and all persons may enter and tour the post without restriction. Picnic and beach areas attract many visitors. Last year, it was estimated that over 300,000 persons visited, viewed and utilized certain facilities and sites in the area. This is over 40 percent of the 1960 population of the City of San Francisco (742,855).

Last year, over 5,200 US and Allied officers and civilian dignitaries visited the Presidio. Foreign visitors came from Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Burma, Cambodia, the Republic of China, El Salvador, France, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Laos, the Philippines, New Zealand, Thailand, Turkey, and Viet Nam.

The San Francisco National Cemetery located on the Presidio was the first national cemetery established in the West. It is the resting place for many historic figures who devoted their lives to protecting the Nation.

All active and retired personnel of the Armed Forces and honorably discharged veterans of military service are eligible for burial in national cemeteries.

Members of the Army stationed in the Bay Area actively participate in charitable drives, including the United Bay Area Crusade, American Red Cross, March of Dimes, National Health Agencies Campaign and many, many others. This is evidenced by the fact that in last year's United Bay Area Crusade drive, Army installations in the area contributed more than 111 per cent of their goal.

Presidio Becomes a Centenarian

First and last there have been quite a few Presidios in United States territory once Spanish. Santa Fe in New Mexico had one, besides a Governor's palace; St. Augustine in Florida was another site; in fact, there was one wherever the Spanish, later the Mexicans, maintained a permanent military establishment. There were four in California—San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Diego; a fifth at Santa Cruz part of the time.

Of them all the Presidio of San Francisco is the best known and by far the most important. For 100 years now it has been the center of United States Army activities on the Pacific Coast. Tomorrow it celebrates the centennial of the day, March 11, 1847, when it passed formally into possession of the Army. The Flag had been raised over it nearly a year before, on the afternoon of the day, July 9, 1846, when Commander John B. Montgomery of the Portsmouth had raised the Flag on the Yerba Buena plaza, now Portsmouth Square. The Army, however, did not take over the dilapidated fortifications until the following year when Colonel J. D. Stevenson arrived with his regiment of New York volunteers.

The Presidio, with its fort, the Castillo de San Joaquin on top of the bluff overlooking the Gate, was in ruins with a few useless old guns lying around, some of them centuries old. Except in rare periods of energy by Spanish or Mexican Governors, this had been the customary state. It had been of little use to keep the fort up anyway when it commonly lacked powder. An English ship entering the bay saluted the Spanish flag. No answer; but off came a boat with a request from the Commandante for the loan of enough powder to return the courtesy.

The United States Army went to work with a will in the fifties to build the great brick Fort Winfield Scott, which still stands, an idle shell, on the sea-level point below the bluff. In its day, with its 115 ten and eight inch guns, this was the last word in modern fortification. With the opposite 100-gun battery on Lime Point and batteries on Alcatraz and Black Point the harbor entrance was effectively commanded. By the time of the first World war all this had long been out of date and superseded. By the time of the second World war the works and guns at the Presidio, however modern, had ceased to be the main reliance for defense of the port.

In any event, no cannon, ancient or modern, has ever been fired with hostile purpose from the Presidio of San Francisco.

Of other anniversaries which the Presidio could celebrate there are several. There is December 4, 1774, when Captain Rivera y Moncada and Father Palou looked down from Point Lobos on the harbor entrance; there is the day in March, 1776, when Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga selected the site for the Presidio, and July 26, 1776, when he began work upon it, or September 17, 1776, when the official celebration of the foundation of the Presidio was held. The Presidio of San Francisco, under that name, is actually 171 years old.

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THE PRESIDIO HISTORY

The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the oldest military reservations in the United States. In the years since the Revolutionary War, flags of Spain, Mexico and the U. S. have flown over the post. The story of the Presidio began in March 1776 when Spanish forces picked sites for the presidial enclosure and fort to guard the Bay entrance.

Completed in September 1776, the Presidio was frequently plagued by earthquakes and one, in 1812 damaged the enclosure and buildings and tumbled three of four outer walls. Rebuilt, it was again largely in ruins by 1833, while under Mexican administration.

First regular American troops to enter the Presidio was a detachment of Marines who occupied the garrison in July 1846. Under American administration, the Presidio was rebuilt and refurbished, despite high prices brought about by the Gold Rush of '49. During the Civil War, greater changes occurred. Regular Army units were withdrawn and flung into battle, while defense of the post was assigned to volunteer regiments.

After the Civil War, the Presidio was the headquarters from which many of the Western Indian campaigns were directed during the 1870's and 80's. It was during this period that large areas of the post were planted with trees and lawns, while roadways were constructed and maintained.

Letterman Army Hospital was constructed during the Spanish American War when the Presidio went on a wartime basis with a troop training program and as a part of embarkation for the Philippines.

Harbor defenses were strengthened during this period and many of the Presidio's sub-posts were rushed to completion. Fort Baker was established in 1897, Fort Miley in 1900 and Fort Barry in 1902; Fort Scott was strengthened with coastal fortifications. Alcatraz Island was an Army disciplinary barracks and Angel Island an Army retention quarantine station. During the devastating San Francisco fire and earthquake in 1906, troops from the Presidio helped the city maintain order and fight fires, as well as making room on the post for thousands of homeless persons. After the United States entered World War I, the Presidio again became a training camp, this time for officers. Between wars Headquarters, Ninth Corps Area and the 30th U.S. Infantry were assigned. In World War II, the Western Defense Command was located at the Presidio. Located at the Presidio today are Headquarters of the U.S. Army Garrison of the Presidio; Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army; Letterman Army Hospital; Headquarters of the 6th Region, U.S. Army Defense Command; and Headquarters, XV U.S. Army Corps (Reserve) serving California, Arizona and Nevada.

Presidio of San Francisco Guidebook
and Directory -

1775 1975

SATURDAY 14 JUNE 1975

THE U.S. ARMY WILL BE 200 YEARS OLD.

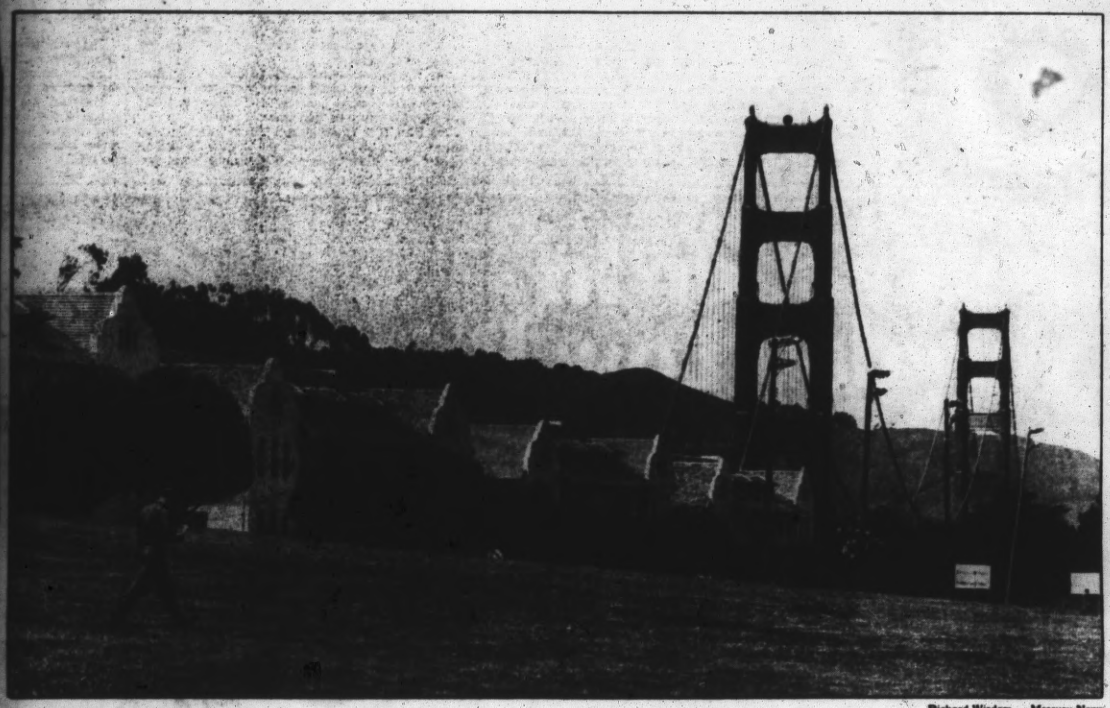
AT 9:00 A.M., STARTING FROM THE PARKING LOT AT THE SAN FRANCISCO END OF THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, YOU ARE INVITED TO FOLLOW OUR PARADE

WHICH WILL FEATURE THE COLORFUL AND EVER-POPULAR WELLS FARGO STAGECOACH AND "RED GARTER" BAND AS WELL AS SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE ANTIQUE CAR CLUB.

THE PROCESSION WILL STOP AT VISTA POINT LONG ENUF FOR YOU TO TAKE SOME PICTURES. THEN THEY'LL CONTINUE DOWN BRIDGEWAY, THRU SAUSALITO TO THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AND DELTA MODEL, WHERE A BICENTENNIAL EXHIBIT OF MILITARY MEMORABILIA WILL BE DEDICATED.

PLEASE COME TO OUR ALL-DAY BIRTHDAY PARTY!

ENTERTAINMENT ...V.I.P.'S...LOCAL DIGNITARIES ... MOVIES ALL DAY ...REFRESHMENTS AVAILABLE ... FREE TOURS OF THE BAY MODEL WILL BE CONDUCTED.



Richard Wisdom — Mercury News

The Golden Gate Bridge is an incongruous backdrop for an Army barrack, which sits on some of California's most valuable land.

On duty in paradise

If you must be all that you can be, the Presidio's where to be

By Susan Ager
Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO

FROM the bentwood rocker in her living room, San Francisco State University student Cathy Smith also watches sunsets over the ocean. Her 3-year-old son plays in a sandbox at the top of a high hill, carpeted with wildflowers, that dips down to the sea.

Her husband, a 32-year-old major in the U.S. Army, works 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and rarely brings work home.

But after three years stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco, Maj. Douglas R. Smith is being transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

"It will be an adjustment, a terrible adjustment for me," laments his wife, who has moved six times with him in their 11-year marriage.

"This will be the hardest place I've ever had to leave."

Says her husband of their three-bedroom home overlooking the Pacific: "I wish I owned the place. I could sell it and retire young."

Some have called the Presidio the closest the Army comes to paradise. A young recruit stationed there says a two-star general once confided to him: "The Presidio is the Army's best-kept secret."

"It's said there are three things an Army officer wants," says Presidio public information officer Bob Maloney: "To make colonel, to make heaven and to make the Presidio."

Indeed, the home of the commanding general of the Presidio is high on a hill with a bridge-to-bridge view of the bay below. One former commander kept a telescope in his living room to check out mastheadsa of ships sailing through the Golden Gate.

What makes the Presidio special? According to those who live there:

■ San Francisco is just beyond the gates. In fact, the Presidio has been a military base since 1776, and the city grew up around it.

■ It's an administrative base with little field duty for soldiers or officers, and businessmen's hours for the most part. "There's less spit-and-polish here, less of that 'be-all-that-you-can-be' attitude," said one soldier.

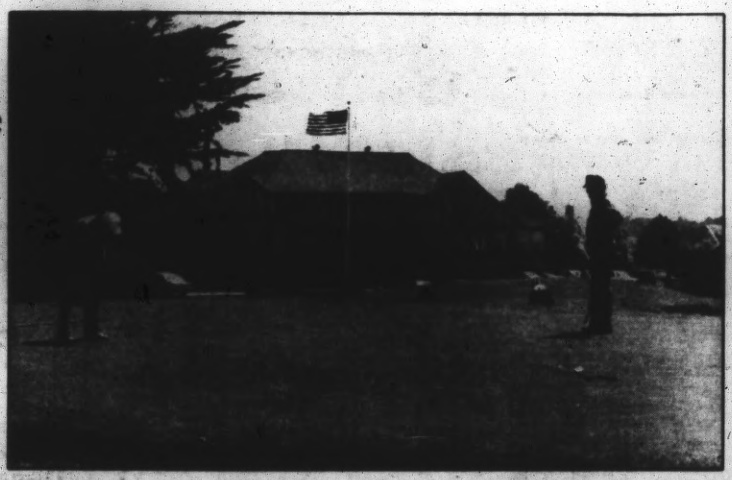
Because one-third of its military personnel are officers, it's a great spot to be if you want to be promoted quickly or collect awards, soldiers say. "I know a guy who got a Department of the Army Certificate of Achievement for baking a cake," one sergeant said.

■ Its 1,480 acres are 80 percent green, hilly and hubby forested with eucalyptus and cypress and redwoods. There are no guards at the gate to keep the public out, and San Franciscans consider it as much theirs as Golden Gate Park.

In other words, say those stationed there, "It's not the real Army."

"I've fired an M-16 only twice since I've been here," says Spec. 4 Beverly James, who's been at the Presidio for 10 months and works as a legal clerk.

Continued on Page 8C



The 18-hole golf course is the site where victims of the 1906 earthquake once huddled.

One general called the Presidio the Army's 'best-kept secret'

Continued from Page 1C

James, like some other newly enlisted soldiers at the post, considers the Presidio overrated. She grew up in the Virgin Islands and requested assignment to the Presidio because "I'd watch those Sunkist commercials on TV, and see the sunshine and those ladies in their swimsuits, and I thought, 'I want to be there!' "

Instead, the weather can be routinely foggy. Although her barracks are in the shadow of the Golden Gate Bridge, often the vermillion landmark is enshrouded in fog, and even when it isn't, she doesn't care anymore.

"Yeah, at first I was excited seeing it in the morning. But now it's just any old bridge."

Yet the post reports many soldiers asking to come back, or re-enlisting for the Presidio.

While its San Francisco location is considered a boon to most troops stationed there, the city's pleasures can be alluring but fatal to families on a budget.

Major Smith's annual salary is $27,662 and, while his lodging is free, he must buy food for himself, his son and wife, who is pregnant with their second child and drawing no income as she attends school.

"What makes this post a paradise is having the money to be able to live in a park within the city of San Francisco. If you don't have the money to get off post, it can be a ghetto," says Smith, an assistant comptroller at the Presidio.

Their first few months here, he and his wife indulged in a weekly night out at the theater and a fine restaurant.

Then they cut back to one or the other. Now . . .

"We're broke," Smith says frankly. "We have exhausted what savings we had, and we're going to leave this town broke."

His wife adds: "There's so much to do here, you just spend it."

Enlisted men and women, who make far less money, have it easier in one sense because they not only get free lodging — although many of them live in 70-year-old quarters — but they eat free Army meals in the mess hall.

Twenty-year-old Spec. 4 Tim Dewar, who grosses $867 a month ($10,404 annually), says, "I'm saving $300 a month easy, with still enough left to live comfortably, what with my motorcycle and other bad habits."

He's been to more rock concerts than he can count.

Clearly, San Francisco is the Presidio's biggest draw, especially to recruits like Dewar, whose home is Flint, Mich., or a couple like the Smiths, who grew up in Ottumwa, Iowa.

"If you took the Presidio, just the way it is, and moved it down to the Texas desert, and brought Fort Hood, exactly as it is, to San Francisco, people wouldn't think the Presidio was such a great assignment anymore," says Dewar. "Everybody would want to go to Fort Hood, California, and nobody would want to go to the Presidio."

Yet, Major Smith adds, "If Fort Hood were here, even with its desert and all of its tanks, yet stuck on the edge of the Bay Area, this still would have been our first choice."

The Presidio is, in the scheme of things, a small Army installation: about 2,900 military and 3,300 civilians work here, compared to military populations of more than 25,000 at some American bases. The post is the headquarters for several military activities, including Letterman Army Medical Center and the 6th U.S. Army, which trains Army reservists in the 15 western states.

Despite its small population, it has a commissary the size of a suburban supermarket, and a large PX to handle not only the military on base but about 50,000 military retirees who live in the Bay Area.

At many bases, the commissary is half the size of the Presidio's cafeteria, whose window wall looks out on the bay.

Of the Army's 217 installations in the country, the Presidio is among the most open. It has been closed to the public only once, during World War II.

"I've stopped people for speeding who didn't even realize they were on a military base," says Sgt. Hugh Wiley, a military police officer. "Most posts have guards with guns at the gate who demand a pass. Here, even the signs are very small."

San Franciscans jog along the Presidio's forest trails. They picnic on its hillsides. They sun on Baker Beach just across the road from enlisted men's married housing.

After the deadly 1906 earthquake, it was Presidio troops who kept order in the city, and it was Presidio hillsides that housed 16,000 homeless San Franciscans in 3,000 tents.

That refugee camp is now the Presidio Golf Course, owned by the Army, but used by a private club whose members include restaurateur and baseball legend Joe DiMaggio. Military golf there at a discount.

Richard Wisdom — Mercury News

The old homes where officers are housed are examples of classic California architecture.

In 1915, about half of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the World's Fair of its day, was on Presidio land. Even now, every Fourth of July, thousands of San Franciscans park and plop on Army land to watch fireworks over the bay. Army MPOs direct traffic.

Because vistas of the Golden Gate and the Marin Headlands are so fine from the Presidio, San Franciscans often wonder who would get first dibs on the land if the Army moved out.

Former Gov. Pat Brown wasn't willing to wait. He figured it would make a beautiful site for a University of California branch, and once said, "If that means encouraging (the Army) to get out, I am."

It didn't.

But in 1978, the Army itself began to wonder if the Presidio was worth keeping open. Visions of wealth grew in developers' heads.

The mood passed, and since then more military and government tenants have been moved to the Presidio. By federal law, even if the Army moved out, all Presidio land would automatically become part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

"This land is priceless," says information officer Mahoney, "but it's also valueless."

It wasn't always so popular.

When the Spaniards first established a military settlement here in 1776, the land was sandy and barren, the winds tough, the fog dense and life miserable.

"It is a bleak and windy situation, not desirable as a station," one captain wrote home in 1852, five years after Americans took possession of the post from the Mexicans.

Not until the 1880s was a serious program to forest the Presidio begun. More than 60,000 trees were planted in that decade, many of them by school children. Today, visitors who look closely at many Presidio hillsides can see that the trees were planted military-style, in strict rows.

Now 100 years old, those trees are falling at an alarming rate. After more than 400 trees tumbled in last December's storms, the Presidio launched a forestry-management program to not only cut down sickly trees, but to plant new ones and cut back limbs that have blocked some of the best views in town.

Before that begins, however, the Army is holding public hearings to negotiate with its civilian San Francisco neighbors some rules for tree-trimming.

Grumbled one officer: "They consider this their park, and don't like it when we cut their trees. But they forget that we planted the trees, we water the trees, and when the trees fall, they fall on us."

Life in paradise has its hazards.

Peaceful Presidio often under siege

By Dwight Chapin
EXAMINER SENIOR WRITER

It's been called the military base that has never fired a shot in anger.

It's seen as one of the cushiest U.S. Army duty assignments in the world.

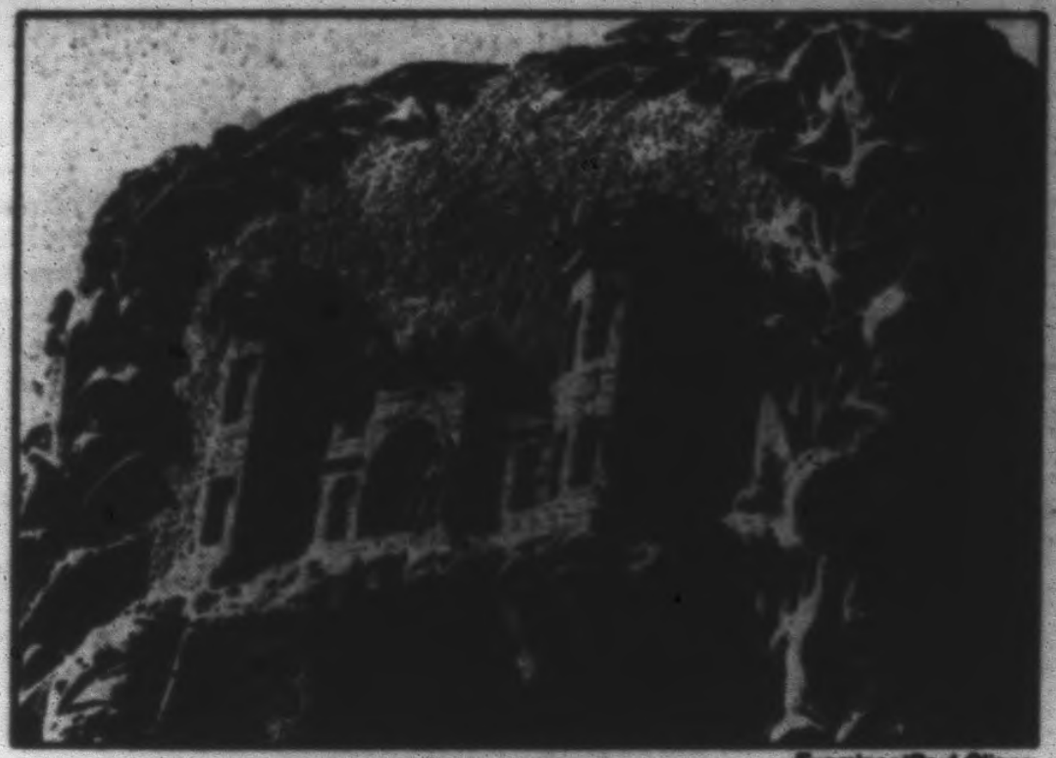
It's a city within a city, where 6,000 people work, 1,400 families and 600 soldiers live, and countless commuters drive through.

It's the final resting place of — among others — Spanish-American War hero "Machine Gun" Parker, Civil War spy-turned-actress Pauline Cushman Fryer and an Indian scout named Two Bits.

It's one of the 10 largest employers in the Bay Area, the third largest in San Francisco, and has an annual budget of $195 million.

It's a federally designated recreation area with more green space than Golden Gate Park.

But with all of that, not many people in the Bay Area seem to know much about the Presidio, an "open" Army post that remains mostly cloistered from public view, unless a fight over its future happens to be under way.



Examiner/Paul Glines

BAS-RELIEF CARVED ON ARGUELLO GATE AT THE PRESIDIO
The 211-year-old military base is full of historic sites

A key reason behind the Presidio's low profile may be that the base is not getting ready for combat.

"We have very few combat functions here," says Col. Joseph Rafferty, the post's 212th commander in 211 years. "In wartime, we take on a different role, but I don't know that we've ever had a large combat force here. Our main job is to facilitate the mission of others."

For example, the 6th Army, garrisoned at the Presidio, oversees reserve units in 12 Western states, an important but none

— See PRESIDIO A-4

EXAM. APRIL 6, 1987, p.A-1.c.4.

PRESIDIO

—From A-1

too-glamorous assignment.

But historian Milton B. "Bud" Halsey says it isn't fair to single out the Presidio, the oldest continuously active military installation in the United States, as the most peaceful post on the Pacific Coast.

"There's almost never been a reason to fire a shot," he says. "From the time the British attacked Washington during the War of 1812 until the Japanese fired on an oil refinery near Santa Barbara in the 1940s, no foreign military power ever took a shot at us. But the presence of the military here is helpful to our overall deterrent."

Halsey thinks the Presidio may be unique because it's in a major city and shares so much, historically, with that city. He traces the establishment of the post by the Spaniards in 1776; the coming of the Mexicans and the Americans; the importance of the Presidio in protecting San Francisco during the Civil War; its widely lauded relief efforts during the 1906 earthquake and fire; development of aviation during the early '20s; troop shipments and operations during World War II; and since then, the continuing presence of the 6th Army.

Those at the top end of the work pile — military or otherwise — generally think the Presidio is a terrific place to be.

"Command is always sweet, but this has got to be one of the choice stations," Rafferty says. "It's a marvelous spot. I love to just walk around the grounds and look at the little historical markers."

"I say about my assignment here that I died and went to heaven," says Brig. Gen. Walter J. Bickston, current 6th Army chief of staff.

"It's like a retirement home," says Tom Galvin, a retired major who now works at the Presidio as a civilian management analyst.

"When I was an officer here, my job was a two-minute drive from my house, which overlooked the Golden Gate Bridge. The only drawback was if a song came on the car radio, it wouldn't be finished before I got to work."

But those down the Presidio's pecking order don't see it quite so favorably, even if it is virtually free of violent crime (thanks in large part to the presence of 200 military police) and has many charming homes with Bay views and its own golf course, tennis courts and beach (Baker Beach, where nude sunbathers usually aren't hassled.)

"My wife and I are both in the Army, and even with a double income, this is a hard place for a family to afford because of the high prices outside the post," says Staff Sgt. Duane Ayers. "I don't think we could make it if we had to live off base."

"The Army shouldn't send new troops here," says Staff Sgt. Sandra Richardson. "It's so relaxed that when they go somewhere else, they're gonna be shocked. Duty-wise, the Presidio is fine, but financial-wise and enjoyment-wise, I'd rather be overseas."

Gloria Hetherington wouldn't.

"I'm always happy to come to work," says Hetherington, editor of the Fog Horn, Letterman Army Medical Center's magazine, for the last 27½ years. "I live just outside the main gate, and I walk, because it's so pretty. I see birds, butterflies, you name it. I think those of us who work here would like to see the Presidio remain just as it is — pristine and beautiful, almost the last vestige of sanity that's left in San Francisco."

But that pristine beauty has led to some bristling conflicts over the Presidio, which since 1972 has been a part of the Golden Gate National Recreational Area, governed jointly by the Army and the National Park Service.

It sometimes seems that even if no live ammunition is being fired, the Presidio is under siege.

The most recent salvo came from the Sierra Club and other environmentalists who were disturbed about a planned $100 million Army renovation and expansion that included a new commissary, post office, barracks, day care center and Burger King. They said the project, most of which has since been scrapped, violated legislation that created the GGNRA.

Bickston argues that the military has long been mindful of preserving the Presidio.

"The earliest environmentalist here was the U.S. Army," he says. "Virtually every large grove of trees here has Army roots. The size of this place and all the vegetation require maintenance we do as a regular course.

"Some people feel it would be desirable to get the Army out of here and turn the Presidio into a park, but to me that's just not practical. Who would run it? The Department of the Interior and the Park Service have limited budgets, and the GGNRA doesn't have enough money to pick up garbage along Crissy Field, let alone care for the whole place."

Rafferty has a somewhat more conservative view of the Army's role at the Presidio, maybe out of necessity.

As post commander since the end of June, Rafferty not only is nominal superior to people such as recently promoted four-star Gen. Fred Warner, the first man with that high a rank at the Presidio since World War II, he also serves as "mayor" of this small, active city.

He has to try to please 32 tenants, including Letterman Army Medical Center and Letterman Army Institute of Research, two ordnance detachments, a military intelligence battalion, several reserve centers and headquarters for Western regional training, the San Francisco branch of the Defense Language Institute and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. And he has to deal with the GGNRA, the City of San Francisco and its Planning Commission and all manner of interested outside forces.

"People have been pretty darn nice to me in understanding that they can't all be Priority One at any one time," he says.

Every so often, closing of the base becomes an issue. The last time that happened was in the late 1970s, when the Army was looking at saving money by consolidating functions. Mayors George Moscone and Feinstein fought successfully to keep the base here then, and things have been relatively quiet since, although there was word in the last few days that Letterman Hospital might be closed because it doesn't meet earthquake safety standards.

"But I personally heard the secretary of Defense say recently that the Army has no plans to vacate the Presidio," Rafferty says. "This is still a very important command and control hub."

Some would like to see the Presidio's role expanded.

"I think it's probably in The City's interest to keep it an Army post," says retired Lt. Col. Gus Teller, "but it's probably in the taxpayers' interest to give it an active mission."

Others believe the Presidio is overstaffed, particularly with high-ranking military officers.

"I don't think so," says analyst Galvin. "It may seem that way, but most of the things the Presidio deals with are off the post. An organizational review team that was here in December said everybody was gainfully employed, but nobody was in a state of panic — and everybody took the time to deal with people."

It's been said the Presidio is the favored last stop for many Army brass about to retire, and Bickston may well fit that category. After 26 stops in a 32½-year Army career, he's thinking of putting away his stars in a few months.

If so, he has no doubt the place will be in good hands.

"I'm just a shot-up old soldier with one eye and two bad legs and both eardrums blown out," he says, "but the Army here today is the best I've ever seen it. These young people recharge my batteries. They're national treasures."

Halsey, a retired colonel, thinks the Presidio is a national treasure, too. A large man with a voice that can rattle windows a block away, Halsey, now executive director of the Fort Point and Army Museum Association, loves to tell the story of the base.

He ticks off a roster of famous people who have served at the Presidio, jumping from Don Juan Batista de Anza, the first commandant, to names like John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," Gen. John J. Pershing, whose wife and two daughters died in a 1915 fire on the post, "Vinegar" Joe Stilwell, first 6th Army commander here, and Gen. Hap Arnold, who laid out Crissy Field.

Halsey speaks knowledgeably of the National Cemetery — noting that as many as 40 Medal of Honor winners may be buried there — and the pet cemetery, which he says got a sprucing up from an Eagle Scout not long ago and is regularly attended by a retired man who wants to remain anonymous.

And then he segues into a discussion of the little-known places of the Presidio, many of the 400 historic buildings and El Polin Spring.

The spring, legend has it, increased the fertility of people who drank from it, and it was once the post's major water source. But Halsey disputes whether it had any magical powers.

"When the Spanish and Mexicans were here, this was a pretty remote place," he says. "You can blame the fact many of them had 11 or 12 children on the water if you want, but it seems to me there was nothing else to do but raise a family. There was no TV to watch."

Examiner photos by Paul Gines

The Presidio's National Cemetery is the resting place for as many as 40 Congressional Medal of Honor winners

A memorial to the Civil War dead and a lovely brick home complete with picket fence are among the sights at the Presidio, one of the most desirable Army postings, especially for senior officers with an eye on retirement. The Army base is home to 1,400 families and 600 soldiers. Some 6,000 people work at this city within The City.

Presidio facts

- **Area:** 1,400 acres, with 70 miles of roads and trails.
- **Population:** 6,000, half military, half civilian.
- **Budget:** $195 million a year, which is part of $640 million the Presidio Finance Office dispenses annually for various activities worldwide, mostly in the western United States.
- **Government:** Joint control by the U.S. Army and the National Park Service, through Golden Gate National Recreation Area legislation passed in 1972.
- **Number of tenants:** 32, headed by the Sixth Army and Letterman Army Medical Center.
- **Points of interest:** National Cemetery, Army Museum, Officers' Club, pet cemetery.
- **Vegetation:** 210,000 pine, cypress and eucalyptus trees, 70,000 of which were planted in the 1880s on the order of post commander Irwin McDowell; 25 species of plants, two of which are found nowhere else in the world.

Coming: a Presidio Reasearch Center

By George McEvoy

The Army is keeping about 100 sheep grazing at the Presidio, but it isn't going into the wool and mutton business.

The sheep — which feed on the ice plant that has grown over the old Coast Artillery bunkers and gun emplacements facing the Bay and the Golden Gate — are part of a research program that may save hundreds of thousands of lives, both military and civilian.

Sheep graze in old Coast Artillery emplacements
—Examiner photo by George Place

In fact, the sheep are a tip-off that the Army is planning to build, at the Presidio, one of the three largest military medical research centers in the United States.

The Presidio, within two years, will be the site of a research center already being termed "the Walter Reed of the West Coast."

Shock Treatment

The official name for the program is Letterman Army Institute of Research, and it already has begun to function. The sheep are part of that function.

Col. Nicholas G. Bottiglieri, the surgeon who heads the LAIR program, explained that the sheep are used in what may prove to be a revolutionary study into the causes, effects and possible antidotes to shock.

More people die from shock than from the actual effects of injury, whether suffered in military combat or in civilian accidents.

Col. Bottiglieri and his staff are trying to find ways of bringing a victim out of shock before he passes that critical point which has always meant death.

Shock is induced in the sheep painlessly, through controlled bleeding. After the animal loses a certain amount of blood, it grows drowsy and passes into a state of shock.

The researchers then try to bring it out of shock before it passes the point of no return. Yes, some of the animals do die — but their deaths may well save an untold number of lives in the future.

In the meantime, the sheep have set up an apartment complex in the three-level bunkers, feed on the rich alfalfa the Army provides, plus their beloved ice plant, and enjoy a view of the Bay and the Golden Gate Bridge few of us could afford.

COL. N. G. BOTTIGLIERI
Life-saving research
—Examiner Photo

"That's the most expensive grazing land in the world," Col. Bottiglieri said.

Other Studies

The research group deals with other problems, too, all of them medical and none having any aspect other than the saving of lives or the reduction of discomfort.

No offensive biological weapons are connected with the program, he said.

One study involves dermatology, specifically the study of controlling such skin problems that beset soldiers as prickly heat and jungle rot. Even the study of foot blisters is included.

"You can easily see how this could have beneficial effects for the civilian community," Bottiglieri said.

Other studies will include the effects, both good and bad, of the use of radioisotopes in treating disease.

Another department of LAIR will concern itself completely with dental problems of the most complex sort.

Imaginative MDs

Right now, LAIR is operating out of an old frame Army building in a section of the Presidio soon to be torn down. The project is not part of Letterman General Hospital, but when the hospital moves into its new structure March 18, LAIR will take over part of its old buildings.

But within two years, the Army Medical Corps plans to have a 12-story complex at the Presidio for LAIR, making it the equal of Walter Reed and the famed Central Medical Institute of Research at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"All our work will be research," Bottiglieri said. "All of it will be aimed toward discovery. We are simply taking a large group of very imaginative medical men and turning them loose to see what they can do with proper funding and equipment."

Some day, great cures may come from the LAIR program at the Presidio, methods of medical procedures that could make many of the ills of today obsolete.

And it all will have started with a herd of sheep, munching their ice plant and gazing down on the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Oct. 15, 1951

Enclosed is the history behind the mural which is in the main lounge of the Service Club.

I - The mural was done entirely with regular wax crayon despite protests that the heat of the fireplace would melt it.

2 - The costumes as portrayed are absolutely accurate, due to great research by Cpl. Cameron.

3 - The site depicted is now the site of the Officer's Club. There were no trees on the Post at that time; they have been planted since. At the time of the dedication by Anza, the Presidio was entirely sand dunes.

from

Shirley Dwyer
Ass't Service Club Director

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

BACKGROUND OF MURAL OVER FIREPLACE IN SERVICE CLUB—PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO.

"The Enlisted Service Club, located on Fisher Loop, Building 135, opened its doors July 14, 1949. The exterior is Spanish architecture to conform with many other permanent type buildings on the post. The interior is of contemporary design with picture windows in the main lounge looking out on the San Francisco Bay. A mural on the wall above the fireplace is the original work of Cpl. Lou J. Cameron, depicting the original settlement of the Presidio."

Taken from a release by the INFORMATION SECTION, HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY.

Corporal Cameron was formerly stationed here with the Post Engineers.

The following is a bit of the history of the founding of the Presidio—taken from the Armed Forces Day "Presid-O-Gram."

"On October 23, 1775, Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza left the Presidio of Tubac in Sonora, Mexico. One hundred and ninety-three persons, mainly soldiers with their wives and children, equipped with every necessity, and bringing with them 200 head of cattle, marched across more than a thousand miles of desert and mountain and arrived at Monterey on March 10, 1776. On March 23, accompanied by Lt. Moraga, Father Font, and 11 soldiers, Anza left the Presidio of Monterey and encamped near Mountain Lake on the morning of March 27. The next morning the party proceeded across the high ridge of the future Presidio reservation to Fort Point and there erected a wooden cross.

As the standard of Carlos III was raised above this northernmost outpost of the Spanish empire, across the sprawling continent the signers of the Declaration of Independence were assembled at Philadelphia, and a new nation, whose flag would some day wave over the Presidio, was being born.

On September 17, 1776 the formal act of possession of the Presidio took place. The ceremony accompanied by 'peals of bells and repeated salvos of cannon, muskets and guns' wrote Father Francisco Palou, 'doubtless terrified the heathen, for they did not allow themselves to be seen for many days."

The end of the Spanish rule in California in 1822 brought little immediate change to the Presidio of San Francisco. The long standing neglect of the outpost, far removed from its impoverished governmental authority, became increasingly evident.

By 1841, the Mexican government had withdrawn all forced except Corporal Joaquin Pena, an old artilleryman left as caretaker. In 1845, the Presidio was completely abandoned; by the end of the Mexican regime, its walls were ruins and salvage from the rubble was used for building material in the construction of the Custom House at Yerba Buena.

Although official American occupation of San Francisco began on July 9, 1846, when Captain Montgomery raised the flag over Yerba Buena, there were no troops of the American Army at the Presidio until March of the following year.

While the troops of Fremont, Stockton and Kearny were quelling Mexican resistance in Southern California, the little hamlet of Yerba Buena——its name shortly to be changed to San Francisco, was the scene of activities which laid the foundation for American military establishments in the Bay Area."

The following is from an article, "YOUR POST", published by the Sixth Army.'

"The newcomer's first contact with the Presidio of San Francisco occurs at the Lombard Street Gate, where in passing through he notices the words 'Founded in 1776' inscribed against the old stone walls. Later, in travelling through the colorful grounds, he comes upon the present Officer's Club located on Moraga Avenue just above the Parade Grounds. This is the original adobe headquarters building, erected in 1776, and it is here that the Presidio as well as the city of San Francisco finds its historical beginning.

For over 200 years, Spain had claimed, but without possession, the entire Pacific coast area of North America to a northerly boundary of 42° longitude. In 1769, under the leadership of Don Gaspar de Portola, Spain sent an expedition to take possession, establish right by settlement and fortify the ports of Monterey and San Diego. It was during this expedition that the harbor of San Francisco was discovered and plans made for its fortification.

The name 'Presidio' is derived from the Roman word "praesidium," meaning a garrison or fortified camp. The original Presidio was a walled camp of approximately 600 feet square surrounded by adobe walls fourteen feet in height and five feet in width with small bastions flanking the angles. The walls were surrounded by a ditch twelve feet wide and six feet deep and admitted a single entrance. Armament consisted of eight bronze cannons which were eight, twelve and sixteen pounders. A fort or battery called the 'Castillo' was located near the boundary of the post. Within the enclosure were located the church, Officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, colonists homes, storehouses, work shops, stables, walls and cisterns.

On March 28, 1776, Lieutenant Colonel Bautista Anza chose the present location of Fort Point as the site for the Presidio of San Francisco. There he erected a cross with directions for the construction of a fort of "castillo" under the shelter of the hill. Under the laws of Spain this act created a military reservation of three thousand varas, or one thousand five hundred and sixty-four acres. After short explorations into adjoining country, Anza departed for his home in the far off frontier now known as the State of Arizona. Command of the Presidio was then assumed by Lieutenant Jose Moraga who founded the Presidio proper on September 17, 1776. He retained this position until his death nine years later. The walls of the Presidio, construction of which was undertaken by Lieutenant Moraga in the winter of 1776 were complete on three sides by 1792, the fourth being a palisade overgrown with bushes to camouflage its appearance. Near the turn of the nineteenth century the fourth wall was complete to correspond to the other three. An earthquake in 1812, however, devastated most of the southern and eastern walls and some of the northern walls, demolishing the church and a number of buildings within the enclosure. It was here that the Presidio proper was erected in 1794, a formidable affair of adobe, horseshoe in shape and pierced with fourteen brick-lined embrasures. This fort was complete in 1794 at a total of six thousand four hundred dollars to be replaced at a later date with brick.

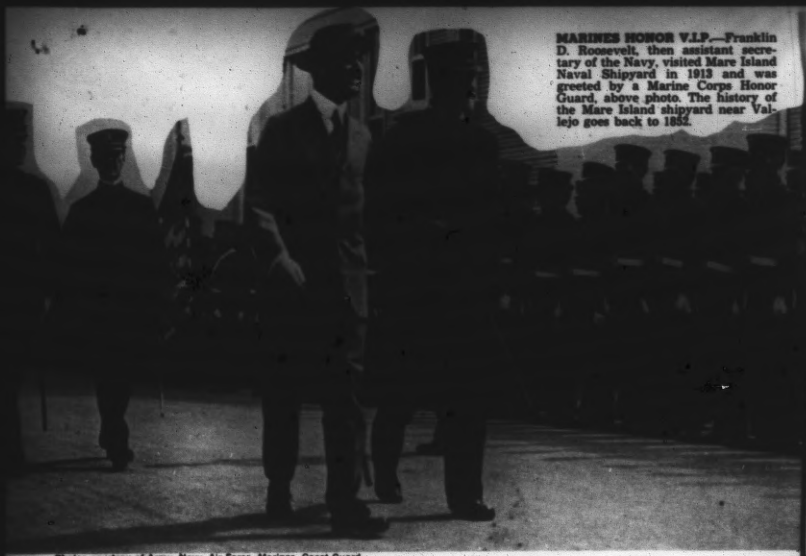
In 1835, the regular troops were withdrawn from the Presidio with only one Spanish soldier remaining as caretaker of the property. Protests were made to the Spanish Government against the delapidation and neglect of the Presidio but to no

avail. By 1840 the entire fort was in decay.

Once again in July of 1846, a flag was raised over the site of the Presidio when Commander John B. Montgomery placed the flag of the United States upon the territory known as San Francisco. The district was garrisoned by the Navy and Marine Corps until March of 1847 when the Stevenson Regiment of the United States Army took over the Presidio under the command of Major James A. Hardie. Since the original reservation of the Presidio was determined to be larger than the Army's need, the excess portion was returned to a Mr. Wright who claimed the land, leaving the boundaries of the Presidio with the exception of eighty feet cut from the eastern frontage by an Act of Congress in 1876 and presented to San Francisco for street property. Later an additional ten acres on the northeastern frontier was turned over to the city. It is now occupied by the Palace of Fine Arts and was originally deeded to the city with the stipulation that it be returned to the Army for use during a national emergency.

The present Parade Grounds mark the old quadrangle of the ancient Presidio, and, although the old adobe wall has been destroyed, the bronze tablets placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1928 now commemorate the corners of the original post on Graham and Montgomery Streets, just below Moraga Avenue. Many of the streets within the Presidio were named after officers of old Spain who commanded or took some part in the construction of the present Presidio and the old fort. The oldest building in the city of San Francisco is the rambling picturesque adobe structure now serving the post as the Officer's Club. It was erected in 1776 under the supervision of Lt. Moraga and was the first building constructed in San Francisco. This first Headquarters Building was used by the Spanish and Mexican Commandants until the occupation by the Americans when it became the Officers' Club.

During the earthquake in 1812, nearly all of the buildings and the wall of the original stockade were demolished with the present Officer's Club, only, withstanding the shock. Unfortunately, the original church which stood directly east of the club was completely demolished and never rebuilt.



MARINES HONOR V.I.P.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the Navy, visited Mare Island Naval Shipyard in 1913 and was greeted by a Marine Corps Honor Guard, above photo. The history of the Mare Island shipyard near Vallejo goes back to 1852.

Photos courtesy of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, California Society of Pioneers

Military in the Bay Area—then and now

The history of San Francisco's Presidio, headquarters of the Sixth Army, dates back to 1776, when Lieutenant Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza chose it as a natural site for a fort which would control the entrance to the Bay. Seventy years later a Navy Lieutenant named William A. Bartlett was sent ashore from Yerba Buena Island to administer local government and is generally credited with officially giving the City of San Francisco its name, taken from the Spanish. In 1917 "The Great White Fleet," sent 'round the world by President Theodore Roosevelt, sailed into the waters of San Francisco Bay and was welcomed by a round of celebrations, parades and parties. During World War II San Francisco became a busy jumping-off point for troops and ships on their way to battlegrounds of the South Pacific. For many servicemen during that war, San Francisco was the last city they saw when leaving the states; and, if they were lucky, the first city they saw when returning home.

The military has been an ever-present force in shaping the history of the Bay Area. But a story perhaps much less well known is the influence of military affairs on the modern economy of the San Francisco area. In addition to occupying some of the area's choicest real estate, the military services last year pumped an estimated $576 million into military and civilian salaries. The estimated dollar value of military contracts let to Bay Area civilian firms in 1966 totaled $1.8 billion. And in terms of people, the military in the Bay Area is a big employer—28,928 service personnel and 54,206 civilians, with their dependents numbering 46,112. Aside from economics, the armed forces of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard lend their own unique flavor to San Francisco's way of life: sailors and soldiers on Market Street, enjoying themselves on leave—Point Bonita Light Station on the ocean-ward side of the Golden Gate Bridge, welcoming ships to San Francisco—the historic Spanish barracks of the Presidio—old Fort Mason, now being phased out, touching the Bay near the Marina—the ships docked at Treasure Island—and the thousands of servicemen from throughout the United States who at one time or another have passed through the City on their way to duty stations at points further west.

Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard . . .

NAVY DESTROYER—USS Mullany heads across San Francisco Bay on its way to the Naval shipyard division at Hunter's Point, above photo. The Twelfth Naval District, headquartered in the City, encompasses units in Concord, Alameda, Mare Island, Oakland and Treasure Island, and is responsible for operations in Northern California, Utah, Nevada.

SCRAMBLE TWO—The call to intercept and identify an unknown aircraft approaching the West Coast, photo at left, goes to the 84th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Hamilton Air Force Base near Novato. Within minutes, a supersonic F-101 Voodoo is streaking seaward. This hectic, demanding air defense role is played 24 hours a day at Hamilton.

GREAT WHITE FLEET — Sent around the world by President Theodore Roosevelt as a show of strength, United States Navy ships entered San Francisco Bay in 1917, photo at right. The arrival of the fleet prompted numerous celebrations.

FORT POINT — This historic guardian of the Golden Gate dominated the Presidio entrance to San Francisco Bay when the photograph at left was taken about 1906, well before the beginning of construction of the Golden Gate Bridge.

The Military, An Important Part of the Bay Area, Past and Present.

PRESIDIO DURING SPANISH AMERICAN WAR—Old photo above shows tall-masted ships moving past Alcatraz Island, carrying troops passing through San Francisco to take part in the Spanish American War. The barracks The open Presidio field, and the wate come a Crissy Ar

PRESIDIO IN 1910—An unidentified artillery battery in full field array, photo above, stands before the Presidio's post guardhouse in 1910. The old guardhouse still stands today, although frame structures have long since disappeared. The guardhouse building is now the site of the Presidio's post office and post banking facility, a branch of Wells Fargo Bank.

COAST GUARD CUTTER — San Francisco Bay's newest Coast Guard Cutter is the Resolute, photo at right. The 210-foot cutter, used for search and rescue duties in the Bay Area, is equipped with a special deck where helicopters can land and take off. Coast Guard units in the Bay Area last year saved 64 lives and property valued at more than $150 million.

sent.

War. The two-story brick barracks are still in use. The open area is now the Presidio's main parade field, and the area along the waterfront has become a busy airport, Crissy Army Field.

MODERN AIR FORCE—A weapons loading crew, photo above, clips off precious minutes in a weapons loading exercise at Hamilton Air Force Base, 23 miles north of San Francisco. More than 3,700 military men are stationed at Hamilton, with military salaries totaling $21 million.

FULL SAIL—The U.S. Coast Guard's training ship, the Eagle, photo at left, passes under Golden Gate Bridge during recent visit to San Francisco. The 295-foot, three-masted schooner is used to train cadets attending the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
ARMY ARTILLERY PARK.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

ARMY ARTILLERY PARK.

YEK/18
Book + pamphlet
15.00

History of Army Artillery Park First Army A. E. F., France

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A. L. McEVOY.
602 Twelfth Street, Oakland, California
June, 1919

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Introduction

Most of the poems and songs contained in this booklet were written by various members of the Army Artillery Park while in France. Commendations received by the Army Artillery, First Army, in which the "Park" is included, are also to be found in the book. A short diary of the various units is also represented.

This branch of the Service, Army Artillery Park, is practically a new one, created by the conditions existing in the Great War. In the English Army it was used as a repair unit, repairing rifles of the infantry and guns of all calibers of the artillery, and was situated seven or eight miles behind the lines. In the American Army the "Park" was not used as intended, due to the fact that anti-aircraft guns could not successfully repulse aircraft at night. Repair shops of large dimensions, therefore, could not be kept up near the front, and it was for this reason that the Army Artillery Park was used solely for the transportation and handling of ammunition.

The Army Artillery Park, First Army, American E. F., organized at Ft. Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Cal., and commanded by Colonel Wm. H. Tobin, consisted of three batteries with a strength of five officers and 300 enlisted men each, six truck companies, with a strength of three officers and 150 men each; Regimental Headquarters, with one officer and 28 men; Motor Section Headquarters, one officer and 30 men; 601st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, two officers and 45 men; Medical Detachment, four officers and 29 men; Depot Section, two officers and 12 men.

The batteries were used for the purpose of constructing dumps, which are necessarily creeping forward with the artillery whenever a drive is "pulled off," and also loaded ammunition on and off the trucks. This work is at its height during the drives—a continual line of trucks come, load and go back up to the batteries, where they unload, and then repeat the performance. Therefore, during the big drives, night work is usually necessary. Men from the batteries were also detailed to act as lookouts on the trucks and to unload ammunition at the guns.

The truck companies, as the name implies, were mostly composed of truck drivers and mechanics, who, upon their arrival in France, were given the necessary instructions and, procuring their quota of trucks, proceeded to transport themselves and the batteries to the area assigned them. Starting from Chalus, after having received trucks, a trip of 402 miles was made in seven days. This done with many of the drivers inexperienced. Having moved up to the position assigned, work in establishing dumps would begin, or, if dumps were already there, the loading and hauling would proceed. Of course, it depended upon the caliber of shells as to how close to the lines the trucks had to go. If it were a 155-mm. (6") battery you were hauling to, four or five miles in the rear of the front lines was usually the closest you got (unless you took the wrong road

and wandered up closer, as was done many times). When hauling just before a drive, the truck drivers sometimes found the 155's almost hub to hub with the 75's. Although the larger guns were useless at that range, they were brought up this close in anticipation of Fritz being driven back, when they would open up. A battery of 75-mm. (3") guns was two miles and sometimes a mile behind the trenches. The truck drivers usually had the worst of it during the drives, as they worked both day and night, guiding their trucks through mud and slush through the darkest of nights (no lights were allowed), going without sleep for thirty-six or forty-eight hours, and usually unable to obtain decent chow.

Regimental Headquarters was, of course, headquarters for the whole regiment; Motor Section Headquarters, headquarters for the Motor Section, handling anything that pertained to transportation; Depot Section was the headquarters for the ammunition dumps; the Medical Detachment was split up most of the time, a few medical men being with each detachment. The Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop was the repair shop for the trucks, the personnel being mostly mechanics. This section, contrary to the other companies and batteries, was organized and trained at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia.

The Army Artillery Park, First Army, like many other organizations, came over in sections. The first section, or second phase, consisting of Park Batteries A and B and Regimental Headquarters, started from San Francisco, Cal., on May 17, 1918, and, arriving at New York five days later, was joined by the M. O. R. S. New York was left behind when the S. S. "Kroonland," conveying the second phase, set forth upon its long journey on June 15, 1918, arriving at its destination, the French port of St. Nazaire, on June 27, 1918.

The third phase, consisting of Truck Cos. A, B and C and Motor Section Headquarters, with a part of the Medical Detachment, left San Francisco on June 17, 1918, just two days after the second phase had set sail for France. They arrived in New York on June 24, 1918, leaving on the S. S. "Chicago" on June 29, 1918, without convoy. Bordeaux, France, was reached July 11, 1918.

The fourth and fifth phases, Park Battery "C," Truck Cos. D, E and F, with a section of the Medical Detachment, left San Francisco on August 15, 1918, landed at New York on the 21st, and sailed on an English transport, the "Anchises," with convoy, on September 1, 1918. Liverpool, England, was reached just twelve days later, September 12, 1918.

The Army Artillery Park participated in a number of drives, having delivered ammunition, under fire in most cases, on the following fronts: Verdun, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Champagne. The number of projectiles hauled during the few months on the front was approximately 525,000, varying in size from 3" up to 10". Powder charges, primers and fuses for 475,000 projectiles were also transported; all of this work done by the three first truck companies, two park batteries and Park Battery "C," the latter with one month's work to its credit.

At the shell-flattened villages of Esnes and Neuvilly advance ammunition dumps were established. Both of these dumps were bombed nightly. The Hun evidently believed in the old saying, "Have patience," for ten chances to one

you could depend upon hearing the distant hum of Boche planes about 9 o'clock every clear evening (and most all of them were clear then). The purr of planes at that time of night meant "lights out," and no argument about it. A few moments after the first alarm they would start "dropping 'em," with the first landing about a mile away, the next closer. The tense moments were those from the time the nearest landed 'till the time Fritz had passed. Like other conditions surrounding us, we soon got used to being bombed and at the end hardly ever awoke, unless one dropped unusually close.

With the opening of the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the advance of the artillery, new dumps were established, one at Buzancy 36 hours after evacuation by German troops by Battery "A," the other at Dun-sur-Meuse, a town on the Meuse river, and at that time just a few miles behind the lines. This latter dump was in charge of Battery "B." However, the time at these two dumps was limited, as the armistice was signed soon after they were established, rendering them useless.

The total number of trucks supplied us was 129, of different makes: Nash-Quad, 4 W. H. D., Pierce-Arrows and Packards. There were also three Dodge closed cars, 25 motorcycles and one ambulance.

Shortly after the signing of the armistice, the motor transportation was turned over to various other units, and the Army Artillery Park started homeward bound the 29th of November from the little village of Recicourt, where the whole organization had collected for the first time since landing on foreign soil.

It was from this little town to Naives that the never-to-be-forgotten hike took place. It was only for two days, but those two days put the brakes on our hiking appetite forever and evermore. The first night, after eight hours of hiking, was spent at Nubecourt. We had covered just 28 kilometers (about 18 miles), and that done with *heavy* packs. Heavy is underlined and should be in capital letters, for we packed everything on our backs, and when hiking along the road looked like a bunch of pack mules. The distance covered the second day was a little more, but we had the packs for only half the day, trucks coming up at noon to relieve us of them. Naives was reached the night of the second day, and from then on we had trucks on which to ride.

Several short moves were made after we reached Robert Magny, the little town at which the trucks landed us at 2:30 a. m. one day, after having been lost for six hours. At Vignory, a small French village, where the various companies boarded the train, we again met our old friends, "side-door pullmans." However, these were "civilized" cars, wide and roomy, and contained a good covering of straw. The French cars are only about half the size of American, with quarter and half inch cracks in the floor, and no straw to soften the floor.

The regiment was divided into two sections for this journey. The first section, consisting of all the companies with the exception of Park Battery C, Truck Companies D and F, which latter were in the second section, left Vignory on January 27, 1919, arriving on the 29th, while the second section left on February 3, arriving at St. Emilion February 4, 1919.

These two towns, Vayres (where the first section was taken to) and St. Emilion are in southern France, and in the so-called Embarkation Area. Having arrived here, billets were secured in the surrounding villages.

While this part of the country was a good deal warmer than up from where we had just come, the rain made it very disagreeable. However, we were consoled with "knowing" that we would only be there for two or three weeks at the most, and made the best of it. Two weeks went by, as did two months, and still we were there. It was while killing time down here that orders for a review before General Pershing came in. The review was to be held at Libourne, some five miles distant. Three times did we hike up to that city in vain, but the fourth time saw us amply rewarded, for he was there this time. There were some 1,500 other soldiers besides ourselves in the review, but the General paid the Army Artillery Park a very high compliment on the neat and soldierly appearance of the organization.

April 12 saw Park Battery C and Truck Companies D and F on their way to Libourne, in compliance with orders received to start for the Port of Embarkation. After staying overnight in that city, the companies started out on a fifteen mile hike to their destination, picking up Truck Company E and Motor Section Headquarters on their way. Truck Companies A and C had started from Arveyers a little before the other companies reached that town, while the other two Park Batteries, M. O. R. S., Headquarters and Truck Company B started from Veyres at 8:00 a. m. the same morning. The hike from Veyres was only ten miles, and Camp No. 1 at Genicourt was reached at 12:00. From No. 1 we went to Camp No. 2 two days later, where we were put through the "mill." Staying in No. 2 April the 15th, we started for the river docks at 6:45 a. m. the 16th. Arriving there, we took a barge for 30 miles down the river, landing at Pauillac. Here we were stationed in a large building, capable of holding 5,000 men. April 18, to the great surprise of all, saw an order come in that we should board our long-looked-for transport the next day. Sure enough, April 19 saw us lining up to await our turn to go aboard. The ship was loaded by 3:00 p. m., and by 4:30 we started to pull away from land and out towards the middle of the river.

All of the regiment was unable to board the small ship we had boarded, Truck Company D, with 100 men, and Motor Section Headquarters, with 30 men, being left behind to board a ship the next day.

We were on the good ship "Canonicus," which had a tonnage of 5,500, 410 feet long and with a 49-foot beam. The southern route of 3,700 miles was taken, and by the next morning land had faded away.

The trip was uneventful, and May 2nd saw the ship feeling her way into New York harbor through the dense fog. After going through the usual quarantine inspections, we landed at 11:00 a. m. After a Red Cross dinner at the docks, we boarded the ferry and were taken up East River, under Brooklyn Bridge, and at a pier in Brooklyn.

Camp Mills was reached at 3:00 p. m. Truck Company D and Motor Section Headquarters boarded the S. S. "Canandaigua" and sailed on April 20th, arriving at Boston, Mass., May 3, 1919. They were demobilized on May 6, 1919.

At Camp Mills we were located in tents, and were allowed passes once every two days. We anxiously awaited the day of our demobilization, which at last arrived. The Regulars were the first to depart, leaving on May 10th. That was the start, and from then on the regiment, composed of men from almost every state in the Union, and from every walk of life, gradually fell to pieces. May 11th saw the Camp Grant detachment on its way, while the largest of all, California, left on May 12, 1919, with Camp Dodge departing on the 13th.

While sorry to part from so many friends, many of whom we would never see again, still we were glad to get home and be free once more—and fulfilling the ambition we had cherished for five and a half months.

Thus came the end of one of Uncle Sam's many organizations, which, having done its duty, went out in the same way as it had come into existence, and with the same spirit of "Come what may, we are ready."

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

(A convoy is a number of trucks behind one another)
Beside a muddy convoy,
One cold November's day,
Half way in a mud hole
A dying soldier lay.

His comrade knelt beside him,
Trying to ease his pain,
But in spite of all his endeavors
His kindness was in vain.

"Put your ear up closely, pardner,
I have something I wish to tell—
I want you to deliver these two messages,
One to Mother, the other to sweetheart Nell.

Here's a picture of Nell, pal,
She lives in Frisco, out on Lake;
The message you will take her
Is one that's hard to break.

Tell her not to sit and worry,
Not to wait and yearn,
For I've received Fritzie's message
And never shall return.

I'm going to a better land,
Where everything is bright,
Where there are no German Kaisers,
And you do not have to fight.

Here's another, lad, of my Mother,
God bless her noble soul;
Please don't tell her that you left me
Lying in this damn mud hole.

She also lives in Frisco,
On the corner of Scott and Pine,
And if it's all the same to you, pal,
Try and get there along 'bout nine.

She'll not be in bed yet,
But I know she will be there;
Just say I wish to be remembered,
As she says her evening prayer.

Just tell her Fritzie got me,
But I gave them all I had;
Just say I thought the whole wide world of her,
As I did when just a lad.

Look, lad, I see her now,
With her hair of silvery gray,
As she stood beside our gateway
The day I went away."

* * * *

The next shell got his pardner,
Kneeling by his side;
A little cross in No-Man's-Land
Marks their graves side by side.

—By H. S. Bitner.

TOBIN'S SHOW

My dear little girl, your loving words
Have reached me here today;
I know you are thinking of me
In the dear old U. S. A.
I know you love me dearly still;
Your face I long to see,
But then, there is no use wishing
When you joined the A. A. P.

There are many things to tell you,
As you ask me for the news.
To tell the truth, I haven't the heart—
You'd surely have the blues.
But I will give you tips on things I've learned—
The things you'd like to know,
Since I became an actor man
In Colonel Tobin's show.

The first we do at early morn
Is rustle gasoline,
Then very soon we are sailing
In our noted Quad machine.
The driver hollers "Let her go,"
The helper twists her tail;
The top kick hollers, "Show some speed,
You'd better hit the trail."

When we blew in at Recicourt,
The Dutchmen fed us pills;
We stood amazed as cannons blazed,
And watched them from the hills.
The Dutchmen sure were reckless—
They surely were unaware
That our circus had just landed,
With our little Tobin bear.

They know us well in No-Man's-Land;
They know us everywhere.
The Dutchmen all turned yellow
When they saw our little bear.
There are many things to tell you,
Of the battles we have won;
For we drove them from the Argonne,
And whipped them at Verdun.

But now the fight is finished;
We are miles behind the line;
We are cleaning up the Frenchmen's towns
To pass away the time.
They call us "Beaucoup Mericans,"
But that's all right, you know—
We have to stand for anything
In Colonel Tobin's show.

The greatest thing in all big shows
Is, of course, the monkey's part;
When the tooter sounds the bugle
They make a rush and start.
You may not just believe this,
But 'tis true, though, just the same—
Each turns his puckered little hat
And answers to his name.

Now, I can't forget our parting,
When I started out for France;
You told me I looked handsome
In my little khaki pants;
But my trousers long since faded—
The stern has worn away,
The cooties took possession,
And I think they came to stay.

I hope this won't affect you, dear,
Or cause a tear to flow;
But remember I am here,
Doing stunts with Tobin's show.
Remember, though, I love you—
For your face I long to see;
I long to see the sage brush,
And to hell with the A. A. P.

—By a Member of A. A. P.

HOMMES 40—CHAVEAUX 8

In a little dinky box car,
One cold September day,
The sum of forty soldiers
About three deep did lay.

They had neither straw nor blankets—
Nothing but the cold, hard floor.
They were all tired and weary
Except the lad by the door.

He was thinking of father and mother,
His brother and sister as well;
He had come to the conclusion that
Sherman was right—that war "over here" is hell.

A sergeant who sat in the southwest corner
Happened to be a crabby old file;
He sat with his teeth together,
Wondering whether life was worth while.

At seven a. m. we'd get corned willie,
And a loaf of punk for sixteen men;
Perhaps at noon we'd get a little jam,
And there's where hell would begin.

Two stripes (a corporal) would divide it,
Keeping the most for himself;
While some of the others more unfortunate
Had to think of Mother's pantry shelf.

A corporal in the Army is a necessity,
Even though he is a man or a hog,
But a man who doesn't savvy fifty-fifty
Is lower down than a dog.

A can of jam isn't much to you folks,
Who eat whenever you will—
But it certainly means a lot to a soldier
Who's stomach shows the strain of corned bill.

—By H. S. Bitner.

THAT WORD "HELL"

You sometimes hear "it's cold as hell,"
'Tis often said "it's hot as hell,"
When rain pours down, "it's hell," they cry;
It's also "hell" when it is dry;
We hate like "hell" to see it snow;
"It's a hell of a wind" when it starts to blow;
Now "How in hell" can a person tell
Just what is meant by the word "hell."

That married life is "hell," they say;
When you come home late there's "hell" to pay.
"Hell yes," "Hell no," and "Oh hell" too,
"The hell you don't," "The hell you do,"
And "What in the hell" and "The hell it is,"
"The hell with that" and "The hell with this,"
And "Who in hell" and "Oh hell, where"—
And "What in the hell do you think I care";
"The hell of it is" and "It sure is hell"—
And still we don't know what in hell is "hell."

BEGINNING OF THE MEUSE-ARGONNE DRIVE

Of the night the big drive opened
No pen can ever tell.
It seemed to me like the Devil
Had opened the gates of Hell.

With a roar the battle opened,
And 'midst that turmoil
The very earth did tremble
To the heavy guns' recoil.

With a roar like that of thunder,
And flashes a steady glare,
The wrath of a mighty nation
Was speaking in thunder there.

And the Prince sent word to his "papa,"
Back home in Germany,
That in spite of his assurance
The Yanks had crossed the sea.

—By F. Hastings.

THAT HIKE

Of the many outfits that crossed the sea,
Most famous of all was the A. A. P.
And if you will listen, I'll tell you a tale
That would test the strength of any male.

A hike was started one day in November—
('Twas a day that all will remember),
From Recicourt, a village wrecked by the Hun,
With a pack that weighed at least a ton.

Before we started, each captain said:
"Listen to me, men, or you'll all be dead.
If you will take a slow, swinging stride,
You will imagine you're taking a ride."

Things were jake as far as we went,
But many a man's back was badly bent—
'Twas from carrying equipment, as the army knows,
Such as gas mask, helmet and underclothes.

To Nubecourt we continued our peaceful way,
Which some 28 kilos from Recicourt did lay.
Amid many loud murmurs and much small talk
We all decided that it was *some* walk.

Many equipment discarded, dozens walking quit,
And again we agreed we were doing our bit;
Then our captains warned us once again:
"Keep your equipment and your rep maintain."

At Nubecourt we arrived tired, hungry and sore—
To hell with the army, forever and evermore;
Where we slept that night was plenty of straw,
And we gathered more cooties to take home to maw.

Next day the march was resumed again,
But somehow the packs looked not the same—
The big rats might have been the cause
Of our most unexplainable loss.

Souvenirs had long since departed—
A few hours after the time we had started—
Our brains were busy figuring a way
To lighten the packs and in the line stay.

"Every little bit helps," was the motto we took,
As things were discarded in every dark nook,
For thirty-one kilos before us did lay,
As we started on that tramp the second day.

Naives was our next destination, we were told,
But it didn't matter to us soldiers bold;
For the packs were light—the kilos short
And on the first morning had seemed like sport.

But our muscles were stiff—our legs still sore
From the trip of the day before.
And, when we had stopped for the first rest
All realized that today would be *the* test.

At eleven a. m., to the amazement of all,
Trucks came up, and our packs did haul;
To us, they were as angels from Heaven,
Sent to take from each, packs, the weight of seven.

An hour more and it was twelve o'clock—
Time once more for the noon-time stop.
Corned bill was the mainstay—tomatoes the dessert—
Hard tack again with our stomachs did flirt.

When the march was again resumed at one,
How all of us cursed the vanquished Hun!
If it weren't for him, we'd not be here
Tramping through mud and longing for beer.

As the miles slid past and the day wore on,
Dozens and dozens of blisters were born,
And many a lad from his company did stray—
For it took a man to make that hike the second day.

The last five miles, as is always the case,
Was the longest of all, and at a furious pace.
"But it can't last forever," the boys all cried,
"We'll get there whether we're dead or alive."

And get there we did—though the sun had departed;
Wiser and better men than when we had started;
Our assignment to billets was completed at last;
In hay lofts again with the rats were we cast.

This is the truth and to me it is no surprise
That all of you folks have tears in your eyes—
I have more to tell you, but don't cry or moan,
For the men of the A. A. P. as hikers are known.

By ——— Black & ALM.

OUR TRIP ACROSS THE STATES

We left our camp near Frisco
To the tune of "Over There,"
Marching at strict attention,
Our heads held high in the air.

We were just another unit
Starting for "Somewhere in France,"
Going to fight for our country—
Willing to take a chance.

And as the cheers of the people
Rose on the summer air,
My heart with pride responded
To think that I was "there."

The last fond farewells were spoken,
And many a tear-dimmed eye
Gazed on the face of their loved one
As they said their last good-bye.

We crossed the Bay to Oakland,
With many a laugh and jest,
And we bid good-bye to the Golden Gate,
Good-bye to the Golden West.

Through every town and village,
As the train sped on its way,
We were met with cheers and greetings,
Us boys of the U. S. A.

From every lonely farmhouse,
As we sped swiftly by,
We could see Old Glory swinging
As they waved to us "Good-bye."

Men who were old and feeble,
And bent with toil and care,
Took off their hats and shouted,
And waved them in the air.

The rich, the poor and the gifted,
United in the fight,
Standing on the platform,
The mighty one of Right.

And far back in my memory,
Stood someone great and tall,
Who spoke these words like a prophet,
"United we stand, divided we fall."

And 'midst the jest and laughter
Of those we loved the most,
We finished one lap of our journey
And stood on the Eastern Coast.

—By F. Hastings.

I DOUBT IT

When a pair of red lips are upturned to your own,
With no one to gossip about it,
Do you pray for endurance to leave them alone?
Well, maybe you do,—but I doubt it.
When a dear little hand you're permitted to seize
With a velvety softness about it,
Do you think you can drop it with never a squeeze?
Well, maybe you can,—but I doubt it.
When a dear little waist is in reach of your arm,
With wonderful tenderness about it,
Do you argue the point twixt the right and the wrong?
Well, maybe you do,—but I doubt it
And if by these arts, you can capture her heart,
With such sweetness about it,
Will you guard it, and keep it, and play the good part?
Well, maybe you will—but I doubt it.

DON'T VOTE HER DRY

From far across the ocean
We are sending our appeal
As to a certain thing that's going on
And tell the way we feel.

We left the good old U. S. A.
To come to do or die,
And now while we are gone away
They want to vote her dry.

We left the place in damn good shape
The day we said good-bye,
And we're coming back again some day
Or know the reason why.

We came o'er to do a job,
And all intend to stay
Until everything is settled
In a Yankee Doodle way.

It makes us sore to hear one say:
"I believe she's going dry,"
And to think we cannot do a thing
No matter how we try.

We sailed away and came across,
We left it all to you.
To take good care of everything
Is what you're supposed to do.

Don't put your home town on the bum
While we are here in France.
Why not wait 'till we get back,
And give us all a chance?

If they vote her dry and dim the lights,
And put the ban on beer,
We might as well not go back at all,
But stay right over here.

When we get back and meet our friends
It will be a grand hello,
But I guess we'll have to stay at home,
For there'll be no place to go.

This is the voice of all of us
Who came o'er to do or die,
So do us all a favor—
Don't vote the old States dry.

—By I. D. K.

THE AMMUNITION TRAIN

All the fronts are full of Yanks—
Just about three million men,
Driving Fritz from his dugouts,
His strong cage and his den;
The doughboys through barb-wire hurrying,
Their bayonets striking home,
Leaden bullets they are shooting
Into the heartless Dutchmen's dome.

The trench mortar lads a'firing
Countless missiles o'er head;
In their efforts they're untiring
To pile up countless dead.
And the artillery in camouflage,
Behind giving its strong support,
Laying over their famous barrage
And smashing the Hun's breastwork.

We have spoken of the Infantry
And Artillery behind the line,
All with bending effort towards efficiency
On their rush toward the Rhine.
But did you ever stop to ponder,
Amid the gripping strain,
Of the lads on the trucks back yonder
In the ammunition train?

From the rear they start at dusk
Over shell torn roads, black with night—
Motors laboring, wheels a-bumping,
As they ride without a light.
Around they go, sleepless, yet not grieving,
Peering into darkness, digging through mire,
Many a heart is beating faster
As they face the Boche fire.

They carry a load of fifty shells,
Powder boxes four,
Enough to blow a whole regiment to hell
Or up to Heaven's door.
Dugouts they are without,
Protection they have none,
As they ride the blood-spattered route,
Where fell many a mother's son.

The shells come singing over head,
And as they whistle by,
The drivers grab the spark and shoot the gas—
It's a case of do or die.
For the Dutchman, he's in firing range,
With deflection on the road,
And is out to get the ammunition train
With its priceless load.

A race with death each trip they make—
What matters a little rain and mud;
Strained and tired enough to make
Their beds on a German dud.
So when you speak of deeds done,
Please just make it plain
That the slacker is an absent one
On an ammunition train.

"SUNNY" FRANCE

When Woodrow got his dander up
And joined the free-for-all,
We laid aside all things worth while
On this terrestrial ball.
And girding up our well-known loins,
We buckled on our "gats"
To make the old world safe and sane
For all good Democrats.

And since we struck the shores of France,
About eight months ago,
We hiked it north and south and east
In mud and dust and snow;
We've parley-vooed our best Francais,
And beaucoup francs we've spent;
And slept in dugouts and chateau,
In barn and shelter tent.

Oh, when I was a little tot,
I read with childish glee
About the shores of Sunny France
That lay across the sea.
And pictured in my simple mind
The towns all spick and clean,
With scores of Merry Villagers
Cavorting on the green.

Lo! I have eaten at their boards,
And slept beneath their roofs,
And I have learned the Marseillaise
And "combien" and "oeufs."
But never have I seen a spot
On all the French terrain
That smacked of hospitality
As does the State of Maine.

Oh, somewhere in this land, no doubt,
Are spots where all is fair;
Where peasants pluck their ripening fruit
And dig their pomme de terre;
Where children play and zephyrs blow
And birds sing in the trees,
And weary men are lulled to sleep
By the hum of distant bees.

But I have traveled far and near
And never have I found
This Vallahalla mythical—
This Happy Hunting Ground.
And so I'm simply marking time,
And hoping with the rest
That ere another month rolls by
We'll hit the trail for Brest.

Then take me back across the track
Where Yankee ships sail free,
And let me sniff but once again
The savor of the sea.
And set me down at Newport News,
At Boston or at Nome;
For any spot on that old sod
Would look to me like home.

No matter where that spot may be,
I'm going to count my kale,
And buy a ticket for the north
By airplane, boat or rail;
And if some poor unfortunate
Should ask my views of France—
I'll do the deed that must be done—
Then call the ambulance.

Oh, you who loitered safe at home,
May paint and talk and sing
About the dells of Picardy
Or Normandy in spring,
Or of the pretty fisher towns
That nestle by the sea,
And you can fool a lot of folks,
But no, oh no, you can't fool me.

Then warble on of Sunny France
To those who lend an ear,
And prate of "fromage," "oeufs" and "pain"
And fly-bedraggled beer;
And sing the praise of Gay Paree,
And chant of Aix-les-Bains,
But give me my "permission"
Among the hills of Maine.

—By O. Hooper.

THE FRONT AT NIGHT

Great lights that search the heavens,
Like a nest of angry wasps,
They flash up out of the darkness
To blind the raiding Goths.

The sullen roar of the cannon,
And then the quick, sharp flash
That stabs out into the darkness
Like the sting of the driver's lash.

A flash far off in the distance,
The angry scream of a shell,
The deadly hiss of shrapnel
The soldiers know so well.

The rockets from the trenches
Rise, red and blue and white,
And each one tells a story
To those who read them right.

A star shell bursts and lights
Up No-Man's-Land like day,
Shell holes and mud and wire
And trenches every way.

The lonely flash of the rifle
And the Hotchkiss steady bark
Marks where the U. S. doughboy
Keeps guard throughout the dark.

—By F. Hastings.

WE'VE DONE OUR HITCH IN HELL

I am sitting here and thinking
Of the things I left behind;
And I hate to put on paper
What's running through my mind.
We rode a thousand miles in box cars,
And ate ten tons of beans;
We handled a million rounds of ammunition
And worked like bloody fiends.
But there's still one consolation—
Gather closely while I tell—
When we die, we're bound for Heaven,
For we've done our hitch in Hell.

We've killed a million nervy rats
That ran across our nose;
We've picked a million German cooties
From off our underclothes;
We've marched a hundred thousand miles,
And made a thousand camps,
And shook a thousand spiders
From off our army pants;
But when our work on earth is done,
Our friends behind will tell:
"When they died, they went to Heaven,
For they've done their hitch in Hell."

We've cleared a thousand dugouts
In which to rest our limbs;
We've dodged a thousand shells
And heard the battle's din;
We've had a hundred bombs
Drop round us in the night,
And have seen a score of air battles
At a tremendous height.
The number of shells we've hauled to the front
Is very hard to tell,
But we'll not have to work in Heaven,
For we've done our hitch in Hell.

When the final taps are sounded,
And we lay aside our cares,
And we do the very last parade
Right up the golden stairs,
And the angels bid us welcome,
And the harps begin to play,
'Tis then we'll hear Saint Peter
Tell us loudly with a yell:
"Just take a front seat, Mister,
For you've done your hitch in Hell."

—Reconstructed—ALM.

MAJOR OPERATIONS (Official)

1. Somme defensive, March 21-April 6.
2. Lys defensive, April 9-27.
3. Aisne defensive (Chemin des Dames and northeast of Rheims), May 27-June 5.
4. Montdidier-Noyon defensive, June 9-13.
5. Champagne-Marne defensive, July 15-18.
6. Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18-August 6.
7. Somme offensive, August 8-November 11.
8. Oise-Aisne offensive, August 18-November 11.
9. Ypres-Lys offensive, August 19-November 11.
10. St. Mihiel offensive, September 12-16.
11. Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26-November 11.

A LETTER OF THANKS

Camp Cootie, Somewhere in France,
December something, 1918.

Dear Mae:

I received the wonderful sox and earmuffs that you knitted, but didn't get the sweater. Either it evaporated or you knitted it with dropped stitches. The sox were beautiful, but I can't understand why you made them both for the left foot. The first time that I wore them I was bawled out by the 2nd Louie for not standing at attention properly. He said that my feet were at ease, but if they were I can tell you that they didn't feel that way—furthermore, they are the first sox that had fingers knitted in them. Are they wearing them that way this season?

The earmuffs were splendid, but why only one? You know that both my ears are in the army. It is a trifle warm for earmuffs at present, but I can use it for a barracks bag until the cold weather sets in. However, all the articles were magnificent—the only thing wrong with them was the color. The next time you knit me mittens or earmuffs, don't pick out cerise or scarlet—they don't do it that way in the artillery. Try to pick some other color, as I can't stand at inspection with a pair of sox or a sweater that looks like the sunset somewhere in an Atlantic port.

You tell me that your old sweetheart, Orville A. Slacker, was turned down for broken arches. If that bird has any broken arches, they are under his hat. I will never forget the night that stupid came to your house and discovered me eating the candy that he sent you. He was about as happy as a dried fish. Now listen, Bright-eyes, while I am over here eating three meals a day for my country, I want you to enjoy yourself.

I admit that I am a hero, as the work is very strenuous. I have been under terrible hardships, having only gained eleven pounds last week, but somebody has to suffer for his country, and if birds like O. A. S. refuse to do their share, then it is up to fellows like me to enlist and try to struggle along on three meals a day. We only had turkey twice this week and ice-cream on Sunday, but I didn't complain, as I know I am doing my share to help defeat the Kaiser's gorillas.

Go out with Orville all you want to, but don't let him hold your hand. When I shook hands with that bird it felt like shaking hands with a pickled herring, and let me tell you, if he tries to sit on the sofa with you he is going to get knocked deader than two barrels of salted mackerel. You can tell that to the world and tell them that I said so.

I'll bet he will be glad when the war is over so that he can take off his glasses.

I am going to say good-bye now, dear, as it is almost taps.

Remember me to your father, and ask him whom he gets his cigars from, now that I am busy making the world safe for the near-sighted birds and Democracy.

Yours until the Atlantic Ocean dries up,

DICK.

P. S.—If you don't knit anything that will fit me, get your mother to knit me an apple pie, as they always fit.

FINALS

I am through with drills and hiking,
I have handed in my gun,
I am rid of mask and helmet,
And the pack that weighs a ton.
I am "finis" of corn willie,
I am through with army beans,
And I feel as young and happy
As I did in my teens.
I am through with shouting non-coms,
I have done my final guard,
I am through with regulations
And the shave-tails young and hard.
I have stood my last inspection,
I have said my final "Ah,"
I have got my final papers,
And I'm going home to Ma.

—By H. Rud.

NOTICE

Anyone desiring a picture taken at Camp Mills, send $1.50 to the Photo Division, Post Exchange, Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y., stating which one is wanted, and said picture will be forthcoming. Pictures were taken only of Batteries A and C and Truck Co. B.

MY GENERAL ORDERS ARE

1. To accept my discharge in a military manner, take all government property in view and beat it for home.
2. To accept my discharge, keeping always on the alert and observing that it will not be revoked before I get out of sight or hearing.
3. To take the fastest train home and not to stop at any military post on my way.
4. To report all bath-house rumors that are nearer headquarters than my own.
5. To never again quit civilian life after being properly discharged from the Service.
6. To receive, believe, and pass on to my children all statements confirming General Sherman's idea of war.
7. To talk to no one about—re-enlisting.
8. In case of the presence of a recruiting officer to give the alarm.
9. When the girls are home, to allow no soldier or military person on or near my post.
10. In any case not covered by instructions, to claim exemption.
11. To salute all officers who aided me in obtaining my discharge and all Budweiser and brandy not cased.
12. To be especially watchful at night, and to allow no one to pass without buying the drinks.

SONGS

(To the tune of "Tennessee")

This Park Artil-lery is almost killing me,
You can bet the C. A. C's not what it used to be.
All I hear from morn to night is:
You can pack that pack, it's light.
We must keep going, we got to make a showing,
It simply is a fright.
My feet are tired and sore,
My pack weighs more and more—
They say our trucks are lost, and this is what it's cost.
If we don't get transporta-tion
Before we reach our destina-tion
I'll be a hump-back when I get back
To my home in Tennessee.

—By Porter.

WAR IS HELL. BUT PEACE IS WORSE

(Tune of "Silver Threads Among the Gold")

Darling, I am coming back,
Silver threads among the black.
Now that peace in Europe nears,
I'll be home in seven years

I'll drop in on you some night,
With my whiskers long and white,
Yes, the war is over, dear,
And we're coming home, I hear.

Home again, with you once more,
Say by nineteen twenty-four;
And I thought by now I'd be
Sailing back across the sea,
Back to where I'd sit and pine,
But we're stuck here for all time.

When I hear the guys all curse,
War is hell! but peace is worse.
When the next war comes around
In the front lines I'll be found,
I'll rise up—jump in pell mell,
Yes, I will—I will like hell.

(Parody) THEY GO WILD OVER ME

They go wild, simply wild over me,
They go crazy, just as crazy as can be,
All the cooties thin and fat,
No matter where I'm at,
The small ones, the tall ones,
They eat on me like that.
Every night how they fight over me,
They seem to like the lunch 'cause it's free.
I tried to catch the worst,
But they practiced safety first,
They go wild, simply wild over me.

—By Porter.

TO THE TUNE OF "GLORIOUS"

1.

Enlisted in the Army, assigned to the field,
Almost joined the doughboys, glad I didn't yield;
A soldier of the Coast, I'm as happy as can be,
For I'm a member of the C. A. C.

Chorus—

Glorious, roarious, we'll make the Coast Artillery glorious,
We'll limber up the shell and we'll give the Kaiser hell,
And we'll drive the bloody Germans out of France.

2.

Black Jack Pershing said, said he:
I don't need no more of the Coast Artil-lery,
For they'll blast their road through the line of the Hun,
So bring along your mortar and your twelve-inch gun.

Chorus—

3.

Von Hindenburg said to Kaiser Bill:
Damn that Artillery, it never will keep still,
They're shooting like the devil, and it's very plain to see
That we're up against the gunners of the C. A. C.

Chorus—

4.

Black Jack Pershing said, said he:
I don't need no more of the Park Artil-lery,
For they went through the line of the Hun on the jump,
Not with a shell, but with an ammunition dump.

Chorus—

Glorious, roarious, we made the Park Artillery glorious,
We limbered up the shell and we gave the Kaiser hell,
And we drove the bloody Germans out of France.

—Parody by Porter.

TUNE OF "MY LITTLE GIRL"

I write these lines to tell you that I'm still in France,
Because I had a chance, to tell all at a glance—
We have roamed all over 'till our poor feet are sore,
The feed is such we hate to ask for more.
We have heard so many tales about our going home,
The more of it we hear, it seems to wreck our dome.

Chorus—

My little girl, we know you're happy,
Now that this old war is through;
Your soldier boy is almost daffy
Of the corn willie and stew.
We sleep in barns with all the cooties,
And they bite us 'till we're blue;
My little girl you never had this,
That's why we're coming back to you.

—By Fraser.

JOKES

IMPOSSIBLE

Officer (handing back the rifle of private, after having carefully inspected it): "Son, that rifle's dirty enough to be a sergeant's. See that this doesn't happen again."

DID IT EVER FAIL?

You're being put on guard or fatigue when a detail is called for.

GOOD ADVICE WHEN YOU'RE NEXT A SOLDIER

Never go up for thirds. Wash your mess kit after the seconds and go up for firsts.

A NECESSITY

The "Stars and Stripes" suggests that a law be passed for the protection of ex-buglers.

ADVICE FOR AN EX-MESS SERGEANT

Don't admit your guilt even though among "friends."

WHICH IS IT?

One question the Employment Cards, given each man, asks is: "What have your duties in the Army best fitted you for?" It might be one of several things—housewife, pearl-diver or stevedore. You might also hold down a job as pack mule.

ARE YOU IRISH?

Sgt. Monahan (speaking to a private who is lying on the hatch of the ship coming over): "What's yurr name?"

Private: "Anderson."

Monahan: "Well, git off thot hatch. How many toimes do I haf to tell ye?"

Monahan (five minutes later, speaking to another private enjoying the luxury of a sun bath on the hatch): "What's yurr name?"

Private (starting to evacuate): "McCarthy."

Monahan: "Thot's all right, me boy, stay where yurr at."

Monahan (going a few steps further on, and tapping another man on the shoulder): "What's yurr name?"

Private: "Saliman, sir."

Monahan: "Git the mop."

Bill Cameron says he's so sick of beans that if he meets a member of the bean family on the street when a civilian he'll pulverize it and scatter the remains to the four winds.

IT SERVES HIM RIGHT.

Several ex-soldiers were standing on one of San Francisco's street corners one day, inquiring into one another's former rank in the army. One of the men, a small, fat fellow, unthinkingly spoke up with the assertion that he had been a mess sergeant. Immediately there was a rush for the poor unfortunate. Men were fighting each other to get at him. After being battered around, Shorty at last succeeded in extracting himself. But no sooner had he gotten clear of the crowd than he ran plump into the arms of a big Irish cop. Brought up before the judge, with clothes torn and features battered up, he told his story.

The judge (a former private in the army), after a thoughtful silence of a few minutes, suddenly roared out: "Ten days in the jug and $20 fine."

"But, Judge," remonstrated the prisoner, "Why is this sentence given me?"

"Disturbing the peace. Take the prisoner away."

Private Smale of Battery "A," who is widely known for his enormous appetite, seemed to be in hard luck one day while the good ship "Canonicus" was doing some fancy twists and dips. After eating three good meals, the sea got the best of Smale and two of his meals helped to "feed the fish."

The mystery of Battery "A"—Where was "Dugout" Brown during the air raids on Neuvilly?

Sergeant Clue seemed at one time to be in great trouble, for his smile had gone from his face. Perhaps he was wondering how the K. P.'s got away with his jam.

If you need information on any subject, see Perkins. He knows everything.

Did you know that Corp. "Herb" Peterson has lost "Hope?"

K. P. Olsen claims to be the best wrestler in Battery A. Why shouldn't he be? He has wrestled pots and pans ever since he was in the Army.

"Count" Crumfinger has them all beat when it comes to finding dugouts.

The mystery of Battery "C"—Where did Sergeant Gere's detail of sixteen men disappear to that night at the crossroads, when Fritz came over?

ANOTHER FORM OF COMPETITION

Seeing who can reach the deepest dugout first when the bombs start dropping.

We can't help but wonder what "Bomp-proof" is doing these days. We do hope that he is as infallible to the wiles of the ladies as he was to bombs at Esnes. Small hope, though, as he's too handsome for that.

One of the boys writes: A 2nd Louie stopped me the day I was discharged. I got out Thursday evening, the 15th. I was walking down the street and he hailed me and wanted to know if my arm was broken. I told him no, but that I wasn't putting anything out, and besides I ranked pretty high at present, and I opened my slicker and showed him that pretty red chevron. All he said was "Oh."

Poor "Daddy" Blount had one great pleasure taken away from him when the organization disbanded. That of going around, razor strop in hand, and spanking his "boys," and then tipping them out of bed, out onto the cold, cold ground. Ah me, such cruelty. Will "top kickers" never learn to be kind and gentle?

Monahan (to a bunch of casuals on the ship going over): "Hi, thar, you min in uniform, git off the hatch and let the soldiers below have some air."

What's the biggest problem a buck private has to contend with? Dodging a non-com when he's looking for a detail.

Colonel Tobin (hailing a private with his coat unbuttoned): "What outfit do you belong to?"

Private: "Medical Corps, sir."

Colonel: "I thought so. You men never will make soldiers."

Captain Mohr must have had quite a surprise when, after walking the first day of that hike, and giving the command "Company, halt!" that evening, he turned around and found he had just three squads left out of a full company.

WHO IS IT?

"Can you hear me on the right, can you hear me on the left? The reputation of this organization has decreased 95%, etc."

Yes, yes, that ride to St. Dizier was enjoyed by all. There was a regular path worn to the two cars of vin rouge. Some of the fellows, not wanting to wear out the spikes in their shoes, simply solved the problem by riding on top of the barrels.

G. H. Q.

American Expeditionary Forces, France,
February 28, 1919.

General Orders No. 38-A.

MY FELLOW SOLDIERS:

Now that your service with the American Expeditionary Forces is about to terminate, I cannot let you go without a personal word. At the call to arms the patriotic young manhood of America eagerly responded and became the formidable army whose decisive victories testify to its efficiency and its valor. With the support of the nation firmly united to defend the cause of liberty, our army has executed the will of the people with resolute purpose. Our democracy has been tested, and the forces of autocracy have been defeated. To the glory of the citizen-soldier, our troops have faithfully fulfilled their trust, and in a succession of brilliant offensives have overcome the menace to our civilization.

As an individual, your part in the world war has been an important one in the sum total of our achievements. Whether keeping lonely vigil in the trenches, or gallantly storming the enemy's stronghold; whether enduring monotonous drudgery at the rear, or sustaining the fighting men at the front, each has bravely and efficiently played his part. By willing sacrifice of personal rights; by cheerful endurance of hardship and privation; by vigor, strength, and indomitable will made effective by thorough organization and cordial co-operation, you inspired the war-worn Allies with new life, and turned the tide of threatened defeat into overwhelming victory.

With a consecrated devotion to duty, and a will to conquer, you have loyally served your country. By your exemplary conduct a standard has been established and maintained never before attained by any army. With mind and body as clean and strong as the decisive blows you delivered against the foe, you are soon to return to the pursuits of peace. In leaving the scenes of your victories may I ask that you carry home your high ideals and continue to live as you have served—an honor to the principles for which you have fought and to the fallen comrades you leave behind you.

It is with pride in our success that I extend to you my sincere thanks for your splendid service to the army and to the nation.

Faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING,

Commander-in-Chief.

Official: Robert C. Davis, Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Army Artillery, First Army,
American E. F., France.

General Order No. 29.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army Artillery, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces.

With the concentration of the Headquarters, 31st, 32nd and 39th Heavy Artillery Brigades; the 44th, 51st, 55th, 56th, 57th, 59th, 60th and 65th Regiments, C. A. C.; the Army Artillery Park, and the 52nd and 53rd Ammunition Trains, in the 18th Training Area, preparatory to an early return to the United States, and the detachment of the Headquarters 66th Brigade, F. A., and the 146th and 148th Regiments Field Artillery for duty elsewhere, the active service of the Army Artillery, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, as such, comes to a close.

The undersigned has only recently been entrusted with the command of the Army Artillery, First Army, but he has had an opportunity for closely observing the work of these units during the period of active operations, and is familiar with the opinion of the former Commanding General Army Artillery, Major-General Edward F. McGlachlin Jr., U. S. Army, relative to their service.

The mission intrusted to you by your country has been ably performed. It has been rendered at all times with a spirit of cheerful and steadfast self-sacrifice, under conditions of continual hardship and danger. That a good state of discipline has existed under trying situations is clearly shown by the limited number of trials by courts-martial, of the few absentees and stragglers reported at surprise musters, and by the conditions ascertained from inspections ordered by these headquarters.

The result obtained, in the sense of service well performed, is the best and most lasting reward. To that no words can add and from it none can detract. Nevertheless, I desire to express my personal appreciation and thanks to the men of the above-mentioned units who have so loyally and efficiently served in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. I trust that each one will continue to maintain the high standard of efficiency and conduct that has characterized his service in the American Expeditionary Forces, and that every officer and soldier will undertake with the same fine spirit exhibited in the past few months the important duties yet to be performed before their mission is finally completed.

I heartily concur in the following remarks of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, in a recent report to the Secretary of War:

"Finally, I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardship, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

W. S. McNAIR,
Major-General, U. S. A.

Headquarters First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, France,

Advance Copy. November 5, 1918.

General Orders No. 31.

On November first, after constant fighting for over one month, the First American Army launched an attack against the German army which had established itself for determined resistance. In five days it had penetrated 25 kilometers and had driven the enemy in retreat before it. Its brilliant success, in connection with the advance of the Fourth French Army on its left, forced the Germans to retreat on a broad front to the west.

It has fought and marched and endured the rigors of campaign with the most superb indifference to everything except the determination to go forward and imprint upon the enemy the marks of its courage and resolution.

All arms and services, those in advance who smashed the way, those in the air who rendered aggressive and efficient service, and those in the rear, who by their untiring industry made possible the continued advance, are worthy of the highest praise and the gratitude of their admiring country.

The Army Commander is proud of such an army, thanks it for the splendid results already achieved, and looks with confidence to the still greater successes that lie before it.

By command of Lieut.-General Liggett:

H. A. DRUMM, Chief of Staff.

Headquarters First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, France,

Advance Copy. November 6, 1918.

General Orders No. 32.

It is with much pride that the Army Commander publishes the following telegram received by the Commander-in-Chief from Marshall Foch, and the accompanying expression of gratification from the Commander-in-Chief:

"The operations which were begun on the first of November by the First American Army have already assured—thanks to the valor of the High Command and to the energy and bravery of the troops—results of the greatest importance. I am happy to send you my warmest congratulations to the success of these operations."

The Commander-in-Chief adds to the above:

"In transmitting the above telegram from the Allied Commander-in-Chief, I desire to express my admiration of the past successes of the officers and soldiers

of the First American Army and my confidence that they are yet to accomplish still greater deeds."

By command of Lieut.-General Liggett:

H. A. DRUM, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. K. Loughry, Adjutant-General.

Headquarters, Army Artillery, First Army, Amer. E. F., France, Nov. 8, 1918.

1. For your information.

By command of Major-General McGlachlin:

H. W. STOVALL, Major, C. A. C. Adjutant.

Headquarters, Army Artillery, First Army, American E. F., France,

November 8, 1918.

General Orders No. 22.

1. The Commanding General, Army Artillery, publishes with great satisfaction the following letter from the Commanding General of the Army:

"The Army Commander desires me to express to you and the officers and soldiers of the Army Artillery of the First Army his full appreciation of the excellent work they have done in our recent operations.

"In this connection he realizes the great assistance that has been rendered the advance elements by the accurate and powerful support which your command has given to the operation. The Army Commander feels that the work of the Army Artillery in our attack of November 1st was especially efficient and one of the main factors in opening the way for our infantry to break through the enemy's lines.

"Will you please see that the contents of this communication are transmitted to all organizations of your command?"

2. The Commanding General, Army Artillery, extends to the officers and men of his command assurances of his heartfelt appreciation of their devotion to duty and of their always willing and prompt support. He offers to them his grateful thanks.

3. This order will be published to all batteries and similar units at a formal muster.

By command of Major-General McGlachlin:

JOHN W. GULICK, Colonel, G. S., Chief of Staff.

Official: H. W. Stovall.

DIARY

—OF THE—

SECOND PHASE, HEADQUARTERS, M. O. R. S., PARK BATTERIES "A" AND "B," ARMY ARTILLERY PARK, FIRST ARMY, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE

UNITED STATES

Left San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1918, 9:30 a. m.

Arrived New York (Camp Mills), May 22, 1918, 8:00 p. m.

Left Camp Mills for Hoboken, N. J., where we embarked on the S. S. "Kroonland" June 12, 1918, 11:50 a. m.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Steamer sailed on June 15 at 12:00 p. m., with convoy June 16, 1918.

Convoy consisted of 13 transports, 25 sub-chasers, one cruiser and one destroyer, the sub-chasers leaving us and turning back when 200 miles out.

COURSE TAKEN—From New York, swung south, 500 miles off coast of North Carolina; when off coast of Georgia were 800 miles from land; turned east and zig-zagged across ocean, coming a few hundred miles off the coast of Spain. Passed Bell Island, in the Bay of Biscay, 12 miles off French coast, June 27, 1918, 1:30 p. m. Picked up about 12 destroyers 600 miles from European coast.

EVENTS—Three "subs" reported, at which cruiser and destroyer started out to get them, but they submerged, June 18, 1918, 10:40 a. m. Our ship laid up for an hour in midocean with broken engine, from 12:15 p. m. to 1:15. Sighted school of five whales, June 20, 1918, 5:00 p. m. "Sub" believed to have appeared 2000 yards off starboard; four ships opened fire, our guns stopping fire on fifth shot. "Sub" probably sunk, June 21, 1918, 6:10 p. m. Broke down again for 14 hours; lost convoy. Torpedo reported to have missed stern by 30 yards; U-boat not sighted.

FRANCE

St. Nazaire (northwestern France), June 28 to July 16, 1918.

Chalus (central France), July 18 to September 5, 1918.

Left for Neuf-Chateau with convoy of 129 trucks, 21 motorcycles, three autos. Truck companies joined us at Chalus. Arrived at Neuf-Chateau September 12, left September 13, 1918, a. m.

Domgermain (northern France), September 13 to September 21, 1918.

Ippicourt (northern France), September 21 to October 16, 1918 (Headquarters).

Recicourt (northern France), October 16 to November 29, 1918 (Headquarters).

Neuvilly (northern France), September 27 to November 7, 1918 (Battery "A").

Buzancy (northern France), November 7 to November 21, 1918 (Battery "A").

Batteries also worked at Lagney Woods-St. Mihiel offensive, Haudainville-Verdun offensive, Vienne La Ville-Champagne, Boucz Woods-Verdun Sector.

Evers (northern France), September 25 to September 26, 1918 (Battery "B").

Esnes (northern France), September 26 to November 11, 1918 (Battery "B").

Dun-sur-Meuse (northern France), November 11 to November 23, 1918 (Battery "B").

Recicourt (northern France), November 23 to November 29, 1918.

Nubecourt (northern France), November 29 to November 30, 1918.

Naives (northern France), November 30 to December 3, 1918.

Robert Mangy (northern France), December 3 to December 10, 1918.

Doulevant (northern France), December 10 to December 16, 1918.

Vignory (northern France), December 16 to January 27, 1919.

Vayres (southern France), January 29 to April 13, 1919 (Headquarters and M. O. R. S.)

St. Pardon (southern France), January 29 to April 13, 1919 (Batteries A and B).

Genecourt, Camp No. 1 (southern France), April 13 to April 15, 1919.
Genecourt, Camp No. 2 (southern France), Mill, April 15 to April 16, 1919.
Pauillac Embarkation Camp (30 miles down river), April 16 to April 19, 1919.
Started embarking on S. S. "Canonicus," April 19, 1919, 12:30 p. m.
Ship pulled away from land and on down river, April 19, 1919, 4:30 p. m.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Took southern route of 3,750 miles, passing out of Bay of Biscay and 40 miles south of Azores. Very smooth trip.

After a 13-day trip, arrived in New York harbor May 2, 1919, 1:00 p. m. Docked at 2:00 p. m. on Brooklyn side.

UNITED STATES

Arrived at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., May 2, 1919, 3:30 p. m.
For Demobilization, see diary of Third Phase.

DIARY

—OF THE—

THIRD PHASE, TRUCK CO'S A, B AND C AND MOTOR SECTION HEADQUARTERS, ARMY ARTILLERY PARK, FIRST ARMY, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE

UNITED STATES

San Francisco, Cal., departed June 17, 1918, 10:30 a. m.

ROUTE TAKEN—Train from Western Pacific pier; through Stockton, Sacramento, Feather River Canyon; through states of Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

New York, Camp Mills, arrived June 24, 1918, 9:00 a. m.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Left New York on French mail boat S. S. "Chicago" without convoy June 29, 1918, 1:00 p. m.

Second day out saw schools of sharks and porpoises; sharp lookout kept for "subs" all the way.

Land sighted 4:30 p. m., anchored 7:30, July 10, 1918.

FRANCE

Landed Bordeaux and marched to rest camp No. 1, July 11, 1918.

Left Bordeaux by train July 17, 1918, 1:30 p. m.

Passed through Limoges morning of the 18th. Arrived at Chalus, where we joined Park Batteries "A" and "B," Headquarters and M. O. R. S., July 18, 1918, 12:45 p. m.

Convoy of 128 Packard, Pierce-Arrow and Quad Trucks turned over to us, August 16, 1918.

Ordered to proceed to Neufchateau, village 18 miles behind the lines. Left Chalus September 5, 1918, 12:15 p. m.

Passed through Argenten, Chateaurex, and Issoudin, Department of Indre; through Bourges and Norendes, Department of Cher. Laid over for three hours at Nevers; passed through Autuin and Nelay, Department of Saone-et-Loice; Beaume and Dijon, Department Cote d'Or; Fontaine, Langres, Chaumont, Balonge, Adelot, St. Blin, Gondrecourt, Hte, Marne. Arrived September 12, 1918, 10:00 a. m.

Received orders to proceed to Domgermain. Arrived September 12, 1918, 8:00 p. m. Domgermain contained dumps for the Toul Sector. Trucks here pulled guns back to the road and did various other duties.

Left Domgermain for Ippicourt September 22, 1918, 11:00 a. m.

Arrived Ippicourt September 23, 1918, 2:30 a. m.

Ippicourt was headquarters for trucks until October 12, 1918, but was moved to Recicourt. This town, being midway between the two large dumps—Esnes on the Verdun front and Neuvilly on the Meuse-Argonne, was selected as the main station. Ammunition was hauled to the front from both dumps.

The dumps worked on most by the A. A. P. were: Brocourt, Heippes, Fleurry, Neuvilly, Lampire, Mason-Rouge, Evers, Lemmes, Jenicourt and Esnes, also Vienne-la-Villa.

After over a month of steady work, the Truck Companies were given their first rest on October 19, 1918.

Left Recicourt, homeward bound, November 29, 1918.
Nubecourt (northern France), November 29 to November 30, 1918.
Rosieres (northern France), November 30 to December 3, 1918.
Billory (northern France), December 3 to December 10, 1918.
Champcourt (northern France), December 11 to December 20, 1918.
Viller-sur-Marne (northern France), December 20 to January 27, 1919.
Vayres (southern France), January 29 to April 13, 1919 (Truck "B").
Arveyres (southern France), January 29 to April 13, 1919 (Trucks "A" and "C").
Genecourt, Camp No. 1 (southern France), April 13 to April 15, 1919.
Genecourt, Camp No. 2 (southern France), mill, April 15 to April 16, 1919.
Pauillac Embarkation Camp (30 miles down river), April 16 to April 19, 1919.
Started embarking on S. S. "Canonicus" April 19, 1919, 12:30 p. m.
Ship pulled away from land and on down river April 19, 1919, 4:30 p. m.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Took southern route of 3,750 miles, passing out of Bay of Biscay, and 40 miles south of Azores. Very smooth trip.

After a 13-day trip, arrived in New York harbor May 2, 1919, 1:00 p. m. Docked at 2:00 p. m. on Brooklyn side.

UNITED STATES

Arrived at Camp Mills, Long Island, May 2, 1919, 3:30 p. m.

DEMOBILIZATION—With the leaving of the Regular Army Detachment on May 10, the "splitting-up" process of the Army Artillery Park began. May 11 saw the departure of the Camp Grant Detachment. May 12 saw California, Wyoming and Oklahoma Detachments leaving. May 13 the last detachment left Camp Mills. These were the Camp Dodge men. May 15 the Camp Grant Detachment was demobilized. May 21 the Presidio Detachment was demobilized.

DIARY

—OF THE—

FOURTH AND FIFTH PHASES, PARK BATTERY "C," TRUCK CO'S D, E AND F, ARMY ARTILLERY PARK, FIRST ARMY, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE

UNITED STATES

San Francisco, Cal., left August 15, 1918, 2:15 p. m.
Camp Mills, New York, arrived August 21, 1918.

ROUTE TAKEN—Sante Fe at Richmond, passing through Stockton, Bakersfield, on down south into Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan; crossed into Canada through tunnel under the Detroit river; in that country six hours; crossed again into United States below Niagara Falls into the state of New York, then across the Hudson River into New Jersey. From Hoboken, N. J., we took the ferry over to Long Island, thence by train to Camp Mills.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Left New York August 31; ship remained in harbor overnight; left September 1, 1919, with convoy.

COURSE TAKEN—Many miles off-shore Canadian coast; turned east, missing the coast of Greenland by 30 miles; zig-zagged most of the way, keeping a sharp lookout for "subs"; came down through the Irish Sea, passed the Isle of Man, landing in Liverpool, England, September 12, 1918.

ENGLAND

Knotty Ash (suburb of Liverpool), September 13 to 18, 1918.

Upon leaving Liverpool a "Card of Welcome" from King George was given each of us, which card we mailed before starting across country.

Southampton, nine hours' ride from Liverpool, September 18 to 19, 1918.

FRANCE

Le Havre, the port at which we were landed by S. S. "Harvard," September 20-21, 1918.

Angouleme (southern France), city at which we arrived after two days in box cars, September 23 to 25, 1918.

De Luxe, village to which we hiked 11 miles and rode the rest of the way in trucks, September 25 to 28, 1918.

Angouleme, September 28 to 30, 1918.
St. Dizier (northern France), box cars, October 3, 1918. } Battery "C"
Ippicourt (northern France), October 4 to 17, 1918 } Battery "C"
Recicourt (northern France), October 17 to 18, 1918. } Battery "C"
Esnes (northern France), half Battery.
Neuvilly (northern France), half Battery.
Recicourt (northern France), November 20 to 29, 1918 (all Battery).

TRUCK COMPANIES D, E AND F

De Luxe, village to which we hiked 11 miles and rode the rest of the way in trucks, September 25 to October 23, 1918.

Angouleme, received instructions in gas defense, October 23 to November 10, 1918, and otherwise prepared for active duty.

Recicourt (northern France) by box cars, November 12 to November 29, 1918. Rejoined rest of Army Artillery Park here.

Nubecourt (northern France), November 29 to November 30, 1918.
Naives (northern France), November 30 to December 3, 1918.
Robert Magny (northern France), December 3 to December 10, 1918.
Doulevant (northern France), December 10 to December 16, 1918. } Battery "C"
Donjeux (northern France), December 16 to February 2, 1919. } Battery "C"
Vignory (northern France), February 2 to February 3, 1919 } Battery "C"
St. Emilion (southern France), February 4, 1919. } Battery "C"
St. Sulpice (southern France), February 4 to April 12, 1919. } Battery "C"
Viller-sur-Marne (northern France), December 20 to February 3, 1919. } Truck "D"
St. Emilion (southern France), February 4, 1919 } Truck "D"
St. Sulpice (southern France), February 4 to April 12, 1919. } Truck "D"
Sommevoire (northern France), December 10 to January 2, 1919. } Truck "E"
Vignory (northern France), January 2 to January 27, 1919 } Truck "E"
Libourne (southern France), January 29 to April 13, 1919. } Truck "E"
Vignory (northern France), December 10 to February 3, 1919. } Truck "F"
St. Emilion (southern France), February 4, 1919 } Truck "F"
St. Sulpice (southern France), February 4 to April 12, 1919. } Truck "F"
Genecourt, Camp No. 1 (southern France), April 13 to April 15, 1919.
Genecourt, Camp No. 2 (southern France), mill, April 15 to April 16, 1919.
Pauillac Embarkation Camp (30 miles down river), April 16 to April 19, 1919.
Started embarking on S. S. "Canonicus" April 19, 1919, 12:30 p. m.
Ship pulled away from land, and on down river, April 19, 1919, 4:30 p. m.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Took southern route of 3,750 miles, passing out of Bay of Biscay, and 40 miles south of Azores. Very smooth trip.

After a 13-day trip, arrived in New York harbor May 2, 1919, 1:30 p. m. Docked at 2:00 p. m. on Brooklyn side.

NOTE—Being short of room on the "Canonicus," Truck Co. "D" and Motor Section Headquarters were left to follow on the next ship going out. These two companies embarked April 20, 1919, arrived at Boston, Mass., on May 3, 1919. They were demobilized on May 6, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

UNITED STATES

Arrived at Camp Mills, Long Island, May 2, 1919, 3:30 p. m.
For demobilization, see diary of third phase.

Officers

Anderson, A. R.	Willmar, Minn.
Barkley, C.	613 East 1st St., Aberdeen, Wash.
Bartek, J. T.	151 So. Washington St., Wilkes Barre, Penn.
Baer, W. J.	4609 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Brown, W. D.	1506 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.
Castle, G. R.	4326 Commerce St., Oakland, Cal.
Davidson, C. V.	1150 E. 1st South St., Salt Lake City, Utah
Hanson, H. A.	2549 Decatur Ave., Brownston, N. Y.
Higgins, J.	130 Peoria St., Daly City, Cal.
Harris, J. M.	78 South Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.
Harris, C. S.	Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Howard, C. C.	Belton, Tex.
Hogsett, R. N.	99 Oak St., Binghampton, N. Y.
Johnson, C. L.	Port Alleghany, Penn.
Jones, C. M.	Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
Jones, A. W.	508 Mission Ave., San Rafael, Cal.
Jones, F. A.	12 Harvard Boulevard, Dayton, O.
Kelsey, W. W.	2633 Hyde St., San Francisco, Cal.
Kintz, J. C.	% B. P. O. E., Duluth, Minn.
Kunglesmith, J. W.	1009 E. Lee St., Salquipa, Okla.
McMahon, E. J.	West Main St., Wauwatosa, Wis.
Mohr, L. A.	512 Frederick St., San Francisco, Cal.
Maris, Wm. R.	Royal Insurance Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Murphy, J. D.	508 Buchanan St., San Francisco, Cal.
Murray, H. D.	1592 Blvd., New Haven, Conn.
Norton, A.	5001 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Peters, R. A.	Petaluma, Cal.
Prout, Wm. L.	82-4 Gunther Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
Reynolds, M. S.	Kemmerer, Wyo.
Robinson, W. A.	1435 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Leser, Felix A.	% *Baltimore American*, Baltimore, Md.
Russell, F. J.	Puckett, Miss.
Simonds, M. G.	1101 Buena Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, F. H.	Eldorado, Ark.
Smith, Harrison A.	Neenah, Wis., % Hardwood Prod. Co.
Tenny, L. H.	Ada, Minn.
Thomas, C. P.	427 Wreford Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Tobin, Wm. A.	Hargrave Hotel, West 72d St. and Columbus Ave., New York City
Turner, A. S.	1303 Fifth St., Arkadelphia, Ark.
Walton, M. C., Jr.	500 Capp St., San Francisco, Cal.

PARK HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

Anderson, J.	Tower, Minn., % V. L. S.
Bezotte, Ed. J.	835 Castlewood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
Bergseid, C.	Rollag, Minn.
Corbin, J. B.	1522 Washington St., Lincoln, Neb.
Campbell, L.	509 First St., So. Virginia, Minn.
Curtiss, J. K.	Middle River, Minn.
Davis, Sidney	43 Cook St., San Francisco, Cal.
Dinsmore, B.	206 Park Way, Santa Cruz, Cal.
Fausett, C. A.	Hazelton, Kan.
Fischer, F. F.	George Town, Minn.
Goldman, Abe	611 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Hooper, O. R.	120 Park St., Portland, Me.
Hubbart, C.	Gen. Del., Ames, Iowa
Hunter, B.	2703 E. 23rd St., Oakland, Cal.
Hunter, C. C.	1325 Seventh St., Greeley, Colo.
Kallans, G.	20 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
Linser, F. R.	144 Clara Ave., Ukiah, Cal.
McDonald, R. F.	646 Castro St., San Francisco, Cal.
Nolan, H. C.	252 So. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Olsen, B. A.	2425 Grant St., Berkeley, Cal.
Olsen, F. O.	315 Jefferson St., Litchfield, Ill.
Panyan, M. E.	Box 315, Buhl, Minn.
Potthoff, L. A.	531 29th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Phillips, C.	Box 103, N. 33rd St., San Jose, Cal.
Reed, F. J.	479 27th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Ryland, J. M.	2051 Mohawk St., Chicago, Ill.
Schlaebitz, Fred	1928 So. 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Wild, G. B.	970 Post St., San Francisco, Cal., % Mrs. Crane

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Armstrong, R. O.	117 South Main St., Homer, N. Y.
Bostrom, G. A.	Minden, Neb.
Bonsignore, A. S.	22 Bernard St., San Francisco, Cal.
Coliett, F. W.	Palo Alto, Cal.
Curtis, G. S.	1336 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Cal.
Dunning, H. H.	R. R. No. 2, Hardtner, Kan.
Eggers, C. A.	128 Eureka St., San Francisco, Cal.
Freeman, L. G.	Bicknell, Ind.
Faries, J. R.	308 Roy St., Seattle, Wash.
Guiddal, L. H.	2110 Pacific Ave., Alameda, Cal.
Gaffney, G. G.	11th and Barrett Ave., Richmond, Cal.
Jesperson, J.	625 53rd St., Oakland, Cal.
Kraus, A. P.	654 24th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Kramer, J. L.	195 Meridian Road, San Jose, Cal.
Larsen, C. J.	6 Commercial Road, Reno, Nev.
Mosier, M. D.	1415 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
Partlow, R. E.	739 Courtland Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Priestley, V. H.	Campbell, Cal.
Richards, D. H.	1022 West Seventh St., Grand Island, Neb.
Robascotti, A. C.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Shaw, D. F.	1700 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Sullivan, T. R.	1669 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.
Shupp, H. A.	525 East 1st St., Albany, Ore.
Spence, A. L.	Patton, Cal.
Shadsheim, H.	Local, Minn.
Striplin, C. M.	Route B, Box 300, Modesto, Cal.
Thompson, E. G.	Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada
Tompkinson, J. E.	2029 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, Cal.
Zeluff, C.	1041 Orange St., Youngstown, O.

DEPOT SECTION

Bouyssou, B. J.	1011 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.
Childs, A. A.	3050 Hopkins St., Oakland, Cal.
DiSanto, P.	303 Christie Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
Etchecopar, P.	785 Broadway St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hansen, A. L.	511 East Sixth St., Duluth, Minn.
Larsen, Chris	Salinas, Cal.

Lund, L. P. ..... Turlock, Cal.
Perion, L. S. ..... Manilla, Ia.
Thomas, H. D. ..... 400 Octavia St., Apt. 29, San Francisco, Cal.
Van Wolvlear, H. J. ..... Norway, Mich.

601st M. O. R. S.

Arvidson, C. A. ..... 75 Ward St., Worcester, Mass.
Atherton, P. D. ..... 317 W. Market St., Chambersburg, Penn.
Ayton, H. S. ..... 5012 Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Behrendt, F. W. ..... 3149 E. 81st St., Cleveland, O.
Borror, C. M. ..... Grove City, O.
Barrett, T. E. ..... 5809 So. Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bassler, O. ..... 1310 N. Claremont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Comer, M. M. ..... Mauston, Wis.
Costello, W. J. ..... 788 Dickerson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Cooley, H. I. ..... 3444 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Canaday, W. A. ..... 283 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Clark, R. ..... 3249 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Crowley, W. B. ..... % Tuxedo Park Assn., Tuxedo Park, New York
Dauner, E. F. ..... 1119 Belden Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Daley, J. P. ..... 73 Franklin St., Springfield, Mass.
Dixon, J. E. ..... 16 Ash Ave., Somerville, Mass.
DuCloe, E. M. ..... 7131 Green St., Chicago, Ill.
Dugan, F. ..... West Brattleboro, Vermont
Feigle, G., Jr. ..... 227 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ginechesi, J. B. ..... 2435 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Grether, A. E. ..... Mt. Sterling, Ill.
Haack, C. R. ..... 522 E. Berry St. Belvidere, Ill.
Horner, E. L. ..... Fernhill, Minn.
Jensen, W. J. ..... R. F. D. No. 5, Council Bluffs, Ia.
McDonald, C. L. ..... Alden, Ia.
Pemberton, W. L. ..... 410 Main St., Groveland, Mass.
Peterson, D. N. ..... Boxholm, Ia.
Park, S. E. ..... Clements, Kan.
Pring, J. ..... 773 Cramer St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Perkins, W. ..... R. R. No. 4, Elgin, Ill.
Rhoades, K. T. ..... Renneelear, Ind.
Ross, Geo. L. ..... Lambert, Miss.
Rice, C. R. ..... 2412 So. Michigan Ave., Saginaw, W. S., Mich.
Shelton, D. R. ..... 1930 Grand Ave., Newcastle, Ind.
Stevenson, C. H. ..... 145 Geisendorff St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Stockett, G. F. ..... 500 B St., S. E., Washington, D. C.
Towey, J. V. ..... Casey, Ia.
Volz, Jos. ..... Sidney, Mont.
Wrightsmith, W. ..... 1218 4th Ave., Moline, Ill.
York, A. M. ..... Lisbon, Ia.

ROSTER OF ARMY ARTILLERY PARK, FIRST ARMY

BATTERY "A"

Adams, H. D.	103 Sheridan Road, Kenosha, Wis.
Altshur, P.	1322 No. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.
Amark, E. F.	1623 9th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Andraewich, F.	66E Wolton Place, Chicago, Ill.
Anderson, A. H.	Guerneville, Cal.
Andreatti, A.	505 Francisco St., San Francisco, Cal.
Angelius, E. H.	2903 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.
Arata, L. G.	1035 De La Guerra St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Arvola, E. A.	Florenton, Minn.
Ashworth, J. S.	Seagrove, N. C.
Astorg, P.	3382 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Astorg, L. M.	222 Elsworth St., San Francisco, Cal.
Auga, Theo.	5899 Vallejo St., Emeryville, Cal.
Auker, E. I.	Norcatus, Kan.
Bagot, E. L.	1452 Clement St., San Francisco, Cal.
Bailey, H. M.	755 15th Ave., E. Vancouver, B. C.
Bailly, E.	3471 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Barthle, A. P.	Route A, Box 202, Dade City, Fla.
Becker, J. F.	507 Jackson St., Ft. Washington, Wis.
Begin, F.	Knieve River, Minn.
Bell, E. J.	6402 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Belle, D. B.	Colma, Cal.
Berash, A.	730 E. 9th St., New York City, N. Y.
Black, B. E.	Paicnos, San Benito, Cal.
Blacklock, F. G.	16a Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.
Blount, E. V.	287 Rose Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Blum, H.	44 E. 23rd St., Brooklyn, New York
Boettcher, C. W.	645 North Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bowie, F. D.	1551 Emerson St., Palo Alto, Cal.
Bradner, D. E.	109 W. Oak St., Lodi, Cal.
Brannin, R. C.	5011 Julius St., Dallas, Tex.
Bristow, E. A.	Granite, Okla.
Brooks, L. L.	1127 East Lafayette St., Stockton, Cal.
Brookshire, W.	Emmett, Idaho
Brown, Archie	119 7th Ave., E. Duluth, Minn.
Browne, A. N.	1510 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.
Brubaker, W. D.	1494 Grantham St., St. Paul, Minn.
Campanoge, C. E.	305 Beethoven Place, Chicago, Ill.
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Carlson, Theo.	Brahan, Minn.
Cartopassi, A.	312 Union St., San Francisco, Cal.
Cassattas, C. G.	508 Noe St., San Francisco, Cal.
Casey, W. C.	502 Garfield St., Hibbing, Minn.
Casey, A. A.	2212 Webster St., San Francisco, Cal.
Caulfield, C. W.	Santa Ana, Cal.
Cava, P. A.	150 Elsey St., San Francisco, Cal.
Ceniceros, A.	263 E. 9th St., Pomona, Cal.
Christensen, C.	2962 23rd St., San Francisco, Cal.
Clark, C. L.	Bozeman, Mont.
Cleu, A. J.	3265 Logan St., Oakland, Cal.
Code, W. J.	3104 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Cohn, C.	35 Pearl St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cole, G. T.	1014 4th Ave., No. Seattle, Wash.
Cole, C. E.	1014 4th Ave., No. Seattle, Wash.
Conway, M. J.	1131 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.
Cowan, R. G.	867 Treat Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Cowling, H.	1207 5th St., So. East Minneapolis, Minn.
Cromer, N. T.	Jefferson, Tex.
Crosby, M. I.	St. Quentin, Cal.
Crowley, J. E.	105 Castro St., San Francisco, Cal.
Crowley, T. J.	630 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Crumfinger, F.	3644 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Cutler, S. L.	56 Moss St., San Francisco, Cal.
Darling, C. E.	43 Powers Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Darini, D.	1622 San Bruno Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Davis, G. C.	2229 48th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Davis, O.	6945 So. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Day, Carl M.	4820 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.
DeMetritt, W.	415 Walnut Ave., Ukiah, Cal.
DeVaull, H. L.	Lusick Annex Hotel, Reno, Nev.
DeVaull, P.	340 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.
Dolan, F.	551 11th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Dorand, L. J.	811 Juana St., San Leandro, Cal.
Dority, O.	Hanford, Cal.
Douglas, J.	100 Highland Ave., Burlingame, Cal.
Duffy, E.	638 22nd Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Dykhoff, J. H.	% U. R. R., 24 Utah St., San Francisco, Cal.
Dyer, J. M.	116 27th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Elsdon, H. S.	1118 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
English, O.	2610 Leand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Evans, G.	Natalia, Tex.
Farrell, F. J.	1362 E. 26th St., E. Oakland, Cal.
Fallen, L. A.	Seward, Neb.
Faure, V. C.	1143 Leavenworth St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fisher, E. L.	% Hotel Vincent, 459 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fossell, G. R.	Kennedy, Minn.
Frendberg, C. O.	R. F. D. No. 6, Box 196, Seattle, Wash.
Freshman, Wm.	44 Vendome Ave., Daly City, Cal.
Franklin, C.	Box 34, Lamanda Park, Cal.
Galvin, W. H.	882 York St., San Francisco, Cal.
Golaszewski, A. A.	942 North Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
Gowan, R. N.	605 11th St., So. Virginia, Minn.
Graff, S. S.	127½ Duboce Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Graham, S. B.	Eustace, Tex.
Grant, E. H.	Caspar, Cal.
Grassis, M. S.	1137 Florida St., San Francisco, Cal.
Green, J. A.	1176 Main Ave., Durango, Colo.
Greinke, C.	1723 Julian St., Chicago, Ill.
Hakala, J.	R. F. D. No. 1, Iron Junction, Minn.
Hanson, E. M.	1426 Laguna St., San Francisco, Cal.
Harvey, C. B.	Outlet, Cal.
Haven, R. J.	Winters, Cal.
Hemmeter, L. G.	103 Arlington St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hogan, J. J.	108 Montana St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hogan, D.	2056 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Holbert, M. R.	1600 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
Holden, F. D.	R. F. D. No. 2, Box 7, Marion, S. C.
Holmes, S.	Box 813, Two Harbors, Minn.
Holter, E. O.	Cook, Minn.

Helwick, P.	912 Spring Garden St., Easton, Pa.
Horn, Ira V.	R. F. D. No. 4, Holdenville, Okla.
Hubley, F. F.	Box 772, Antioch, Cal.
Hurston, C. T.	2212 62nd Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Jacobs, B. J.	764 Christie St., Davenport, Ia.
Jawerewski, K.	1422 Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Jones, D. W.	Box 315, Coleman, Tex.
Johnson, H.	1927 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Johnson, E. N.	% Ed. Quist, 5749 So. Carpenter St., Chicago, Ill.
Johnson, F. A.	R. F. D. No. 2, Box 46, So. Range, Wis.
Johnson, C. A.	2121 8th St., Berkeley, Cal.
Johnson, J. R.	Chandler, Ariz.
Johnson, P. O.	R. F. D. No. 4, Box 25, Austin, Tex.
Johnstone, W. A.	1600 Milvia St., Berkeley, Cal.
Jordan, A.	4094 25th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph, A.	54 West Haron, Chicago, Ill.
Judge, Jos.	2002 Price St., Scranton, Pa.
Kahn, F. A.	48 La Pidge St., San Francisco, Cal.
Katz, R. L.	3633 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Katzele, R. A.	Route 1, Box 148, Barnum, Minn.
Keith, Joe W.	3904 Zameria St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Kelly, J. H.	50 Oak St., % Y. M. C. A., San Francisco, Cal.
Kern, W. C.	1050 47th St., Emeryville, Cal.
Kholer, F. P.	1834 No. Wapansia Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kimmel, E. L.	1020 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.
Kindleberger, J. A.	Hanford, Cal.
King, M.	Wright, Minn.
Kinsey, E. L.	1229 Sonoma St., Vallejo, Cal.
Klinger, O. A.	1415 W. 39th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Knuth, J. A.	Clarksville, Ark.
Krenek, F. E.	2123 N. Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.
Kruger, J.	318 Center St., Chicago, Ill.
Lacey, G.	822 D St., Grants Pass., Ore.
Lamb, C.	Franklinville, N. C.
Lantheaume, D. W.	148 San Diego Ave., San Mateo, Cal.
Letourneau, J. F.	Chisholm, Minn.
Lippert, C. J.	735 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.
Lopez, R.	817 E. De La Guerra St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Loucks, Jim	Barnare, Mont.
Lundin, E.	213 Menononee St., Chicago, Ill.
Lyman, Wm.	1145 Hayes St., San Francisco, Cal.
MacMurray, E. H.	227 Flood Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
McGill, C. H.	1970 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.
Marlow, W. L.	Winters, Cal.
McIntyre, A. B.	631 Alvarado St., San Francisco, Cal.
McKune, O.	700 L St., Sacramento, Cal.
McLaren, J.	San Anselmo, Cal.
Miller, M. F.	2195 42nd Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Moran, L. P.	1403 Sidgwick St., Chicago, Ill.
Morgan, A. W.	Kentfield, Cal.
Morgan, A. J.	Kentfield, Cal.
Morton, W. J.	563 Wyoming St., Dayton, O.
Neluma, C. N.	Heavenor, Okla.
Ness, A. E.	2421 24th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Nichols, A. B.	Idlewild, N. C.
Nicholson, H. S.	Route 3, Box 48, Lake Park, Minn.
Niemi, E. A.	107 Lake Ave., Duluth, Minn.

Nolan, J.	304 So. Borch St., Creston, Ia.
Nuhn, E. M.	1320 York St., San Francisco, Cal.
O'Brien, A. J.	333 Missouri St., San Francisco, Cal.
O'Brien, D.	% Mrs. Eliz. Angels, 427 32nd Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Olin, H. J.	729 14th St., San Francisco, Cal
O'Hearn, T.	904 Third Ave., Hibbing, Minn.
Olson, V. C.	Middle River, Minn.
Olsen, W. A.	Gen. Del., San Francisco, Cal.
Olson, E.	2401 Pine St., Everrette, Wash.
Palmer, E. R.	272 9th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Pearson, C.	% Chas. Roland, Tower, Minn.
Pearson, Wm.	Box 62, Lancaster, Minn.
Pearson, O. T.	Karbstad, Minn.
Pengilly, T. R.	3825 Army St., San Francisco, Cal.
O'Conner, F.	1336 Hampshire St., San Francisco, Cal.
Penhale, R. E.	23 Main St., Meaderville, Mont.
Perkins, F. G.	625 Fifth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Peters, E.	1008 North California Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Peterson, R. R.	1115 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Peterson, J. H.	553 62nd St., Oakland, Cal.
Pierce, R. A.	% Mrs. G. Morris, 132 Judson Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Piland, J. H.	Tunis, N. C.
Porter, E. J.	Lankersheim Hotel, 5th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Potter, J. T.	820 33rd St., Oakland, Cal.
Prescott, G. D.	148 San Diego Ave., Daly City, Cal.
Railton, F. L.	3630a 20th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Ramsted, J. B.	Box 817, Two Harbors, Minn.
Rask, J. W.	Box 56, Zim, Minn.
Reinke, J. S.	2510 West Walton St., Chicago, Ill.
Remica, R. F.	27 Buena Vista Terrace, San Francisco, Cal.
Riopell, A.	R. F. D. No. 2, Argyle, Minn.
Risberg, O.	711 Third Ave., Two Harbors, Minn.
Rodeffer, H. R.	442 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.
Rohde, E. A.	2772 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.
Rohde, C. A.	2772 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.
Rossing, L. G.	Gen. Del., Heron Lake, Minn.
Russell, W. A.	962 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.
Romich, R. F.	1812 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Cal.
Sandvik, E. J.	Box 892, Two Harbors, Minn.
Schaefer, H. B.	Ely, Minn.
Schleski, H. E.	Wrenshall, Carlton Co., R. F. D. No. 7, B. 75, Minn.
Schwartz, M. R.	2139 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Shelton, J. H.	905 Main Ave., Brownwood, Tex.
Shere, H.	Route 1, Box 7, Remidjo, Minn.
Sherman, R. W.	259 So. Bunker Hill Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Shirley, R. J.	860 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Silva, M. B.	2615 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Simpson, H. A.	Iredell, Tex.
Smale, W. R.	3226 21st St., San Francisco, Cal.
Smith, R. L.	564½ Castro St., San Francisco, Cal.
Smith, F. W.	58 Sussex St., San Francisco, Cal.
Smith, H. B.	Box 84, Mineral Wells, Tex.
Smith, G. A.	126 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.
Soper, A. O.	Los Banos, Cal.
Silverman, L.	1776 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.
Sperling, E. P.	France, Minn.
Spillum, M. S.	Route 418, Rollag, Minn.

Stephans, I. K.	Chico, Tex.
Stimson, M. H.	1122 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.
Stratford, A. E.	1565 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.
Staton, G. F.	1024 59th St., Oakland, Cal.
Stefanski, R.	% Geo. Kropinski, 2605 Railroad St., Duluth, Minn.
Stromgren, C. G.	Kennedy, Minn.
Subczynski, C. J.	1138 No. Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Summerfield, Wm.	4718 Pitt St., Duluth, Minn.
Sunseri, P. N.	43 Varenness St., San Francisco, Cal.
Swanson, W. A.	Box 73, R. F. D. No. 2, Thief River Falls, Minn.
Swenson, E. A.	Lakepark, Minn.
Sweet, J. W.	Aptos, Cal.
Tast, W.	Winton, Minn.
Taylor, H. L.	463 Madrid St., San Francisco, Cal.
Taylor, K. C.	Salt Lake City, Utah
Thompson, S. R.	580 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.
Thompson, J. A.	46 West Road, Lancaster, England
Tigue, M. F.	120 Line St., Olyphart, Pa.
Tolonen, J.	Box 365, Chisholm, Minn.
Trana, O.	Box 818, Two Harbors, Minn.
Trinies, E. J.	117 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.
Turnell, C. W.	Roundup, Mont.
Turner, W. N.	St. Vincent, Minn.
Ulrich, W.	2113 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Urquhart, R. M.	959 Powell St., San Francisco, Cal.
Utterback, L. G.	Winters, Cal.
Valerio, E.	872 Wisconsin St., San Francisco, Cal.
Walsh, J. J.	1048 No. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.
Walsh, Jos.	413 North Roby St., Chicago, Ill.
Webber, O. H.	112 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal.
Weide, F.	1636 Bringham St., Chicago, Ill.
West, H. J.	721 Eighth St., Oakland, Cal.
Weymouth, H. I.	5432 Ruth Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Whale, W. R.	8226 21st St., San Francisco, Cal.
White, E.	2477 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
White, W. O.	Chisholm, Minn.
Wilke, G. D.	1551 44th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Williams, T. E.	1977 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.
Winham, R. L.	599 62nd St., Oakland, Cal.
Wiszowaty, B. J.	1368 Sloan St., Chicago, Ill.
Witte, W. A.	80a Haight St., San Francisco, Cal.
Wolnick, F. S.	1332 Dickson St., Chicago, Ill.
Wright, R. E.	916 De Hare St., San Francisco, Cal.
Yagada, S.	317 W. Third St., Duluth, Minn.
York, J. J.	106½ Dore St., San Francisco, Cal.
Young, H. L.	2244 Grove St., San Francisco, Cal.
Zinder, B.	4142 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PARK BATTERY "B"

Albert, H.	44 Bronte St., San Francisco, Cal.
Allen, Jos., Jr.	2122 West 27th Ave., Denver, Colo.
Alles, F. C.	426 East 2nd Ave., Muncie, Ind.
Ames, C. A.	632 Valle Vista Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Anderson, F. R. N.	% Anderson Studio, Brainerd, Minn.
Anderson, J. G.	Firebaugh, Cal.
Anderson, S. I.	Cold Springs, Okla.
Aschinger, G. J.	Arcadia, Ia.

Austin, R. J.	Buroak, Kan.
Baker, H. L.	1028 K St., Lincoln, Neb.
Barosso, M.	548 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.
Barton, J. W.	129 Central Ave., Connorsville, Ind.
Bell, H. L.	Knox, N. D.
Bennett, O. E.	626 Baker St., San Francisco, Cal.
Bergren, W. O.	St. Charles, Idaho.
Berry, R.	Pierce, Okla.
Black, B. W.	513 Third Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Blanchard, C. D.	9½ West 11th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Blasman, H.	1012 Fleet Road, Oakland, Cal.
Blue, F.	54 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.
Bodirsky, Wm.	Redwood City, Cal.
Bollman, G. H.	Falls City, Neb.
Boston, E.	Elizabeth, Colo.
Bozziano, J.	1348 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.
Bradshaw, P. C.	Pallisade, Colo.
Branzell, A. W.	1303 Mason St., Flint, Mich.
Broyles, A. E.	R. F. D. No. 4, LaFollette, Tenn.
Bullard, A. H.	624 13th St., Greeley, Colo.
Calderwood, W. L.	2292 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.
Campi, A. P.	63 Oakwood St., San Francisco, Cal.
Carlson, G. A.	Box 103, Clifford, N. D.
Carpenter, F. G.	Bona, Minn.
Castlen, H. A.	339 Lincoln Way, San Francisco, Cal.
Cherek, F. T.	2803 So. 27th Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Chesebro, R. W.	Sidney, Neb.
Eisler, C. B.	Pine River, Minn.
Collins, J. A.	3002 So. 10th St., Omaha, Neb.
Cook, W. J.	2014 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal.
Croskey, H. M.	% R. Croskey, Tama, Ia.
Davis, Ben	2317 Iowa St., Chicago, Ill.
Davis, J. J.	1322 West Division St., Chicago, Ill.
Davis, M. L.	910 Hewett Ave., Oroville, Cal.
Desilet, O.	1419 8th St., Superior, Wis.
Dickenson, C. V.	West Plains, Mo.
Douglass, F. E.	4235 Holly St., Kansas City, Mo.
Dunnell, C. A.	Jenkins, Minn.
Edman, J. R.	2001 St. Louis Ave., Hibbing, Minn.
Edsberg, Robt.	288 Clementina St., San Francisco, Cal.
Eggers, Wm.	94 Cortland Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Ellis, N. P.	724 5th St., Durango, Colo.
Elsken, W. G.	741 East Livingston Ave., Columbus, O.
Engblem, W. F.	R. F. D. No. 4, Mora, Minn.
Falk, A. A.	Backus, Minn.
Farrell, J. J.	1258 5th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Featherston, H. B.	Featherston, Okla.
Ferguson, H.	R. 5, Kingsport, Tenn.
Flaherty, F. B.	381 Corbett Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Flatland, R.	72 Castro St., San Francisco, Cal.
Foster, E. H.	Harbor, Cury Co., Oregon
Frasier, C. T.	624 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Frost, C. A.	Uehling, Neb.
Flynn, C. P.	Toledo, Ia.
Gates, C. C.	Greensburg, Kan.
Gabinetti, J. P.	1613 Stanton St., Alameda, Cal.
Getten, Wm. A.	5443 Trask St., Oakland, Cal.

Geoffrion, N.	2531 15th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Gibson, V. V.	1034 High St., Klamath Falls, Ore.
Gilman, A. H.	Durant, Okla.
Goldberg, B. F.	542 Baker St., San Francisco, Cal.
Gorman, G. S.	R. F. D. No. 1, Pequot, Minn.
Gould, F. J.	Box 198, Phœnix, Ariz.
Gouvert, D. P.	Goes, Basses, Pyrennees, France
Greer, W. J.	1747 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.
Gribat, F.	530 No. Troy St., Chicago, Ill.
Groce, A. E.	West Plains, Mo.
Guiddo, L.	Casslake, Minn., R. F. D. 595
Hakkarainen, A.	P. O. Finland, Minn.
Hall, H. D.	1224 Curtiss St., Denver, Colo.
Harders, R. T.	1753 West Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Harper, W. E.	McLeansboro, Ill.
Harris, H. L.	650 Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Harris, W. A.	500 No. Hamilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Harvey, B.	Milford, Ia.
Harvey, F. M.	Milford, Ia.
Henry, Nolan	Gore, Okla.
Hiatt, C. C.	Pierce, Ia.
Hill, J. L.	St. Charles, Idaho
Hincker, H. G.	3457 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hinkle, H. M.	2120 So. 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Hohmburg, J. H.	1421 West Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Holt, Robt. J.	1357 E. McLemore St., Memphis, Tenn.
Horak, D. S.	% Northern Nat'l Bank, Duluth, Minn.
Hungerford, H. C.	Box 77, Walters, Okla.
Huntington, H. G.	% I. Caughell, Box 72, Susanville, Cal.
Huntington, W. H.	Susanville, Cal.
Hutchinson, L.	Fulton, S. D.
Hutchison, L.	Norden, Neb.
Iverson, C.	Pine River, Minn.
Jackson, R. H.	313 Virginia Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Jeter, W. B.	% Mrs. S. Kopponheffer, 227 Houston St., Manhattan, Kan.
Johns, Wm. E.	1033 North 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Johnson, A.	Box 421, Evelith, Minn.
Johnson, C. G.	509 North 60th Ave., W. Duluth, Minn.
Jones, Geo. H.	Thackerville, Okla.
Jones, W. K.	513 No. Gordy St., Eldorado, Kan.
Jones, R. E.	Woodrow, Colo.
Kearns, M. W.	315 Wick Ave., Youngstown, O.
Kelley, H. S.	Eades, Colo.
Keough, T. P.	3748 West Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Killian, C. H.	Rollins, Mont.
Kirby, J. F.	521 No. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Klatsky, M.	112 E. Superior, Duluth, Minn.
Klippel, F. C.	St. Paul, Neb.
Koch, Wm.	1330 6th St., Berkeley, Cal.
Koehler, F. L.	125 East Fifth St., Duluth, Minn.
Kornbeck, W. M.	1914 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
Koski, R. U.	Lawton, N. D.
Krause, Wm.	1315 West North Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kutta, A.	2516 West Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Kwatowski, L. L.	452 North Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.
Lafferty, J. F.	Kingsley, Ia.
Langhoff, A. A.	1429 No. 4th St., Mankato, Minn.

Lannon, J. H.	2170 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.
LaPlace, F. B.	1514 Jerold Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Larson, F.	Duluth Hotel, Virginia, Minn.
Larsen, A. H.	Norway, Kan.
LaRue, F. J.	Dows, Ia.
Lavoria, J. B.	56 Varennes St., San Francisco, Cal.
Lee, O. C.	Corydan, Ia.
Lezon, W. J.	2226 No. Larmie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lippert, L. L.	175 28th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Lodge, Thos. J.	1633 Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
LoPraste, P.	529½ W. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Lothrop, H. S.	Homer, Neb.
Loustalet, W. B.	Kersey, Colo.
Loustalet, G. H.	1541 11th Ave., Greeley, Colo.
Lynch, A. H.	R. No. 1, Burbank, S. D.
Lyne, D. W.	Superior, Neb.
Lyons, L. M.	Casslake, Minn.
Lyons, J. J.	402 West St., Pittsfield, Mass.
MacLean, J. M.	500 N. Hamlin, Chicago, Ill.
Magnus, L.	276 Herman St., San Francisco, Cal.
Marschall, E. F.	1621 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Martens, F.	1084 Natoma St., San Francisco, Cal.
Matthews, C. A.	Pinnical, Ark.
Mauberret, A.	2090 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.
Maves, Paul	1009 North Avers Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mayfield, J. W.	Chappelle, Neb.
Mearnes, T. A.	1709 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
Mays, R. L.	Sandiges, Va.
McCabe, T.	Santa Ana, Cal.
McCreight, C. C.	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 65, Bryant, Okla.
McDevitt, Jos.	1632 Dolores St., San Francisco, Cal.
McDevitt, Jim	1632 Dolores St., San Francisco, Cal.
McKenzie, E.	Holdenville, Okla.
McNamara, Thos.	5054 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.
McPike, T. C.	Masson, Quebec, Canada
Miller, C. E.	2263 Stout St., Denver, Colo.
Mirande, J. B.	Sarrance, Basses, Pyrennees, France
Morgan, E. L.	Lake Andes, S. D.
Morken, O. M.	R. F. D., Glyndon, Minn.
Morken, O. J.	313 State St., Detroit, Minn.
Morken, O. J.	313 State St., Detroit, Mich.
Mueller, E.	650 No. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Nason, Ed.	Bena, Minn.
Nelson, W. E.	527 No. Kidzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Norgard, C.	511 Florence Blvd., Omaha, Neb.
Oberg, H.	Pillager, Minn.
O'Connor, L. L.	Rockwell, Ia.
O'Connell, D. J.	1422 7th Ave., E. Greeley, Colo.
O'Leary, D.	128 Shamrock Ave., Ironwood, Mich.
Olson, J.	McCullsburg, Ia.
Olson, P. O.	R. F. D. No. 1, Millsboro, S. D.
Osowski, L.	Stephen, Minn.
Ostorero, R. B.	368 Lombard St., San Francisco, Cal.
Ostrom, M. A.	1442 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.
Paulson, H.	1317 Ford Ave., Rock Island, Ill.
Patzlsperger, A. G.	356 Kane Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
Paul, L. A.	1312 So. Center St., Marshalltown, Ia.

Pechacek, E.	% C. C. Stevens, 1955 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.
Peoples, S.	Hartshorne, Okla.
Peterson, A.	443 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Peterson, C. R.	1901 California St., Omaha, Neb.
Piksa, A. J.	4923 So. Honore St., Chicago, Ill.
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Placek, F. S.	656 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Posten, C. R.	Thief River Falls, Minn.
Poston, C.	Eldon, Mo.
Pouydesseau, S.	188 Bertita St., San Francisco, Cal.
Prall, H. J.	Atlantic, Ia.
Price, S. W.	R. F. D. No. 2, Box 122, Stephen, Minn.
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Quinn, R. F.	3525 Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ramsey, C.	235 West 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.
Randlow, B.	4302 West St., Oakland, Cal.
Redmayne, J. A.	4109 Lake Ave., So. Duluth, Minn.
Reed, N. N.	Agra, Kan.
Reierson, R. S.	Holt, Minn.
Reinart, N. P.	527 E. 8th St., Duluth, Minn.
Reisel, R. E.	Lone Rock, Wis.
Retherford, E. M.	Stillwater, Okla.
Rice, E. A.	Sterling, Idaho
Rich, Jos.	91 Belcher St., San Francisco, Cal.
Rickert, O. L.	2461 16th St., Denver, Colo.
Ritenour, N. S.	Star Route, Ainsley, Neb.
Roberts, T. F., Jr.	227 Dore St., San Francisco, Cal.
Rogers, H.	Granite, Okla.
Roglin, C. E.	1011 Park Gate Ave., Cleveland, O.
Roggi, F.	1644 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Root, R. C.	Ainsworth, Neb.
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Ruggiero, C. I.	539 North Claremont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ryan, E. J.	Middle River, Minn.
Saits, J. T.	68 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.
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Samuelson, F. G.	Randolph, Neb.
Sanderson, C. E.	Chase, Kan.
Sanz, L.	2312 Rice St., Chicago, Ill.
Satter, A.	Sylvan, Minn.
Saulan, N. P.	1490 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.
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Scharton, J.	709 So. 1st St., Lincoln, Neb.
Schueler, H. Y.	36 Hawthorne St., Winthrop, Mass.
Schueler, E. W.	1354 Tamalpais Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Schiavone, Jos.	2707 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Seadlund, J.	R. F. D. No. 1, Pillager, Minn.
Seeley, Jos., Jr.	152 Central Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Semonetates, Geo.	62 Diamond St., San Francisco, Cal.
Shackelford, E. B.	609 E. Oklahoma Ave., Enid, Okla.
Siri, F.	Vassegge, Genoa, Italy
Slavich, I. L.	957 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Smith, R. C.	Apache, Okla.
Soberanes, L. E.	916 Union St., W. Oakland, Cal.
Soberanes, A. C.	916 Union St., W. Oakland, Cal.

Sowinski, T. R.	529 North Hamlin Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Spraner, C. W.	3800 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Stanke, A. J.	1059 No. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.
Stanley, E. D. W.	351 16th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Stratton, T. A. E.	61 Regent St., San Francisco, Cal.
Starfield, Ed.	% J. E. Bell, 621 Plymouth Pl., Chicago, Ill.
Stoll, J. M.	244 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Ill.
Stone, A. S.	Two Harbors, Minn.
Styler, M.	3326 West 60th Place, Chicago, Ill.
Sullivan, F. T.	Thompsonville, Ill.
Sweeney, W. J.	3704 Ferdinand St., Chicago, Ill.
Swett, H. D.	166 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.
Taraldsen, A.	6223 Petri St., Duluth, Minn.
Taylor, V. A.	Box 81, La Junta, Colo.
Thoe, E.	802 Quince St., Brainard, Minn.
Thompson, E. M.	Middle River, Minn.
Thompson, A. W.	314 So. Washington St., Spokane, Wash.
Thompson, E. N.	523 Hays St., Boise, Idaho
Tinjum, A.	Ulen, Minn.
Tissier, P.	1940a Buchanan St., San Francisco, Cal.
Trefens, N. S.	2027 No. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
Tresler, W. F.	Akron, Ia.
Trotter, G. A.	934 West 23rd St., Des Moines, Ia.
Tully, Jos.	17 School St., Lynn, Mass.
Turgeon, H. W.	R. F. D. No. 1, Westwood, N. J.
Walmsley, H. J.	Minneapolis, Kan.
Waltermire, R. B.	3204 Hayward Place, Denver, Colo.
Warych, J.	35 Elm St., Jamaica, N. Y.
Webber, Ross L.	1841 Scott St., San Francisco, Cal.
Weber, Hans A.	637 No. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Weir, L.	Branson, Mo.
Welch, R. E.	Caldwell, Idaho
Weyeneth, C.	Dansbury, Neb.
Williams, F. E.	414 12th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Winthrop, Geo.	6 West 1st St., Duluth, Minn.
Wolff, H. V.	1140 Hyde St., San Francisco, Cal.
Wood, C. B.	2025½ Main St., Dallas, Tex.
Wood, Wm. K.	Steelville, Mo.
Wooten, J. A.	Box 142, Cement, Okla.
Worlin, J.	Embarrass, Minn.
Wright, O. B.	Weldona, Colo.
Wulbers, H.	145 Bosworth St., San Francisco, Cal.
Zientek, P.	R. 5, Box 79, Mauston, Wis.

PARK BATTERY "C"

Acosta, L. C.	181 Newman St., Pomona, Cal.
Amato, S.	423 California St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Anderson, Albert	Box 16, Cook, Minn.
Anderson, Alfred J.	Kenton, Mich.
Anderson, B. F.	2125 West 5th St., Duluth, Minn.
Anderson, I. W.	Viking, Minn.
Anderson, O.	Cleghorn, Ia.
Anderson, R.	Hitterdal, Minn.
Anderson, S.	Holdenville, Okla., Box 474
Antti, B.	Box 500, Ely, Minn.
Armstrong, C. A.	1818 40th Ave., % Mrs. E. Wheeler, Oakland, Cal.
Ashcraft, F. E.	Box 22, R. 1, Carnegie, Okla.

Atkins, J. W.	Chico, Cal.
Attebery, A. A.	Happy Camp, Siskiyou Co., Cal.
Assisa, R.	% Washington Iron Works, Los Angeles, Cal.
Austin, Chas.	Achille, Okla.
Bakke, A.	New Folden, Minn.
Baldwin, F. D.	Akron, Ia.
Ball, M. R.	Route No. 1, Baker, Minn.
Ballinger, E. D.	407 South Vine St., Creston, Ia.
Barr, Chas.	1645 E. 50th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Bartness, C. A.	Detroit, Minn.
Bartolomeo, B.	Box 44, McCloud, Cal.
Baxter, H.	P. O. Box 221, Morrisdale, Pa.
Bean, O. H.	1922 4th Ave. N., Ft. Dodge, Ia.
Belanski, C. H.	110 The Kirk, Mason City, Ia.
Bergeson, A. R.	Dilworth, Minn.
Berland, H.	Lake Park, Minn.
Bertolina, A.	406 E. 21st St., Cheyenne, Wyo.
Bintz, W. O.	1811 H St., Lincoln, Neb.
Bitner, H. S.	176 Jordan Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Blair, G. E.	Sarona, Wis.
Bloom, A.	Rush City, Minn.
Bloomquist, W. E.	Cook, Minn.
Blount, Ben F.	308 Diamond St., San Francisco, Cal.
Boren, U. J.	Kellyville, Okla., Box 117
Boyd, H. M.	Richland, Mo.
Bracco, Jos., Jr.	Tower, Minn.
Bradley, E. L.	Pauls Valley, Okla.
Brashears, W. E.	Box 171, Davis, Okla.
Brinkman, E. H.	R. 2, Randolph, Neb.
Brown, Clifford	Mosida, Utah
Brown, Clyde	519½ N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.
Brown, R. B.	Box 604, Dewey, Okla.
Brox, R. H.	Hennessey, Okla.
Bueno, C. T.	Box 432, Trinidad, Colo.
Buth, C. F. W.	Sabin, Minn., Box 64
Butler, C. O.	Fravil, Kan.
Byrd, R. J.	Pontotoc, Tex.
Buelna, H. J.	202 Bosworth St., San Francisco, Cal.
Blumenfeld, G.	172 East St., San Francisco, Cal.
Bowers, A. R.	Iowa City, Iowa
Buckley, Earl	Fort Reno, Okla.
Buckmaster, Harry C.	876 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.
Callies, H. H.	Leigh, Neb.
Cameron, P. R.	1567 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Cameron, Wm. A.	704 Oak St., Oakland, Cal.
Camren, O.	Greenbrier, Mo.
Carlson, A.	Sabin, Minn.
Carlyle, F. J.	504 W. 6th St., York, Neb.
Carnes, B. E.	Kennedy, Tex.
Casperson, I. F.	Hallock, Minn.
Cavitt, W. B.	Morrison, Okla.
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Climer, E. J.	Route No. 1, Fairgrove, Mo.
Colbourn, V. W.	364 Hudson St., Oakland, Cal.
Cole, J. W.	Box 51, Route 3, Abilene, Tex.
Collier, E. C.	Randolph, Neb.

Coninx, J.	Argyle, Minn., Route No 1
Connor, C. D.	Centerton, Ark.
Conner, L. C.	Wainwright, Okla.
Constantino, A.	42½ Market St., Salt Lake City, Utah
Cripe, F. E.	2546 Wilcox St., Chicago, Ill.
Crossen, P.	Ingomar, Rosewood Co., Mont.
Crosswhite, W. M.	520 S. Pine St., Santa Maria, Cal.
Curnow, C. C.	1245 E. Popular St., Stockton, Cal.
Daasvand, J.	Stevens, Minn.
Daley, J. H.	1347 18th St., Santa Monica, Cal.
Dallin, Leo	1533 Webster St., Alameda, Cal.
Damiani, D.	% Bordman Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.
Davis, T. J.	St. Charles, Mich.
Dean, L. G.	373 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.
Deatherage, C. E.	Geraldstown, Tenn.
De Sante, V.	80 Norwood St., Springfield, Mass.
Dickson, H. S.	Detroit, Minn.
Doering, G. C.	Wakarusa, Ind.
Donnelly, C. H.	Hailey, Idaho
Dreyer, J. W.	1655 Leavenworth St., San Francisco, Cal.
Dyrud, E. O.	New Folden, Minn.
Dunkin, V. H.	Sopulpa, Okla.
Edwards, T. J.	Arco, Idaho
Edman, J. R.	606 South Central Ave., Virginia, Minn.
Eftifield, A.	Route 1, Stephen, Minn.
Egan, M.	Fillmore, Utah
Ellertson, C.	Doronda, Wis.
Encinas, D. R.	Route 3, % R. Cooper, Anaheim, Cal.
Faas, J. P.	New Ulm, Minn.
Farington, I. E.	R. F. D., Live Oak, Sutter, Cal.
Farmer, H. M.	331 W. 58th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Feltner, C. B.	Proctor, Okla.
Ferrando, H.	1274 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fields, G. R.	624 Stoner Ave., Shreveport, La.
Fisher, C.	Ogema, Minn.
Fisher, F.	Ogema, Minn.
Flodstrom, J. P.	Viking, Minn.
Flores, O. C.	Sisquoc, Cal.
Forrest, L. K.	Stratford, Okla.
Foster, H. H.	Box 57, Nevis, Minn.
Foster, L. J.	Box 253, Webber Falls, Okla.
Freads, L. W.	Neola, Ia.
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Frier, E. J.	5419 So. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
Fausett, C. A.	Hazelton, Kan.
Fredinando, J.	Dawson, N. M.
Frost, C. L.	Santa Paula, Cal.
Gandrud, M. K.	Richwood, Minn.
Garland, A.	Kanima, Okla.
Gary, L. L.	Greenwood, W. Va.
Gentoso, C. J.	200 Woolsey St., Berkeley, Cal.
Gere, H.	1762 Waller St., San Francisco, Cal.
Goffin, Wm.	1596 Hayes St., San Francisco, Cal.
Goings, M.	Wirt, Okla.
Goodman, F. D.	% Armour's Packing House, Engine Room, Omaha, Neb.
Gregory, C. L.	Marion, Ia.
Griffin, A. R.	Ojai, Cal.

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Gunning, J. T.	29 Cheyenne Blvd., Colorado Springs, Colo.
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Gustafson, C. A.	Route No. 1, Holdrege, Neb.
Gilson, Fred	796 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.
Gionini, Jos.	117 E. 97th St., New York City, N. Y.
Gisselquist, O. C.	Argyle, Minn.
Hall, Pete	1402 Garfield Ave., North Yakima, Wash.
Hall, Tom R.	Yale, Okla.
Halvorson, H.	Viking, Minn.
Hampton, T. M.	Apache, Okla.
Hancock, F. V.	2120 West Third St., Duluth, Minn.
Hansen, A. L.	1575 Alice St., Oakland, Cal.
Hardwick, M.	Pocahontas, Ia.
Hare, D. L.	Viola, Kan.
Harrison, H. V.	Fallbrook, Cal.
Hays, R.	Manhattan, Kan.
Hayward, A. H.	645 Bush St., Apt. 300, San Francisco, Cal.
Hegler, A. J.	McKinley, Minn.
Hendrickson, N.	610 Third Ave. West, Virginia, Minn.
Herman, R.	3634 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hexter, C. A.	% Mrs. Hexter, Hotel St. Mark, Oakland, Cal.
Higgins, R. H.	1117 W. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hilder, F. F.	1678 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hilson, A. A.	1727 Sycamore St. Dubuque, Ia.
Hix, S. B.	Copan, Okla.
Hood, C. B.	Boyd, Okla.
Howard, A. H.	Detroit, Minn.
Hustler, E. M.	3288 Montgomery Way, Sacramento, Cal.
Harris, J. L.	Kellyville, Okla.
Haney, G.	924 South 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Haynes, C. R.	Lenox, Ia.
Hedrick, O. B.	Anness, Kan.
Isaac, F.	Argusville, N. D.
Izard, M. H.	Coleman, Okla.
Jeanetta, J. E.	1113½ West Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Jespersen, A. M.	Gardnerville, Nev.
Johnson, A. L.	Route No. 3, Audubon, Minn.
Johnson, C.	Bomar, Okla.
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Jungwirth, M.	212 E. Main St., Visalia, Cal.
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Jeter, W. B.	Marysville, Kan.
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Kerrigan, J. F.	2402 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Kimbel, Geo. F.	Lompoc, Cal.
Kimmel, E. L.	1020 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.
Kittelson, M. O.	P. O. Senjen, Minn.
Kluk, J. S.	2536 Iowa St., Chicago, Ill.
Knight, H. L.	975 E. Jefferson St., % L. M. Vance, Los Angeles, Cal.
Knight, R. F.	Stillwater, Okla.
Knowles, E. O.	875 So. 34th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Knox, R. C.	Anness, Kan.

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Krompassik, J.	1301 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kudrle, F. J.	1610 7th Ave. E. Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Kushinsky, B. C.	Plattsmouth, Neb.
Lacock, R. J.	Hinsdale, Mont.
Landberg, W. E.	Marine on St. Croix, Minn.
Layman, P. A.	495 Fell St., San Francisco, Cal.
Layton, Ira	Box 35, Adelphia, N. J.
LePage, W. J.	608 Fifth Ave., West Virginia, Minn.
Level, B.	Dilworth, Minn.
Lewis, C. H.	% Navy Y. M. C. A., San Francisco, Cal.
Lewis, H. C.	717 State St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Lindberg, P.	Box 83, Ekalaka, Mont.
Lindstrom, A. F.	Argyle, Minn.
Lofstrom, H. I.	Strandquist, Minn.
Lonsway, C. A.	La Junta, Colo.
Lorendo, P. H.	Dinuba, Cal.
Lovell, E. R.	1039 Main St., Menominee, Mich.
Luke, R.	% Mrs. I. H. Luke, P. O. Box 598, Salt Lake City, Utah
Lundgren, E.	Alcester, S. D.
Lunsford, R. D.	Route No. 3, Claremore, Okla.
Lee, O. C.	Corydan, Ia.
Loucks, Jim	Barnard, Mont.
Mahach, L.	Crescent City, Cal.
Maki, T.	221 Third St., No. Virginia, Minn.
Malek, K. G.	Route 4, Warren, Minn.
Mason, C. P.	% Mrs. D. Ludkey, 2540 Verde St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Maude, W. R.	1848 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.
Meyer, L. A.	Georgetown, Minn.
McAfee, J. H.	525 W. Ortega St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
McCarty, C. J.	1236 East 46th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
McClain, G. E.	Tryon, Okla.
McCoy, B. A.	Nowata, Okla.
McElravy, J. H.	Lucas, Kan.
McEvoy, A. L.	402 12th St., Oakland, Cal.
McCormick, J. J.	370 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.
McCaughey, E. F.	254 Page St., San Francisco, Cal.
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McNamara, E. D.	Box 87, Norfolk, Neb.
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Meeks, J. D.	Lewiston, Idaho
Metz, C. L.	Madell, Marshall Co., Okla.
Minelli, I.	1037 7th Ave. W. North, Virginia, Minn.
Mitchell, R. P.	R. F. D. No. 7, Mascot, Tenn.
Monahan, A. J.	2229 Dennison St., Oakland Cal.
Morgan, O. L.	Sapulpa, Okla.
Moss, J. M.	20 Steiner St., San Francisco, Cal.
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Musich, M. J.	Box 821, Soudan, Minn.
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McCabe, T.	Santa Ana, Cal.
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McKendry, E. L.	Casper, Wyo.
Gow, A. L.	Two Harbors, Minn.
Nelums, C. M.	Havenor, Okla.
Nein, W. B.	2844 Baker St., San Francisco, Cal.
Newman, B.	Pyramid, Washoe Co., Nev.

Nolan, J.	304 S. Bert St., Preston, Ia.
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O'Conner, J. C.	625 Asylem St., Flint, Mich.
Opie, E. G.	228 Hancock St., Hancock, Mich.
Ostrem, N. H.	R. F. D. No. 1, Felton, Minn.
Pacheco, Joe	Lincoln, Cal.
Pentinero, A.	Box 894, Virginia, Minn.
Pickrell, A. J.	Willits, Cal.
Pierce, R. O.	Ordway, Colo.
Pitzer, L. L.	Box 53, Wasco, Cal.
Potts, J. C.	Melbeta, Neb.
Powell, R. M.	Lake View, Ore.
Prell, W. G.	Mapleton, Ia.
Pyle, L. F.	Chattenooga, Okla.
Pryor, W. A.	Durango, Colo.
Reed, E. H.	417 Lexington St., El Monte Cal.
Rud, H.	Viking, Minn.
Ross, A. F.	Redding, Cal.
Rutherford, D. A.	300 W. 43rd St., Hutchinson, Kan.
Saliman, I.	175 6th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Schlamm, M. S.	462 21st Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Skatrud, H. A.	Kennedy, Minn.
Slowinski, F.	617 24th Ave., West Duluth, Minn.
Solseth, C.	Route No. 1, Audubon, Minn.
Spinner, A. J.	3517 20th St., San Francisco, Cal.
Stolberg, J.	112 No. Mesaba St., Virginia, Minn.
Storbakken, C.	Oslo, Minn.
Storey, S. W.	Route No. 1, North Branch, Minn.
Sullivan, H. T.	317 Chestnut St., Virginia, Minn.
Tadlock, A.	Box 311, Westwood, Cal.
Thomas, D. S.	Youngstown, O.
Thomas, H.	Richmond Springs, Tex.
Toman, F. J.	215 4th St. So., Virginia, Minn.
Toreson, R. A.	Hallock, Minn.
Vande Putte, E.	Box 557, Hibbing, Minn.
Van Gieson, R. C.	R. F. D. No. 1, Lacona, N. Y.
Wennersten, B. A.	Route No. 3, Kennedy, Minn.
West, L. M.	Brawley, Cal.
Williamson, T. R.	Brawley, Cal.
Winjum, S. W.	Lake Park, Minn.
Wood, G.	Route No. 1, Newburg, Ore.
Wood, J. D.	R. F. D. No. 1, McGirk, Mo.

MOTOR SECTION HEADQUARTERS

Ammon, Ben	1693½ West 5th St., Muncie, Ind.
Barta, Jos.	2427 South Turner Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Besso, G.	316 Columbus Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Ballou, J. L.	Towena, Ky.
Berry, Fred M.	R. F. D. No. 1, Greeley, Colo.
Carpenter, Chas. P.	Clear Lake, Ia.
Dahl, S.	510 North 6th Ave. West, Virginia, Minn.
Delaney, D. J.	R. F. D., Temple, Okla.
De Veuve, A.	P. O. Box 1492, Larkspur, Cal.
Dixon, K.	62 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.
Eisele, R.	1030 East Mason St., Springfield, Ill.
Fox, H. J.	3423 Grapevine St., Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Hersey, C.	2347 Lyndale St., Chicago, Ill.
Holtgen, H. A.	378 Belmont St., Oakland, Cal.
Howard, C. O.	Clarkston, Wash.
Koleda, M.	Chicago Heights, Ill.
Krumenaker, P.	560 West 165th St., New York City, N. Y.
Leppert, H. J.	Monterey, Cal.
Lyes, Geo.	213 7th Ave. West, Duluth, Minn.
Miller, Chas.	Room 2, *Journal* Bldg., Reno, Nev.
Milroy, J. G., Jr.	418 Ninth St., South, Virginia, Minn.
Moad, M. D.	Kellyville, Okla.
Pokrywka, J.	2101 North Hoyne St., Chicago, Ill.
Ragusa, T. J.	112 Hough Ave., Bridgeport, Ct.
Ross, Chas.	Loveland, Colo.
Russell, J. L.	Laurinburg, N. C.
Smith, C.	654 22nd St., Richmond, Cal.
Templin, H. J.	437 Huyett St., Reading, Pa.
Tietjen, H. A.	507 E Blvd., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Wilkins, G.	Marietta, Okla.
Wilkins, J. W.	Marietta, Okla.

TRUCK CO. "A"

Abbanet, S.	Aurora, Minn.
Adamiak, T.	2623 West Ninth St., Duluth, Minn.
Adams, T. A.	State Center, Iowa
Anderson, G. F.	3959 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
Anderson, J. F.	227 Gennessee St., St. Paul, Minn.
Bacigalupi, R. M.	2710 Hyde St., San Francisco, Cal.
Badgley, L. P.	Selden, Kan.
Beauchamp, L. A.	Route No. 3, Geddes, S. D.
Berg, J. J.	3203 Brickyard Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah
Blatnich, J.	52 Norman Ave., Eveleth, Minn.
Bloch, N. S.	1310 North Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bradford, W.	1006 E St., Eureka, Cal.
Brisbin, Geo.	Dickens, Neb.
Brown, Wm. E.	1800 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal.
Bronch, Wm. H.	Radisson, Saskatchewan, Canada
Brown, Pete	802 West Louisiana St., McKinney, Tex.
Burke, T. E.	% Postoffice, Madison, Wis.
Butts, Wm. C.	Ordway, Colo.
Buckley, J. F.	3607 West Coat St., Duluth, Minn.
Cameron, W.	617 "A" Ave., Eveleth, Minn.
Carafelly, F.	772 Reward St., Detroit, Mich.
Casey, W. E.	1563 Gaylord St., Denver, Colo.
Chamberland, A.	706 West Third St., Duluth, Minn.
Clausi, F.	Belle Veron, Pa.
Clouse, W. J.	1420 North 27th St. Lincoln, Neb.
Christensen, L. E.	Graettinger, Ia.
Crow, A. I.	1099 Monroe Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Darrow, R.	408 North J St., Muskogee, Okla.
Day, J. L.	Kopperl, Tex.
Debes, A.	Box 335, Dodge City, Ia.
Defflemyre, R. L.	914 Second Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
Domoe, F.	Gen. Del., Duluth, Minn.
Drumm, R.	803 East Fourth St., Winfield, Kan.
Dukes, C.	R. F. D. No. 1, Carnegie, Okla.
Dunont, R. E.	Pratt, Kan.
Durie, A.	515 26th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Elfman, N.	3230 Crystal St., Chicago, Ill.
Estalack, L.	Greensburg, Kan.
Ermish, Robt.	7 Shellrood, Long Island City, N. Y.
Foss, A. H.	1815 19th Ave. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Foust, C. W. E.	Maxwell, Neb.
Frahm, F. T.	1912 North Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Fullingim, J.	R. F. D. "B," Plainview, Tex.
Gearheard, Geo. W.	522 North Fourteenth St., McClellan, Ia.
Golisky, T.	95 South St., Athol, Mass.
Gragg, R. M.	424 West Cota St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Gray, P. B.	128 Bidwell Ave., Chico, Cal.
Greenhill, L. E.	Route No. 1, Carterville, Mo.
Greenley, D. L.	171 Muscatine St., Dubuque, Ia.
Green, Wm. W.	705 University S. E., Seattle, Wash.
Griffin, C.	817 Fourteenth St., Eldora, Ia.
Gundry, C.	4524 West Michigan St., Duluth, Minn.
Hamerly, L. R.	1502 13th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Harris, J. G.	1901 East Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Harding, C. G.	88 Saratoga Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Hartman, G. A.	R. R. No. 6, Brookville, Ind.
Heck, W.	R. F. D. No. Sullivan, Ind.
Hedlund, A.	3907 Michigan St., Duluth, Minn.
Hobberstad, E. T.	209 North 27th Ave. West, Duluth, Minn.
Hoisington, G. F.	Caddoa, Colo.
Horn, J. M.	1207 South Glass Ave., Sioux City, Ia.
Hughes, C.	P. O. Box 502, Hartshorne, Okla.
Hutchings, R.	1700 South Adams, Fort Worth, Tex.
Isaacson, W. E.	Box 1985, Bisbee, Ariz.
Jackson, A.	Box 48, Hailey, Idaho
Jackson, G. J.	Ojai, Cal.
Jackson, E. D.	Freestone, Tex.
Jaeschka, A. F.	921 West 58th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Janeway, M.	R. F. D., Box 123, Henryetta, Okla.
Johnston, J. R.	Batavia, Ill.
Jensen, A. A.	Kimballton, Ia.
Johnson, Wm.	1842 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Johnson, H. E.	5990 Wilson Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Jones, E. W.	3340 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Judson, L. L.	1007 West Fifth St., Santa Ana, Cal.
Kaczmarek, F.	1252 Noble St., Chicago, Ill.
Kampen, T. A.	Raleigh, Ia.
Keasonover, J. E.	Sugar Pine, Cal.
Kelly, G. A.	Aurora, Minn.
Kensler, C. A.	Endicott, Wash.
Kerr, J. L.	Ramona, Cal.
Kolod, Z.	1318 Holt St., Chicago, Ill.
Lawrence, R. B.	1500 Sixth Ave., Greeley, Colo.
Letnes, A. M.	Prindsensgd, Frondhjem, Norway
Lisowski, P.	1402 Third St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lothropp, M. M.	Homer, Neb.
Meeker, I.	Conton, Neb.
Magad, M.	1506 So. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Malone, H. L.	2416 Webb St., Alameda, Cal.
Maroney, J. G.	2206 No. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Marski, L. G.	4864 Warner Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Maske, Wm.	814 E. 5th St., Duluth, Minn.
Masson, O.	713 Hayes St., Eveleth, Minn.
McNally, J. H.	1645 No. Tripp Ave., Chicago, Ill.

McNeel, J. W.	525 4th Ave., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Mehlum, S. A.	17 North Nineteenth Ave. West, Duluth, Minn.
Miller, N.	678 Lee Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.
Milam, C. L.	158 No. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah
Mohns, C. A.	1834 Harvey Ave., Fresno, Cal.
Moon, G. R.	Yankton, S. D.
Moore, W. A.	Milfay, Okla.
Moore, R. T.	Wetumka, Okla.
Moore, S. A.	Lompoc, Cal.
Moravek, Wm.	Canton, Neb.
Morford, E. B.	2121 Gramercy St., Porrace, Cal.
Nelsen, G. M.	1022 North 56th Ave. West, Duluth, Minn.
Nesom, J. W.	Watson, La.
Olson, B.	430 North 57th Ave. West, Duluth, Minn.
Olson, W. W.	R. F. D. No. 1, Lake Norden, S. D.
Olson, A. C.	108 97th Ave. West, Duluth, Minn.
Osborn, J. K.	945 West Chickasaw St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Palany, E.	562 Railroad Ave., South San Francisco, Cal.
Peebles, E. V.	Tahlequah, Okla.
Philben, C. U.	% Fred Uriviler, Laurel, Neb.
Pugh, H.	1112 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pyrtle, A.	Glen Allen, Mo.
Quigley, H. G.	1045 Lawton Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Ratliff, C. D.	Kosciusko, Miss.
Ricks, G. P.	4003 Park Blvd., San Diego, Cal.
Robinson, V. J.	Route No. 6, Box 158, Bakersfield, Cal.
Robison, E.	420 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.
Rothman, M.	974 Catalina St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Rushmer, Ed B.	441 51st St., Oakland, Cal.
Ruscher, G. W.	R. F. D. No. 1, Puyallup, Wash.
Rutkowki, W.	1326 Cedar Ave., Superior, Wis.
Rutkoski, E. L.	550 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.
Sanford, L. A.	Clayton, Wis.
Scheib, W. D.	345 Joost Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Schulke, W. G.	Cushing, Ia.
Schwartz, M. I.	2139 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Seitz, J. E.	Winona, Kan.
Silverstein, Joe	411 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Silverthorn, V. L.	1105 Lincoln St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Simpson, G. W.	Ft. Logan, Colo.
Singleton, Jos.	836 W. Fiftieth Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
Smith, F. H.	707 North Main St., Pocatello, Idaho
Spahr, E. J.	Shickley, Neb.
Springer, C. T.	Holdenville, Okla.
Stech, E. H.	Milligan, Neb.
Strand, H. N.	921 Central Ave., Duluth, Minn.
Talaska, A. S.	2029 Walton St., Chicago, Ill.
Teets, C. W.	Padroni, Colo.
Tenny, L.	Staufield, Ore.
Terris, J. D.	5 Morton Place, Waterville, Me.
Thurman, J. T.	Claremore, Okla.
Trengrove, G. H.	515 Roosevelt Ave., Eveleth, Minn.
Trulson, A.	2229 West Seevnth St., Duluth, Minn.
Uri, F.	1749 Grove St., San Francisco, Cal.
Voss, H. L.	629 East Park St., Hutchinson, Kan.
Waage, G.	1915 South Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Waltanen, J.	Iron Junction, Minn.
Warricks, Chas.	Deep Valley, Pa.

Westberg, A. E.	Vermillion, S. D.
Williams, M. C.	151 Allen St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wheeler, F. C.	2121 West Third St., Duluth, Minn.
Worrell, H. E.	Saint Anthony, Idaho
Wight, C. E.	825 E. 28th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Young, S.	3040 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

TRUCK CO. "B"

Aldrich, A. A.	Clarie City, S. D.
Anderson, R.	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 52, Cook, Minn.
Anderson, J.	2216 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.
Armstrong, H.	Stanberry, Mo.
Arnopol, J. M.	2533 Cortez St., Chicago, Ill.
Ashby, Wm. F.	628 Haines Ave., Dallas, Tex.
Backen, E.	1727 N. Keeler Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Baird, J. H.	2701 Eliot St., Long Beach, Cal.
Beeson, J. I.	Box 126, Geddes, S. D.
Berry, A. M.	Dayton, Wash.
Behrens, H. L.	1504 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
Besvelagn, L. P.	2637 W. 24th St., Chicago, Ill.
Barrett, R. W.	104 Second Ave., Hibbing, Minn.
Blevins, L. M.	Box 202, Blue Springs, Neb.
Bowers, A. R.	Iowa City, Ia.
Breen, J. F.	515 Third St., Bemidji, Minn.
Brown, A. R.	1005 Main Ave., Pyallup, Wash.
Brown, A. P.	Poseyville, Ind.
Bruce, F. L.	1003 S. Serrano St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Bruce, A.	1003 S. Serrano St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Buckley, E. C.	828 South Miles St., El Reno, Okla.
Buiskey, A.	Turkey Run, Shenandoah, Pa.
Carlson, A. C.	Box 194, Stephen, Minn.
Cianca, G.	Box 738, Hibbing, Minn.
Cieslik, M. A.	1400 Hall St., Chicago, Ill.
Collyard, C. C.	403 Fourth Ave., Hibbing, Minn.
Chapman, C. B.	Box 82, Nymore, Minn.
Cribb, Geo. H.	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 6, Manor, Ga.
Cupp, C. L.	Agenda, Kan.
Danke, C. B.	Farmers Merchants Bank, Cedar Hill, Tex.
Davidson, C. E.	R. F. D. No. 4, Duncan, Okla.
Demers, Geo.	Box 2, Constabule, N. Y.
Defatta, J.	845 Oakmont Ave., Oakmont, Pa.
Dolki, P.	1245 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Dow, Geo. W.	2338 No. Karlov St., Chicago, Ill.
Dunkin, V. H.	R. 1, Box 11a, Sapulpa, Okla.
Ehlers, A.	1410 Brown Ave., Yakima, Wash.
Eide, M. A.	509 47th St., Seattle, Wash.
Economakis, P.	804 West 31st St., Chicago, Ill.
Erickson, W. A.	Ellsburg, Minn.
Felta, F. R.	Keystone, Neb.
Ferguson, G. G.	Gypsum, Colo.
Fischer, F. F.	Georgetown, Minn.
Fleming, W. F.	1948 Evergreen Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Fredinando, J.	R. 2, Box 72, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Gardella, S.	2034 Rice St., Chicago, Ill.
Gaway, R. H.	R. 2, % M. B. Samson, Hobart, Okla.
Giese, W. H.	1752 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Gilson, F.	1333 2nd Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Gionini, Jos.	1421 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.
Gregory, H. C.	2328 K St., Bakersfield, Cal.
Hanson, T.	502 Sellar St., Hibbing Minn.
Hall, J. E.	Goodland, Minn.
Hartz, L. B.	1014 E. Eighth St., Duluth, Minn.
Haney, Glen	3049 O St., Lincoln, Neb.
Hartman, L. N.	5512 Augusta St., Chicago, Ill.
Hiatt, I. S.	Box 100, Durham, Cal.
Hicks, J. T.	Jackson, Cal.
Hinton, Budd	St. Dunstan Apts., San Francisco, Cal.
Hill, T. C.	R. F. D. No. 3, Rock Hill, S. C.
Hewitt, Geo. H.	Morris Location, Hibbing, Minn.
Hoefer, J. A.	315 E. Church St., Knoxville, Tenn.
Hoffman, J. F.	840 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
Holt, N. N.	2113 Walton St., Chicago, Ill.
Hunter, P. R.	Polson, Mont.
Hurckes, C. J.	2131 Thomas St., Chicago, Ill.
Huebner, C. E.	Portola, Cal.
Hurst, R.	Preston, Idaho
Jachin, L.	2235 Iowa St., Chicago, Ill.
Jacobsen, O. F.	Mapleton, Ia.
Johnson, C. W.	818 S. Main St., Santa Ana, Cal.
Johnson, W. R.	Box 41, Nymore, Minn.
Jones, G. M.	Palmyra, Neb.
Jones, O. J.	Camas Valley, Ore.
Kalinowski, V.	1102 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kalasa, M. G.	2457 Haddon Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kennedy, J. A.	Kelly Lake, Minn.
Kimball, Geo. A.	Box 136, Junction City, Ore.
Kohler, Robt.	2746 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kolbaska, W.	2546 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Komornicki, S.	1050 N. Lincoln, Chicago, Ill.
Korff, W. H.	Lost Hills, Cal.
Kurtales, T.	Greece
Kushinsky, B. C.	Plattsmouth, Neb.
Lambert, H.	Bolcknow, Mo.
Lewis, J. W.	Corcoran, Cal.
Leyva, F.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Logan, J. C.	Nara Vista, N. M.
Loyd, A.	807 8th Ave., Ardmore, Okla.
Loedon, M.	Hubbard, Neb.
Maguire, P.	Phillipsburg.
Markman, Max	4500 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Madore, J. R.	201 McGown St., Four River, Mass.
March, W. H.	Le Mar, Colo.
Maynard, L.	Bovey, Minn.
Mattson, B.	R. F. D. No. 1, Cheyenne, N. D.
Malloy, T. B.	Grayling, Mich.
McCaughey, E. F.	412 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
McIlvaine, J.	908 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
McIntire, W. C.	1415 30th St., Sacramento, Cal.
Monroe, Wm.	Box 555, Doniphan, Neb.
Moreau, A. H.	Express, Alta., Canada
Monroe, L. T.	Centerville, Ia.
Monroe F. E.	1829 Snow St., Brookfield, Mo.
Mount, N. P.	Polo, Ind.
Miller, G. E.	2125 Dunedin Ave., Hunters Park, Duluth, Minn.
Miller, F. E.	2441 Rice St., Chicago, Ill.

Miller, J. E.	Peel, Wash.
Messner, W. C.	402 Washington St., Hibbing, Minn.
Murasky, F. A.	345 Pierce St., San Francisco, Cal.
Nicholson, H. M.	Goldfield, Ia.
Nyholm, I. W.	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 123, Puyallup, Wash.
O'Brien, J. M.	Box 52, Hibbing, Minn.
O'Hearon, J.	3216 Central Ave., Alameda, Cal.
Ormand, P. J.	313 E. 6th St., Northfield, Minn.
Peralta, D. H.	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 77-B, Fullerton, Cal.
Pilarski, J. M.	1363 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Plohn, F. A.	Goring, Neb.
Powell, Geo. R.	R. F. D. No. 10, Hillyard, Wash.
Radock, P.	139 Green St., Clinton, Mass.
Rapecz, F.	1110 N. Marshfield, Chicago, Ill.
Radzimski, A.	850 N. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Resnik, H.	945 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ringa, B. A.	1300 Dickson St., Chicago, Ill.
Richards, J.	Box 47, Maryland, O.
Robinson, W. R.	900 Stockbridge Ave., Iron Mountain, Mich.
Rolandson, R.	Cotton, Minn.
Sasser, D.	R. F. D. No. 2, Lexington, Okla.
Schiermeier, L. F.	Defiance, Mo.
Schumacher, W. C.	2515 Thomas St., Chicago, Ill.
Schuknecht, W. C.	391 Clay St., Portland, Ore.
Schirmer, W. H.	Park Addition, Hibbing, Minn.
Schoer, Geo.	1059 N. Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Semonsen, Geo. U.	307 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sellers, M.	Sibley, Ia.
Semonsen, C. O.	307 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sievert, Wm.	4614 N. LaClaire Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, H. F.	506 24th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Small, C. C.	17 E. Mason St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Sokol, O.	Vining, Ia.
Stewart, D. H.	452 Beaver St., Beaver, Pa.
Stasch, J. G.	940 No. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
Tansey, B. C.	2020 Rice St., Chicago, Ill.
Tagley, E. O.	Nymore, Minn.
Terry, L. D.	R. F. D. No. 7, Corsicana, Tex.
Thompson, R. P.	4246 Minnesota Ave., Duluth, Minn.
Way, L. E.	1138 West 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Weiss, Max	937 N. Fairfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Wilkie, B. F.	St. Paul, Neb.
Williams, J. A.	920 N. Richmond St., Chicago, Ill.
Witkowski, S.	1732 11th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Woody, O. L.	Iredell, Tex.
Young, E. L.	Sumner, Ia.
Young, J. E.	R. F. D. No. 2, Berwick, Pa.

TRUCK CO. "C"

Allen, A.	Alvarado, Minn.
Aluni, S.	220 Sixth St., So. Virginia, Minn.
Anderson, E.	Kennedy, Minn.
Anfinson, Ed	Halley, Minn.
Aune, Joe	Cook, Minn.
Andrews, J. L.	513 Jackson St., Eveleth, Minn.
Barrett, W. M.	Mountain Home, Idaho
Bartels, Wm.	Celina, St. Louis Co., Minn.

Bauer, E. F. W.	West Virginia, Minn.
Beatty, W. N.	Cook, Minn.
Beatty, L. R.	Cook, Minn.
Black, C. C.	2057 High St., Oakland, Cal.
Bonser, Del Mar F.	16 West 1st St., Duluth, Minn.
Boyd, S.	2103 West 1st St., Duluth, Minn.
Boss, A.	2515 N. Tripp Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Brophy, E. L.	609 Twelfth St., So. Virginia, Minn.
Bradley, L. C.	549 Kearny St., % Golden Gate Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
Carlson, E.	Chitek, Wis.
Carter, E. B.	Box 155, R. F. D. No. 2, Provo, Utah
Chesla, J. G.	2646 South Troy St., Chicago, Ill,
Christianson, H.	Cook, Minn.
Cheim, H. J.	Marysville, Cal.
Cochran, R. L.	R. F. D. No. 2, Glendale, Ariz.
Cohl, I. H.	Atascadero, Cal.
Clinton, H.	St. Vincent, Minn.
Coleman, H.	Route No. 1, Landcastle, Minn.
Corbett, C. C.	Stanwood, Mich.
Dalen, O. N.	Georgetown, Minn.
Dallas, Nick	St. Paul Mill Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.
Darling, R. L.	417 Taylor Ave., Alameda, Cal.
Daniels, C. H.	282 N. Fourth E, Logan, Utah
Delong, F. J.	Birchwood, Wis.
Denham, J. H.	Guernsey, Cal.
Donahe, E. E.	Route No. 2, Park Rapids, Minn.
Dombroski, J. A.	Box 24, Alvina, Minn.
Duhouse, O.	509 Eighth St., South Boston, Mass.
Eckholm, A. E.	Hooper, Minn.
Edeen, Fritz	Strandquist, Minn.
Erickson, E. A.	630 Third St., So. Virginia, Minn.
Erickson, C. S.	2210 West 8th St., Duluth, Minn.
Erickson, E. T.	Audubon, Minn.
Evers, L. F.	107 Orange Ave., Oroville, Cal.
Fajolo, B.	905 8th St., So. Virgnina, Minn.
Farrington, L. G.	Cook, Minn.
Fitzgerald, Wm. S.	Lancaster, Minn.
Fox, F.	Twain, Cal.
French, L. G.	437 Madison St., Janesville, Wis.
Frisbee, E. L.	1454 Newcomb Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Fryer, E. R.	121 West First Ave., Mesa, Ariz.
Gallagher, A. W.	98 Sixth St., Oakland, Cal.
Gastineau, A. M.	Ontario, Cal.
Godderis, C. A.	% R. Cutler, R. F. D. 11, Hallyard, Wash.
Grace, L. V.	22 John St., Seattle, Wash.
Guay, F.	712 6th Ave., Kalispel, Mont.
Gunderson, A. O.	Box 47, R. F. D. No. 1, Glyndon, Minn.
Hanson, Geo.	611 Eleventh St., So. Virginia, Minn.
Hall, E. L.	Baldwin Park, Cal.
Halverson, H. O.	Viking, Minn.
Hastings, F.	P. O. Box 233, Flagstaff, Ariz.
Harquail, Wm. J., Jr.	1445 73rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hendy, R.	Virginia, Minn.
Hesse, G. F.	Lower Lake, Cal.
Hinchliffe, J. W.	418 Fremont St., Cottage No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.
Hill, L. F.	Lakeport, Cal.
Hinton, Budd	St. Dunstan Apts., Bush and Polk Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
Hill, G.	Hiwabik, Minn.

Hosking, M.	Box 93, Gilbert, Minn.
Houston, F.	St. Helena, Cal.
Hoona, Wm.	3121 West 25th St., Chicago, Ill.
Hourigan, W. T.	2407½ South 13th St., Omaha, Neb.
Hromada, J.	2821 South Trumbull Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hudson, W. A.	107 Franklin St., Middletown, Ia.
Iverson, E.	Warren, Minn.
Jacobsen, R. A.	1117 East 1st St., Duluth, Minn.
Janke, A. F.	P. O. Box 10, Frazee, Minn.
Jahren, L. J. A.	Lake Park, Minn.
Jackson, C. O.	119 North 32nd Ave., West Duluth, Minn.
Johnson, A. E.	% 1st Nat. Bank, Hayward, Wis.
Johnson, Wm. A.	Argyle, Minn.
Johnson, A. J.	Moorhead, Minn.
Kabrich, A. R.	305 Walnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Killingsworth, C. A.	R. F. D. No. 2, Greenfield, Mo.
Killingsworth, H. E.	R. F. D. No. 2, Greenfield, Mo.
King, H. T.	Nanka, Idaho, % C. W. Mullins
Kitto, P.	Maro, Oregon
Kirk, J. H.	Route No. 2, Foreston, Minn.
Kangas, A. H.	Mountain Iron, Minn.
Labine, A.	Route No. 2, Argyle, Minn.
Laird, J. E.	1016 Virginia Ave., South Virginia, Minn.
Larson, E.	Argyle, Minn.
Lambert, A.	Bronson, Minn.
Love, F. R.	Brainerd, Minn.
Lundberg, R. C.	620 Second St., So. Virginia, Minn.
Lundgren, A. H.	536 Twelfth St., So. Virginia, Minn.
Marcellus, M. C.	% Y. M. C. A., Duluth, Minn.
MacDonald, A. R.	Montana Home, Idaho
Matala, J. E.	309 Seventh St., So. Virginia, Minn.
Maundrell, M. D.	21 Presidio Terrace, San Francisco, Cal.
Mathis, J. A.	Elkin, N. C.
Marker, A. F.	Two Harbors, Minn.
McCart, M. E.	Cupertino, Cal.
McEvers, Jos. C.	Colfax, Wash.
McTague, L. O.	1325 Ave. C., Cloquet, Minn.
Michelson, J.	1524 Cedar St., Everrette, Wash.
Milroy, J. G., Jr.	418 Ninth St., So. Virginia, Minn.
Mentry, R. A.	Box 55, Zelza, Cal.
Moe, O. B.	318 13th St., Bismarck, N. D.
Moore, J.	Mountain Iron, Minn.
Morin, Chas. O.	Argyle, Minn.
Morris, W. L.	Tindall, Mo.
Moredo, A.	Italy
Mucha, J. J.	329 North 26th Ave., W. Duluth, Minn.
Naslund, A. I.	Tower, Minn.
Nelson, A. B.	5716 W. 8th St., Duluth, Minn.
Nelson, N. L.	Kennedy, Minn.
Norcutt, H. S.	Stanford, Mont.
Norris, J. W.	1005 American Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
O'Hearn, Ed	Grimms, Wis.
Oie, H. O.	407 North 41st Ave., W. Duluth, Minn.
Ojala, H. H.	1212 Market St., St. Paul, Minn.
Okeson, J. O.	Route No. 2, Detroit, Minn.
Owens, S. M.	500 Roosevelt Ave., Eveleth, Minn.
Painter, F. S.	2206 I St., Bakersfield, Cal.
Pech, E., Jr.	2322 Walton St., Chicago, Ill.

Peers, P. K.	Rush City, Minn.
Perkins, L. M.	R. F. D. No. 3, Pullman, Wash.
Perry, Theo	Route No. 2, Ward, Tex.
Peterson, A.	Route No. 2, Box 59, Hallock, Minn.
Puma, I.	6 Stone St., Newark, N. J.
Porger, Theo	Two Harbors, Minn.
Pratt, C. J.	Elmo, Tex.
Rankin, E. F.	2507 South Holman Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ragusa, T.	122 Hough Ave., Bridgeport, Ct.
Randall, A. E.	Henrietta, Minn.
Reed, J. P.	803 Grand Ave., Portland, Ore.
Regan, M.	Derry Castle, Kilkelly, County of Mayo, Ireland
Roach, M. C.	Box 234, Calexico, Cal.
Roscelli, J. F.	22 Circular Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Roseland, L.	New Folden, Minn.
Ruis, L. A.	Lakeside, Cal.
Ruis, A. A.	Lakeside, Cal.
Risatti, J. A.	327 West Fourth St., Duluth, Minn.
Sampson, R. P.	116 South Marquette St., Ironwood, Mich.
Salinas, J.	Corning, Cal.
Savov, C. W.	127 Martinez St., Raton, N. M.
Sander, C. V.	Felton, Minn.
Samuelson, A. W.	412 Court House, Duluth, Minn.
Shaw, J. H.	Felton, Minn.
Shelley, R. B.	Mosida, Utah
Shutt, Wm. R. C.	Webster, Wis.
Sjostrom, Fredolph	Route No. 1, Box 34, Cook, Minn.
Siddall, S. H.	16 North F St., San Mateo, Cal.
Sorum, W.	Holt, Minn.
Smith, P. V.	% Box 225, 1342 4th St., Abilene, Tex.
Stimley, Chas. H.	117 First St., Redlands, Cal.
Strickler, A. D.	R. F. D. No. 2, Wenatchee, Wash.
Stoneham, H. E.	9 Cumberland Park, Acton, London, England
Stalley, H. A.	714 Eighth St., So. Moorehead, Minn.
Stradinger, W. G.	R. F. D. No. 1, Mancolona, Antrim Co., Mich.
Swartz, C. L.	Route No. 1, Detroit, Minn.
Tietjen, H. A.	507 E. Blvd., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Tidland, C. A.	Camas, Wash.
Thompson, J. S.	3624 Third Ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.
Thompson, L. W.	1331 Busseron St., Vincennes, Ind.
Vassar, A.	Bellfield, N. D.
Warner, Wm. H.	228 South 27th Ave., West Duluth, Minn.
Walsh, E. J.	Bostonia, Cal.
Weal, H. G.	Lakeview, Cal.
Whittington, M. R.	Ft. Dodge, Ia.
Whittington, G. A.	Ft. Dodge, Ia.
Williamson, E. A.	Lockhart, Minn.
Woods, D.	4 Kendall Square, Salt Lake City, Utah
Wright, J. L.	Nugget, Ore.
Yarrow, T. E.	Hammond, Cal.
Younggren, C.	Hallock, Minn.

TRUCK CO. "D"

Andrade, Geo. J.	P. O. Box 645, Hollister, Cal.
Bailey, Geo. R.	1006 North Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bartell, H.	San Pedro, Cal.
Barwig, Ed F.	405 E. Jefferson St., Wausau, Wis.

Beierlotzer, J. F.	3359 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bell, M. W.	Crows Landing, Cal.
Bellomo, Wm. V.	223 North Lincoln Ave., San Jose, Cal.
Berg, Jos. J.	3203 Brickyard Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah
Bilotich, C.	2300 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Buckholz, F. J.	2984 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.
Carnahan, H. R.	531 East Walnut St., Santa Ana, Cal.
Caster, A. J.	5565 West North Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ceppaglia, Leo	43 Whitebridge Road, Fresno, Cal.
Chambers, O. E.	713 Reed St., Portland, Ore.
Dahl, Wm. A.	126 Ohio St., Richmond, Cal.
Dawes, H. F.	Strongs Prairie, Wis.
Dipirro, V.	2243 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Drews, F. C.	1942 North Kedvale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Federico, A.	Havelli, Aquila, Italy
Furness, G.	1365 43rd Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Frisen, L. E.	1321 North Mansfeld Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Gallagher, Al	Bonhur Apts., 1677 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Gerchus, Jos. P.	1645 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill.
Green, Wm. W.	3020 Walnut St., W. Seattle, Wash.
Hamerly, L. R.	1502 Thirteenth Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Hastings, M.	35 Park St., Clinton, Mass.
Howard, A. J.	3804 West Bank St., Louisville, Ky.
Johnson, P.	Roseburg, Ore.
Jones, Wm. W.	239 Alderson Ave., Billings, Mont.
Kearney, P. S.	Adrian, Wash.
Kensler, G. A.	Endicott, Wash.
Knutsen, K. A.	1120 North Mason Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Labine, P.	Argyle, Minn.
Laird, I.	Yreka, Cal.
Laviano, P.	434 West Santa Clara, San Jose, Cal.
Ludemann, Robt.	1020 North Mason Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lux, Fred	Issaquah, Wash.
Lyczewski, Fred	Eureka, S. D.
Makosky, F. C.	1017 North Main St., Santa Ana, Cal.
Malone, F. W.	411 West 48th St., New York City, N. Y.
Martin, A. W.	Route No. 1, Cabot, Ark.
Martin, C. W.	725 West 4th St., Reno, Nev.
Matter, H. J.	R.F.D. No. 2, Fullerton, Orange Co., Cal.
Mattson, Wm.	Floodwood, Minn.
McEwen, E. B.	1527 Marion St., Hoquiam, Wash.
McNamara, T. J.	5054 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.
Merz, Joe	Lincoln, Cal.
Mestrovich, P.	1928 Tulare St., Fresno, Cal.
Moreland, R.	Bevier, Mo.
Morgan, A. J.	Kentfield, Cal.
Morin, C. O.	Argyle, Minn.
Murray, H. A.	955 North Lockwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Murray, J. W.	Lane, Idaho
Napoleone, Jos.	5153 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ovieda, Geo.	528 Laguna St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Patton, H. R.	Garfield, Wash.
Pedersen, M. O.	1425 North Leamington Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Petrella, D.	Patrola Pelingna Pi Aquilla, Italy
Pieters, C. E.	Nieuwpoorsche Steenweg 493, Ostend, Belgium
Reilly, P.	220 Fourteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.
Reisenauer, A. J.	Colton, Wash.
Reisenauer, E. M.	Colton, Wash.

Riley, Ed F.	7 Stark St., Manchester, N. H.
Root, M. C.	35 Bliss St. Hartford, Ct.
Rose, W. H.	Route No. 2, Wenatchee, Wash.
Sawyer, C. P.	Gen. Del. Norfolk, Va.
Schulze, Wm.	702 East Second St., Santa Ana, Cal.
Schwartz, M.	2139 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Senchak, J.	2332 North Marmora Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Shaffer, R. C.	719 Central Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Sibley, Ed J.	Filmore, Millard Co., Utah
Singleton, Joe.	826 West 50th Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
Skelton, H. M.	R. F. D. No. 1, Brush Creek, Tenn.
Smith, Geo. A.	Box 338, Sprague, Wash.
Smith, Geo. H.	Carson City, Nev.
Smith, H. E.	P. O. Box 376, Alhambra, Cal.
Smith, N. E.	356 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Sohn, E. F., Jr.	Box 240, Hobart, Ind.
Spatz, L. R.	1230 E St., Sacramento, Cal.
Steck, M. A.	Baxico, Kan
Stuart, J. A.	Waverly, Wash.
Sun, Ong King	831 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Sutton, M. H.	Gen. Del., Louisville Ky.
Thatcher, W. L.	2422 Cleveland Ave., Everrette, Wash.
Thomas, F. J.	Lenons Beach, Tacoma, Wash.
Thomas, J. W.	Wichita Falls, Tex.
Thompson, M. I.	Umpua Ave., Roseberg, Ore., Box 141
Van Culin, T.	1744 West 41st St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Venzor, P. H.	624 Sutton Ave., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Voelz, Wm. J.	5820 Iowa St., Chicago, Ill.
Warricks, C.	G. D., Moundville, W. Va.
Watson, J. A.	4915 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Wilder, I. B.	3305 E. Grandview Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Wilkie, T. F.	Route "J," Box 355, Fresno, Cal., % Miss Laude Mutchler
Williams, J. I.	Van Nys, Cal.
Winslow, J. E.	5836 West Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
Zeiger, F. A.	404 Seneca Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zink, C. O.	Little Rock, Cal.
Kirby, J. F.	521 North Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bruce, A. W.	1003 So. Serrano St., Los Angeles, Cal.

TRUCK CO. "E"

Aasland, H.	Stavanga, Norway
Bavaro, N.	Bitritto, Italy
Blim, J. C.	2616 South Clifton Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bobber, J. P.	5012 South Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.
Calero, F.	Montogio, Italy
Carrico, Chas.	R. R. No. 1, Box 18, Gooding, Idaho
Case, J. B.	Route 2, Gilmer, Tex.
Coley, V. S.	Escalon, Cal.
Concannon, J. E.	1506 West 47th St., Chicago, Ill.
Conner, I. A.	Rural Free Delivery, No. 2, Hamilton, Tex.
Cook, J. N.	Box 359, Mineral Wells, Tex.
Cox, Geo. E.	R. F. D. No. 2, Alfordsville, Ind.
Davis, Chas.	1267 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.
Dyckman, N. L.	6129 So. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.
Edleman, Joe O.	19 Race St., Athens, O.
Fitch, W. V.	1324 So. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hall, A. R.	Susanville, Lassen Co., Cal.

Hall, E. H.	Gen. Del., Sumner, Wash.
Hare, Geo. W.	Millers, Md.
Hennessey, Wm.	5413 South Bishop St., Chicago, Ill.
Harquail, Wm. J., Jr.	1445 73rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hickman, L. G.	Box 57, Marcelona, Antrin Co., Mich.
Hoblik, C. W.	5346 South Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
Hollowell, R. M.	Walker, Cal.
Hoyle, J.	22 Linton St., Providence, R. I.
Hudson, L.	Roundup, Mont.
Hughes, Wm.	231 Oak St., Colfax, Wash.
Jardine, E.	Ottawa, Ill.
Johns, J.	P. O., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Jones, J. P.	5109 South Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Karpe, K. H.	1116 West Kensington Road, Los Angeles, Cal.
Kaufman, N. R.	5042 South Laflin St., Chicago, Ill.
King, Chas. W.	401 28th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Kirk, S. J.	2556 Depew St., Edgewater, Colo.
Korcz, J. E.	5148 South Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lundahl, O. B.	Ordway, Colo.
Manhire, J. T.	Goldfield, Nev., Box 1115
Maurizzio, F.	Rock Springs, Wyo.
McClellan, Thos.	2810 Poplar St., Cairo, Ill.
McCoy, Chas.	Four Lakes, Wash.
McKelvey, G.	Fossil, Ore.
McMahon, E. J.	2822 G St., Sacramento, Cal.
Meskowski, F.	4000 So. Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
Miller, L. G.	3870 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Miscwicz, P.	4500 South Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
Montague, W.	Covelo, Cal.
Moriarty, J. E.	Philip, S. D.
Munn, C.	655 South Hayes, Pocatello, Idaho
Muora, J. H.	5034 South Robey St., Chicago, Ill.
Nettleton, Geo.	Campo, Colo.
Norcutt, H. S.	Stanford, Mont.
Oliver, A. W.	1239 West 9th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Osborne, H. J.	902 North Sprada St., Fullerton, Cal.
Palmer, J. F.	R. F. D. No. 3, Grandview, Idaho
Pashley, F. O.	664 Gorge Road, Victoria, B. C.
Patjens, J.	Route No. 3, Vancouver, Wash., Box 116
Pauly, H.	5122 South Bishop St., Chicago, Ill.
Pfeffer, A. A.	2114 West 54th St., Chicago, Ill.
Phend, L. G.	R. R. No. 2, Happaneee, Ind.
Popbal, L. P. R.	623 Grand St. Wausau, Wis.
Pratt, C. I.	137 So. Sheridan Road, Waukegan, Ill.
Pressley, S. D.	141 No. Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Preuss, H.	3441 Hirach St., Chicago, Ill.
Purcell, J. J.	4815 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.
Reed, A. C.	5 Quincy Place, Roxbury, Mass.
Reed, D. T.	Pettersburg, Tenn.
Ritter, J. M.	5011 South Bishop St., Chicago, Ill.
Rice, Thos. E.	776 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.
Rogers, T.	Route A, Box 135, Kingsburg, Cal.
Rosenthal, H.	1228 26th St., San Diego, Cal.
Rousseau, L. C.	Skagway, Alaska
Rundquist, A.	Arcata, Cal.
Russell, Geo. H.	Gen. Del., Boise, Idaho
Sanchez, H.	Ciudad, Juarez, Mexico
Savage, F.	206 Keystone Ave., Reno, Nev.

Schiola, A.	2036 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.
Shelton, S.	Grandview, Tex.
Shirk, M. D.	211 Paradise St., Pullman, Wash.
Stevens, Geo. W.	Requa, Del Norte Co., Cal.
Short, S.	727 Gudgells Court, Salt Lake City, Utah
Silva, Jos.	1452 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Cal.
Smith, R. H.	48 Mill St., Troy, N. Y.
Snyder, E. G.	241 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Spraggins, H.	Western, Neb.
Stenvick, O. H.	Harmony, Minn.
Stewart, Wm. C.	Creston, W. Va.
Stratton, B. L.	Meadow Valley, Cal.
Svoboda, Chas. T.	5401 So. Robey St., Chicago, Ill.
Swafford, J. F.	Eldarragh, Mich.
Talbot, F. V.	Route A, Box 283, Modesto, Cal.
Tavaglione, N.	North Eye, Richmond, Ind.
Thompson, E.	Box 111, Price, Utah
Vandemaele, A.	Seattle, Wash.
Vansteenkiste, Jos.	5403 Fifteenth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Vasquez, A.	418 E. Canon Perdidio St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Whitcomb, J. B.	295 Totowa Ave., Paterson, N. J.
Whitton, R. S.	Shingle House, Pa.
Wieczorek, F.	5220 Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Wiles, Wm. D.	Hereford, Tex.
Williams, J. W.	Crane, Mo.
Woods, Thos. J.	2802 Greenwich St., San Francisco, Cal.
Wright, C. C.	Sugar City, Idaho
Yarrish, S.	New Milford, Ct.
Zeppi, L.	Acgualagna, Italy
Zerk, P. H.	Berg, N. D.
Zieman, F. H.	5433 South Honora St., Chicago, Ill.
Zimmerman, E.	R. F. D. No. 2, Bedford City, Va.

TRUCK CO. "F"

Anderson, L.	Hamburg, Ill.
Bakule, J. F.	2419 South Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Batz, P. C.	2551 South Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bearse, L.	1479 So. Salem St., Chico, Cal.
Bagshaw, J. W.	Winter Quarters, Corbon Co., Utah
Bauer, H. C.	Hettick, Ill.
Black, L.	1124 5th St., Sacramento, Cal.
Bland, E. J.	Hamilton, Wash.
Brizzee, W. L.	137 South Morris St., Mesa, Ariz.
Chomicki, A.	2347 South Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Cizkovsky, J. C.	2220 South Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Cochran, N.	Caribou, Me.
Cohon, S. S.	1245 North Oakley Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Crossett, Robt.	Mount Oliver, British Columbia, Canada
Daniels, C. H.	382 North Fourth East, Logan, Utah
Davis, W. S., Jr.	18 Hill St., Mill Valley, Cal.
Devine, J. W.	R. F. D. No. 4, Box 8, East Kingston, N. Y.
Diersen, H. W.	706 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
Diersen, W. H.	706 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
Diersen, Wm. B.	706 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
Doolin, K. V.	2070 Rosedale Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Eggert, Ed F.	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 149a, Huntington Beach, Cal.
English, A. S.	Amos, Nev.

Fiala, Jos.	2851 So. Trumbull Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Filey, Chas.	Box 165, La Verne, Cal.
Fryer, H. A.	G. D., Oxnard, Cal.
Furman, H. A.	R. F. D. C, Box 205, Hanford, Cal.
Giffin, A.	829 Mead Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Gilman, H. W.	Wallacetown, Pa.
Gridley, O. P.	1060 67th St., Oakland, Cal.
Gridley, G. W.	1060 67th St., Oakland, Cal.
Gridley, R. A.	1060 67th St., Oakland, Cal.
Hackman, Wm.	919a Florida St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hall, R. J.	Gen. Del., Stuart, Okla.
Hammond, E. R.	Fallon, Nev.
Hayes, R. L.	Ethanac, Riverside Co., Cal.
Henry, J. H.	R. F. D. No. 34, Barberton, O.
Herr Neckar, G. H.	2 Chestnut St., Hornell, N. Y.
Hicks, H.	250 No. Ave. 21, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hildebrand, Robt. L.	Myrtle Point, Ore.
Hosna, Wm.	3121 W. 25th St., Chicago, Ill.
Hill, H. J.	416 Center St., Salt Lake City, Utah
Hiller, O.	Mountain Home, Idaho
Hunter, Alex	Washburne, Me.
Jiaras, T.	Box 98, Stevensville, Mich.
Kendall, Wm.	146 Newcourt Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Kohle, L. F.	922 Santa Barbara Road, Berkeley, Cal.
Landry, L. J.	Dutchtown, La.
Lodge, T. J.	3054 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
McKelvey, T. J.	5670 Bleakmore St., Philadelphia, Pa.
McKeown, W. A.	R. F. D. No. 5, Box 38, Bakersfield, Cal.
Martenstein, T. A.	949 Fell St., San Francisco, Cal.
Martin, J. A.	233 Notre Dame Ave., Manchester, N. H.
Miarecki, W.	5062 West 39th St., Cicero, Ill.
Moore, F. B.	Nehalem, Ore.
Moreau, C. L.	106 Tolles St., Nashua, N. H.
Nicholson, S. O.	Norrisdale, Pa.
Nolan, T. J.	R. F. D., Ft. Johnson, N. Y.
Novack, F. J.	55 Railroad Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
O'Brien, T. F.	62 Vernon St., Worcester, Mass.
O'Toole, Mike	130 West 29th St., Bayonne, N. J.
Piha, F. J.	3121 West 25th St., Chicago, Ill.
Pelee, D.	9 Chandler St., Concord, N. H.
Polveraini, E.	R. F. D. No. 1, Justin, Tex.
Ritchie, B.	Grangeville, Cal.
Rogers, A. W.	Nevada, Mo.
Rogers, F. E.	62 Delmas Ave., San Jose, Cal.
Rowles, C. L.	R. F. D. No. 2, Clearfield, Pa., Box 271
Schnapp, P. P.	3169 Army St., San Francisco, Cal.
Scofield, E. P.	1354 So. 10th East St., Salt Lake City, Utah
Shelly, J. L.	920 Aganieu Ave., San Antonio, Tex.
Sienkiewicz, J.	2616 Chrystal St., Chicago, Ill.
Simpson, E. T.	6406 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Sloat, H.	Washburne, Me.
Smith, C. L.	4853 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Lee	Scotland, Ill.
Soberanes, L.	King City, Cal.
Speer, E. W.	Box 195, Wetumpka, Ala.
Stephensen, R.	829 Meads Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Stepper, E. J.	3226 Cortez St., Chicago, Ill.

Thomas, E. E.	1705 Kirkham St., Oakland, Cal.
Thorstensen, E.	1341 North Mashtenaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Thym, Al E.	Markesan, Wis.
Tiffany, W. R.	403 W. Lockbart St., Sayre, Pa.
Vojta, R. J.	2625 South Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Vondracek, A.	2713 South Whipple St., Chicago, Ill.
Wagstaff, C. W.	American Falls, Idaho
Welch, D. L.	30 Stouts Hill, Renovo, Pa.
Williams, S. H.	Ely, Nev.
Wood, S. J.	Plainfield, Ct.
Woods, Donald	4 Kendall St., Salt Lake City, Utah
Worth, R. E.	455 Spruce St., San Francisco, Cal.
Yarrish, S. H.	New Medford, Ct.

BENNETT & MERCHOUSE PRINT

2 Parts

The People of San Francisco

Welcome Home

the

Army Artillery Park

First Army—A. E. F.

Arriving in San Francisco
from France,
Sunday, May 18th, 1919

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

of the

Army Artillery Park, First Army

THE Army Artillery Park of the First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, is of particular interest to the people of San Francisco and California because it was formed largely of men who formerly served in the Coast Artillery Corps, California National Guard. Headquarters and about 400 men, all of them natives of California, will return to San Francisco for demobilization at the Presidio.

Batteries of this Western organization were built up from National Guard troops formerly stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, and commanded by Colonel Henry G. Mathewson. Battery A was composed of the 21st and 25th companies, C. A. C., and a company of recruits drawn from the selective service men at the Presidio; Battery B was formed with the 22nd company as a nucleus, added to which were two companies of selective service men; Battery C had the 23rd and 24th companies as its foundation, with a company of drafted men to complete it.

Organization's Units Have Long History

The history of these National Guard companies goes back to 1855, when the 23rd Company was organized from among the members of the old Volunteer Fire Department. The 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th companies were part of the First California Volunteer Infantry, which played such a valiant part in the Spanish-American War. This was the first regiment of United States Infantry to leave the shores of this country for foreign service, sailing from San Francisco on the steamship City of Pekin for Manila at the outset of the war.

In August, 1917, the companies herein mentioned were mustered into the Federal service. The 21st Company was assigned to duty at the Benicia Arsenal during the latter part of 1917, serving until early in 1918, when it was relieved. This company and its parent company, the 23rd, sent 100 men to Boston during the Civil War to serve under the Union colors. It saw 44 days' service in San Francisco following the catastrophe of April, 1906.

Artillery Park Left for France Just Year Ago

The 22nd Company, after induction into the Federal service, was assigned to duty at Stockton. The 25th Company went to Utah and Idaho during the winter of 1917-18, with headquarters at Garfield. The 22nd, 23rd and 24th Companies, like the 21st, had helped maintain order in San Francisco after the 1906 fire.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Concluded)

The organization of the Army Artillery Park, First Army, A. E. F., was completed at the Exposition grounds, Presidio of San Francisco, on April 28, 1918, by Colonel William H. Tobin, who commanded the organization in France and who is bringing it home. The unit left San Francisco for Camp Mills, N. Y., on May 17, 1918, and sailed from Hoboken, N. J., June 15th, on the steamship Kroonland. Following the organization's arrival at St. Nazaire, France, on June 27, 1918, it proceeded to Chalons in the Department of Hte. Vienne, for further training.

Takes Part at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne

On September 4, 1918, the Army Artillery Park was declared one hundred per cent fit and departed from Chalons for the St. Mihiel front, arriving there six days later after the usual uncomfortable journey. It participated in the St. Mihiel offensive from September 12th to 15th and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive from September 15th to November 11th, and also was in the Champaign and Verdun sectors. Several times the commanding officer complimented the organization on its excellent work at the front.

Fifty-three officers and 1,922 men composed the Army Artillery Park when it was in action. There were 16 casualties during the time the organization saw active service.

Officers Who Are Returning With the Unit

Several of the officers have come home ahead of their commands, notably Major W. H. Mallett and Captain David P. Hardy. The officers returning with the unit are:

Colonel William H. Tobin, U. S. A., commanding; First Lieutenant Howard A. Hansen, adjutant; Second Lieutenant Joseph T. Bartek, personnel adjutant; First Lieutenant Walter D. Brown, supply officer; Captain Chester S. Harris, medical officer; First Lieutenant Archibald A. Norton, M. C.; Captain James D. Murphy, commanding Truck Company B; First Lieutenant Arthur R. Anderson, commanding Battery A; Captain Marshall H. Reynolds, commanding Battery B; Captain Harrison A. Smith, commanding Battery C; First Lieutenant Lawrence S. White, mess officer; Regimental Sergeant Major Ronald F. McDonald; Regimental Supply Sergeant Fred O. Olson; Regimental Supply Sergeant Burton A. Olsen; Sergeant Major, Junior Grade, Frederick R. Linser; Color Sergeant Bertie E. Hunter.

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Baer, Mrs. Alice
Bagot, Albert W.
Babot, Mrs. Albert W.
Bagot, E. A.
Bagot, Mrs. E. A.
Baldocchi, Mrs.
Barclay, Mrs. Christian
Bell, Mrs. Edward
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Berry, Mrs. M.
Blanchard, Miss Sophie
Blunt, Mrs. Catherine
Blunt, Mr. Arthur
Borghero, Mrs. Winifred
Boudrye, Mrs. Mamie
Bowers, Miss I.

Carrol, Mrs. B.
Casey, Benalah
Clark, H. W.
Clark, Mrs. H. W.
Clifford, F.
Clifford, Mrs. F.
Colling, J. S.
Condrotte, Mrs. L.
Cowan, Elbert
Cowan, Frances
Cowan, Georgia
Cowan, Harvey
Cowan, Lydia
Cowan, R. E.
Cowan, Mrs. R. E.
Cox, Mrs. Mabel E.
Crane, Mrs. Mary Isabelle
Crib, Mrs. C.
Crocker, Wm.
rocker, Mrs. Wm.
Cross, G. L.
Cross, Mrs. G. L.
Curtis, Mrs. Guy S.

Davis, Mrs. A.
Davis, Miss Irma
Davis, Mrs. Lulu
Dixon, Hugh
Dixon, Mrs. Hugh
Dixon, Miss Margaret
Douglas, Mr. Andrew
Dowd, Mrs. L. D.

Eggers, Alvin H.
Eggers, Mrs. C.

Faure, Mrs. Albert
Faure, Henry E.
Faure, Mrs. I. J.
Ferguson, Miss Helen
Fleissner, Gus

Geoffrion, Emil
Geoffrion, Nora
Geoffrion, Emanuel
Geoffrion, Mrs. Emanuel
Ground, Mrs. M.

Harris, H. B.
Harris, Mrs. H. B.
Hart, Ellen
Hart, John, Jr.
Hart, John, Sr.
Hart, Mrs. J.
Hart, Mrs.
Hart, Tom
Hinton, Mrs. B.
Hoffman, Miss Miriam
Hoge, E. B.
Hoge, Mrs. L. B.
Hotein, Mrs. Lula
Huber, W.
Huber, Mrs. W.
Hunter, Mrs. Alva
Hunter, Chas. R.

Jensen, H. P.
Jensen, Mrs. H. P.

Kennealey, Mrs.
Kimmel, Harry
Kimmel, Mrs. Harry
Kolhander, Max
Kolhander, Mrs. Max

Lanthenann, Alfred
Lanthenann, Harold
Lanthenann, Mrs. L. C.
Lanthenann, Wm.
Lendrum, Mrs. J.
Leterson, J.
Leterson, Mrs. J.
Lewis, Mrs. Frances
Lippert, Celia
Lippert, Dorothy
Lippert, Harold
Lippert, Henry
Lippert, Mrs. H. O.
Lippert, Mazzie
Lippert, Walter

Mahoney, Mrs. M.

Marshall, Mrs. F. S.
Martenstein, Miss Mary
Martenstein, Sidney
Martenstein, Mrs. Sidney
Martenstein, Mrs. T. A.
Martenstein, Wm.
Martenstein, Mrs. Wm.
Maude, Geo.
Maude, May
Maude, William M.
Maude, Mrs. William M.
McConnon, Kathleen
McDevitt, Miss Hermice E.
McDevitt, Miss Genevieve
McDevitt, I.
McDevitt, Mrs. J.
McIntyre, Mrs. Agnes
McIntyre, Mr. A. W.
McMahon, Mrs. R.
Meloche, Ed.
Meloche, Fred
Meloche, Miss Fred
Meloche, Margie
Meloche, Mrs.
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Mihailovitz, Ida
Miles, Mrs. H. C.
Miller, Cure
Miller, Mrs. H. H.
Miller, Rev. H. H.
Miller, Mrs. J. N.
Morgan, Mrs.
Mohr, Mrs. L.
Morgan, Mrs. N. D.
Morris, Miss M.
Murasky, Mrs. E. A.
Murasky, Mrs. W. F.
Mund, Mrs. Laura

Neilson, J. P.
Neilson, Mrs. J. P.
Newfield, Melville
Newfield, Mrs. Melville

Olson, Miss Mabel

Park, Mrs. Helen
Partlow, Mrs. Loella M.
Pendergraft, Claire
Pendergraft, Mrs. Verna
Peterson, Fred E.
Peterson, Mrs. F. E.
Peterson, Miss Mary C.
Pierce, Mrs. Violet
Pollak, Mrs. B. C.
Pottlhoff, Mrs. F.

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Army Artillery Park—First Army

Potthoff, Mrs. F. J.
Potthoff, Mr.
Potthoff, Rebecca
Pratt, Mrs. E.
Pugh, R. L.
Pugh, Mrs. R. L.

Roberts, Mrs. Bridgett
Roberts, Imelda
Roberts, Mrs. Lilly
Roberts, Thos.
Rocktort, Miss
Ross, Miss Lucille
Rosenblum, Jennie
Rosenblum, Mamie
Rosenblum, Sally

Sankey, Mrs. C. A.
Schwartz, Miss Gladys
Schwartz, I.
Schwartz, Mrs. I.
Shannon, Clara
Shannon, Esther
Shannon, Mrs.
Sides, M. E.
Silver, Miss Carolyn
Silverman, Mrs. E.
Smith, Mrs. L.
Stacey, Mrs. G.
Stacey, Geo. Maurice
Stacey, Roland
Stod, O.
Stod, Mrs. O.
Struven, Mrs. C. T.
Sullivan, Lawrence
Sullivan, T. F.

Taylor, Albert
Taylor, Miss
Taylor, Mr. and Mrs.
Tewaras, Mrs. Carol
Thensen, Mrs. A.
Thomas, Miss Alice
Thompson, Charles
Thompson, Ellen
Thompson, Gladys
Thompson, Wm.
Thompson, Mrs. Wm.
Travis, Mrs.
Trimies, Mrs. A.
Trimies, Hazel
Trimies, Herbert
Turner, Mrs. Eliza
Turrel, V. C.
Turrel, Mrs. V. C.

Wagoner, Mrs. H.
Wallisch, Mrs. S.
Weber, Mrs. I.
Webber, Gustav
Weisdell, R. H.
Wendelt, Mrs. R. H.
Wentworth, R.
Wentworth, Mrs. R.
Wentworth, Miss Grace
Wentworth, Miss Helen
Wirth, Mrs. R.
Wirth, Sam
Witte, Miss Alma H.
Witte, Harry
Witte, Mrs. Harry
Wolf, Mrs. E.
Wood, Basil
Wood, Mrs. J. C.
Wood, J. C.
Wood, Miss Thelma
Woods, Gilbert
Woods, Gordan
Woods, John
Woods, Lilas
Woods, Mabel
Workman, Mrs. K.

Zink, Fred
Zink, Mrs. Fred

WELCOME HOME

WITH the return of you, the men of the Army Artillery Park, First Army, the people of San Francisco have greeted the last of the organizations that grew out of the famous old Coast Artillery Corps, California National Guard, when it was mustered into the service of Uncle Sam for the war with Germany.

Through your wives and parents and sweethearts, San Francisco has heard much of your accomplishments in France. We know of the invaluable support you gave the artillery units at St. Mihiel, in the Meuse-Argonne and elsewhere. As a unit you were unique in the American Expeditionary Forces, and you maintained in noble fashion the reputation that the men of the West have made for themselves.

The fight is over now and you are home again—covered with honor as Americans who saw their duty and did it unflinchingly. You are our boys and we take in you the deepest pride.

In the name of San Francisco—all San Francisco, I thank you. Welcome Home!

Sincerely,

JAMES ROLPH, JR.,
Mayor of San Francisco.

Dixon Ill May 18th 60

Dear Brother

The Bearer of this letter Mr Charles J Peterson who is just leaving here to become a permanent resident of your state I can cheerfully recommend as a high minded honorable man every way worthy of your respect and esteem I would also recomond his family to your kind consideration I shall be very glad to hear of his success And I have assured him anything you can do to assist him in getting into business you will cheerfully do I remain as ever yours

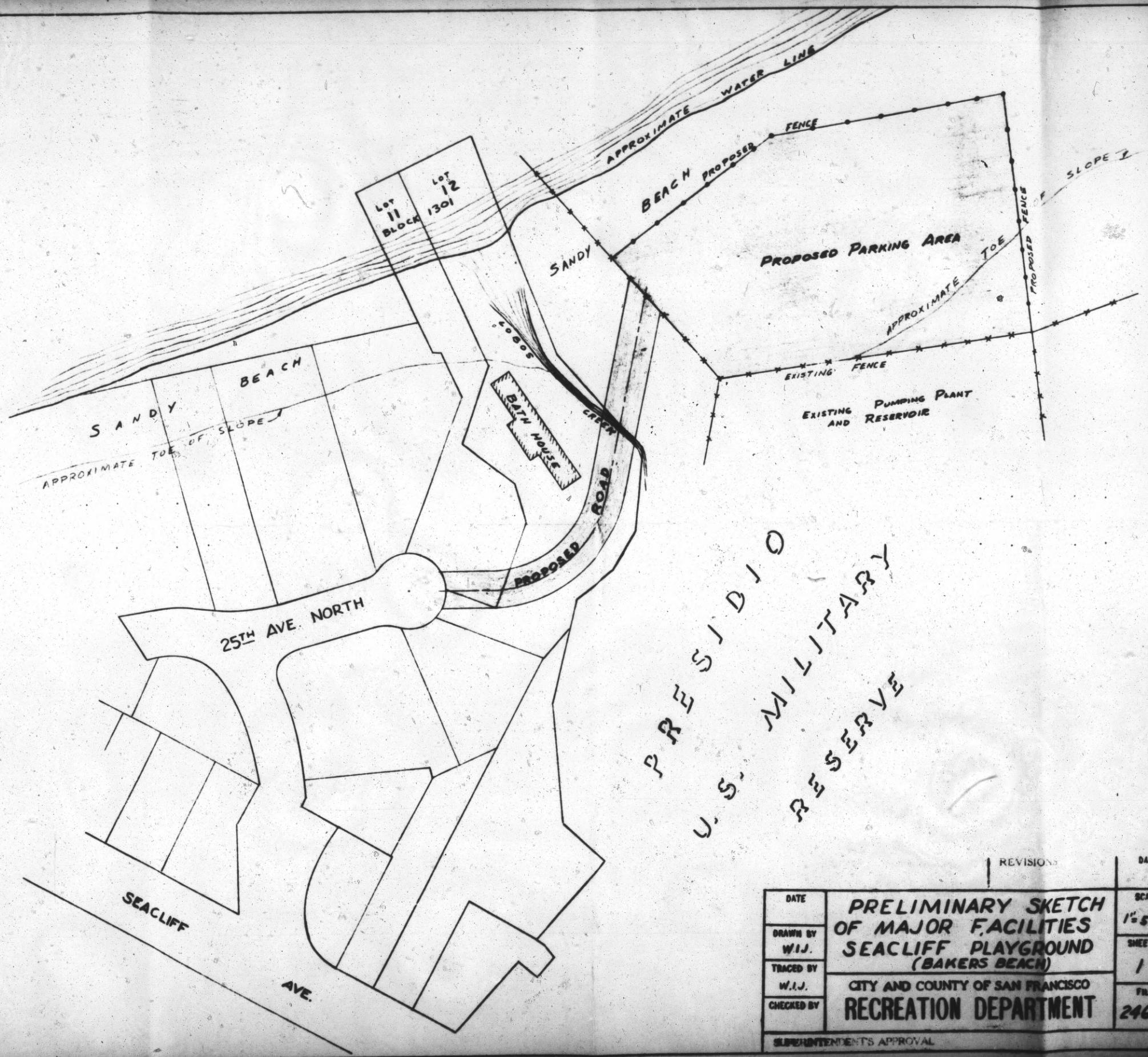
Wm Peacock

To Capt Thos McCabe
Sulphur Springs Valley
California

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
BAKERS BEACH.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

BAKERS BEACH.



REVISIONS | DATE

DATE	PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF MAJOR FACILITIES SEACLIFF PLAYGROUND (BAKERS BEACH)	SCALE 1"=50'
DRAWN BY W.I.J.		SHEET No. 1
TRACED BY W.I.J.	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO RECREATION DEPARTMENT	FILE 2468
CHECKED BY		

SUPERINTENDENT'S APPROVAL

February 2, 1950

Miss Josephine D. Randall
Superintendent of Recreation
Civic Auditorium
San Francisco 2, California

Dear Miss Randall:

The Mayor has approved a request for funds for the rental of a pavilion of Edgers Ranch from the Army, subject to the availability of funds. Of course this can not be cleared as an emergency and if other funds are not available and you have no surplus in your department to transfer to this account, it may be necessary to defer this until effective date of the 1950-51 budget.

Yours very truly,

David E. Lundy
Administrative Assistant
to the Mayor

DEL:ab

Copy of lease returned herewith

RECREATION COMMISSION
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
CIVIC AUDITORIUM, 46 GROVE STREET

MAYOR	
E. S.	
C. S.	
A. A.	
P. S. D.	
P. S. A.	
S. H.	
S. O	
ACK	
ACTION	
COMP?	
FILE	

February 1, 1950

The Honorable Elmer E. Robinson, Mayor
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall
San Francisco 2, California

Dear Mayor Robinson:

SUBJECT: BAKER'S BEACH DEVELOPMENT

This refers to your letter of January 12th, in connection with the proposed recreational development of Baker's Beach.

This will serve to confirm the fact that there will be no structures erected for recreational purposes on government land, with the exception of paving the proposed parking area and the proposed fences surrounding it.

Accompanying this letter is a sketch of one study made on this project showing the principle facilities to be constructed. It is quite possible that there may be miscellaneous structures, such as barbecue pits, drinking fountains, paths, and the like, installed on the City owned property and possibly on the government land, but they will be of a minor nature, particularly as regards to cost.

Very truly yours,

Louis Sutter

Louis Sutter
President, Recreation Commission

LS
GSH:at
Encl.

944

January 12, 1960

Honorable Louis Sutter, President
Recreation Commission
1 Sansome Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Commissioner:

This refers to your letter of January 10 in connection with the proposed recreational development of Baker's Beach.

Will you please confirm in writing that the structures proposed to be erected as a part of the development of Baker's Beach for recreational purposes will not be erected on government land, so that even though Section 20 may be invoked at some future time by the Commanding Officer of the Presidio, the demolition or moving of any city owned buildings or structures will not be necessary.

Will you please also furnish me with a sketch of the area showing the various construction to be performed if the lease on Baker's Beach is approved.

With all good wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

Elmer E. Robinson
Mayor

944

RECREATION COMMISSION
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
CIVIC AUDITORIUM, 68 GROVE STREET

MAYOR
E. S.
C. S.
A. A.
P. S. D.
P.R. A.
S. H.
S. O.
ACK
ACTION
COMP.
FILE

January 9, 1950

Honorable Elmer E. Robinson
Mayor of San Francisco
200 City Hall
San Francisco 2, California

My dear Mayor Robinson:

There is enclosed copy of December 28 letter received from Mr. Harlan B. Watkins, Chief of Real Estate Division, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

Mr. Watkins had been informed by this office on October 25 that you had referred the proposed lease agreement for Bakers Beach to Mr. Francis Keesling, Jr., Leglislative Representative in Washington, D.C. (Copy of October 25 letter enclosed.)

It is respectfully requested that this office be advised of any recent action regarding this matter which, in your judgment, should be forwarded to Mr. Watkins.

Respectfully,
JOSEPHINE D. RANDALL, SUPERINTENDENT

Edward A. McDevitt
Edward A. McDevitt
Commission Secretary

EAMcD:j

Encls. (2)

944

RECREATION COMMISSION

SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA
ROOM 200, CIVIC AUDITORIUM

October 25, 1949

Mr. Harlan B. Watkins, Chief
Real Estate Division
Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army
San Francisco District
180 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Attention of Mr. Charles B. Faulkner, Jr.

My dear Mr. Watkins:

Subject: Your File 680.4 (Presidio of SF - City & County of SF) PSNRM

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of September 29th.

The proposed rental agreement for the use of 1.3 acres of land at the Presidio of San Francisco (Baker's Beach) has been forwarded to his Honor, Mayor Elmer E. Robinson, for acceptance and submission to the Board of Supervisors.

Mayor Robinson has advised us that he has referred this proposed agreement to San Francisco's legislative representative in Washington, Mr. Francis Keesling, Jr. on the probability that some favorable action may be taken there, along with other matters concerning the declaration of surplus military property in San Francisco.

Your office will be notified as soon as we have received word of definite action.

JOSEPHINE D. RANDALL, SUPERINTENDENT

Edward A. McDevitt
Commission Secretary

EAMcD:eb

946

C
O
P
Y

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
Office of the District Engineer
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
180 New Montgomery
San Francisco, California

Refer to File: 680.4 (Presidio of SF -
City and County of SF)PSNRM

28 December 1949

City and County of San Francisco
Recreation Commission
City Hall
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly advise this office of the present status of the pending lease to the City and County of San Francisco for the 1.3 acres of land at the Presidio of San Francisco (Bakers Beach) to be used for recreational purposes? The instrument was forwarded for your acceptance and signature on June 18, 1949. Its early return will be appreciated, and will aid in expediting its completion.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

Very truly yours,

s/ HARLAN B. WATKINS

Chief, Real Estate Division

944

REC'D
MAYOR'S OFFICE
1950 JAN 11 PM 2:17
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

RECREATION COMMISSION
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
CIVIC AUDITORIUM, 61 GROVE STREET

January 10, 1950

MAYOR	
E. S.	
C. S.	
A. A.	
P. S. D.	
P. S. A.	
R. H.	
S. O.	
ACK.	
ACTION	
COMP.	
FILE	

Honorable Elmer E. Robinson, Mayor
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall
San Francisco 2, California

Subject: RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF BAKER'S BEACH

My dear Mayor Robinson:

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of December 13th and the information requested therein is respectfully submitted.

The Recreation Commission intends to construct on the city-owned property adjacent to Baker's Beach a beach house with dressing-rooms, lockers, and shower facilities, as well as one large room to serve as a clubroom or a recreation lounge. The grounds will be developed with walkways, paths, landscaping, and outdoor grills. Under the original estimates on which the Bond Program was based, the beach house figure was $32,500 and the ground development was an additional $32,500.

Under the proposed lease agreement with the United States Army, the facilities which the department will be required to construct on Military Reservation property consist of a six-foot man-proof fence on the perimeter of the parking area and the paving of the 1.3 acres of parking enclosure. Today's estimated cost for the 960' fence is $3,000 and the estimated cost for the paving of the parking enclosure is $12,000.

The department will also be required to construct a crossing over the Lobos Creek, which will join the parking area with the Recreation area. It is the department's present understanding that the Department of Public Works is to fill in the Lobos Creek gulley, and the Bureau of Engineering suggests the possibility that a crossing may be constructed over the sewer which the Department of Public Works is installing on Lobos Creek. In view of the above circumstances, it is not possible to estimate the construction cost of the crossing.

Respectfully submitted,

Not on good property
32,500 Beach house
32,500 Grounds development
On good property
3000 Fence
12000 Paving
80,000
+ ? Crossing over Lobos Creek

Louis Sutter
President

LS
EAMcD:mmw

944

December 13, 1949

The Honorable
The Recreation Commission
Civic Auditorium
San Francisco 2, California

Dear Members:

This refers to your request for a supplemental appropriation of $520.00 for the lease of 1.3 acres of land at Bakers Beach from the Army. In connection with this request, please furnish me with a list of the recreation facilities which your department intends to construct on city-owned property adjacent to Bakers Beach, together with the estimated cost thereof, and the facilities which it will be necessary, under the proposed lease, for the department to construct on military reservation property (including means of ingress and egress), together with the estimated cost thereof.

With all good wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

Elmer E. Robinson
Mayor

EERob

944

KEESLING & KEESLING
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
910 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4

REC'D
MAYOR'S OFFICE
1949 DEC 10 AM 11:23
ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT

December 9, 1949

Mr. David E. Lewis
Administrative Assistant to the Mayor
Office of the Mayor
City Hall
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Enclosed is lease between the Recreation Commission and the Army which you transmitted with your letter of September 19, 1949.

Sincerely,

F. V. Keesling, Jr.

FVK,JR:im

Enclosure

KEESLING & KEESLING
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
615 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4

REC'D
MAYOR'S OFFICE
1949 DEC -7 AM 10: 12
ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT

December 5, 1949

Mr. David E. Lewis
Administrative Assistant to the Mayor
City Hall
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Following receipt of your letter of September 19, 1949, I have conferred at various times with representatives of the Army and as a result of my last discussion I have received a letter from Harlan B. Watkins, Chief, Real Estate Division of the San Francisco District Office of the Corps of Engineers, which is self-explanatory and which I discussed with you over the telephone this date.

It is my impression that the representatives of the San Francisco District Office of the United States Army Engineers would go along with the deletion of the cash rental if it could do so legally, but they contend that they cannot do so for the reason set forth in their letter.

After you have had an opportunity of reviewing the enclosure, please call me at your convenience, so that we can discuss the matter further.

Very truly yours,

F. V. Keesling, Jr.

FVK,JR:im

Enclosure

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
Office of the District Engineer
San Francisco District
180 New Montgomery
San Francisco, California

Refer to File 680.4 (Presidio of SF,
Calif-City and Co of SF)
PSNRM

18 November 1949

C O P Y

Mr. Francis V. Keesling, Jr.
315 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Keesling:

This is with reference to letter from the City and County of San Francisco dated October 25, 1949, copy inclosed, and will confirm your recent telephone conversation with Mr. Downie of this office.

Lease to cover the use of approximately 1.3 acres of land at the Presidio of San Francisco which the City and County of San Francisco desires to utilize for recreational purposes will be granted pursuant to Act of Congress dated August 5, 1947 (61 Stat. 774). This statute provides that the consideration in any instrument must be adequate, but may consist of money and/or maintenance, protection, repair and restoration by the lessee.

The maintenance, protection, repair and restoration must be of direct benefit and saving to the Government. The construction and services which the City and County will be obligated to perform under the terms of the proposed lease presently in their possession does not fall into the above mentioned category as the conditions are for the purpose of making land available rather than services of value to the Government as consideration; therefore, no monetary allowance can be made in this connection.

This lease has been one of long standing, and we are most eager to complete it at the earliest possible date. Anything you can do to facilitate and expedite its final completion will be appreciated.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

Very truly yours,

/c/ Harlan B. Watkins
HARLAN B. WATKINS
Chief, Real Estate Division

1 Incl
Cy Ltr 25 Oct 49
fr City & Co of SF

944

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
RECREATION DEPARTMENT
CIVIC AUDITORIUM
61 GROVE STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

October 25, 1949

C O P Y

Mr. Harlan B. Watkins, Chief
Real Estate Division
Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army
San Francisco District
180 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Attention: of Mr. Charles B. Faulkner, Jr.

My dear Mr. Watkins:

Subject: Your File 680.4 (Presidio of SF - City and County of SF) PSNRM

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of September 29th.

The proposed rental agreement for the use of 1.3 acres of land at the Presidio of San Francisco (Baker's Beach) has been forwarded to his Honor, Mayor Elmer E. Robinson, for acceptance and submission to the Board of Supervisors.

Mayor Robinson has advised that he has referred this proposed agreement to San Francisco's legislative representative in Washington, Mr. Francis Keesling, Jr. on the probability that some favorable action may be taken there, along with other matters concerning the declaration of surplus military property in San Francisco.

Your office will be notified as soon as we have received word of definite action.

JOSEPHINE D. RANDALL, SUPERINTENDENT

/s/ Edward A. McDevitt
Commission Secretary

EAMcD:ob

944

MAYOR	
E. S.	
C. S.	
A. A.	
P. S. D.	
P. S. A.	
S. H.	
S. C.	
ACK.	
ACTION	
COMP.	
FILE	

September 19, 1949

Mr. Francis V. Keesling, Jr.
515 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mr. Keesling:

With further reference to our recent telephone conversation, the following information is submitted with reference to the proposal of the Recreation Commission to lease a portion of Bakers Beach from the Army:

The city has purchased property at the end of 25th Avenue in Sea Cliff for recreation purposes. From this property they propose to extend a road over Lobos Creek to a proposed parking area of 1.3 acres, as shown on the map attached to a copy of the proposed lease which is enclosed.

You will note from the provisions of this lease that the Recreation Commission is required, in addition to constructing the proposed road from 25th Avenue North to the parking area, to erect signs, fence the proposed parking area and construct a bridge across Lobos Creek.

You also note the Recreation Commission must maintain the area up to Army physical standards; also that lessee (Recreation Commission) is required to clear area in event Commanding Officer requires the use of the area for maneuvers, or for other military operations.

In view of the considerable expense involved in the required construction and further in view of the uncertainty of tenure, it would seem that the Army should allow the City to use this property rent free.

The rent proposed is only $520 per year but it is the Mayor's feeling that even this should be waived in view of the improvements to the area which the Recreation Commission's program would involve.

Very truly yours,

David E. Lewis
Administrative Assistant
to the Mayor

DEL:db

cc: Mr. Louis Sutter
1 Sansome Street

944

9/19/49

Construct Road
✓ Bridge
✓ Paved area
✓ Fence

Incl 30AA for Bldg
✓ 30 " ✓ Imp } in proposed bond issue

Now possible 30AA will do imp.

Possible State will take over ownership of Sea Cliff
+ lease back to P.D.

944

TITLE INSURANCE AND GUARANTY COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1848 INCORPORATED 1905

130 MONTGOMERY ST.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2-2500

SAN FRANCISCO

Harlan B. Watkins

Chief, RE Div -

Corps of Engrs

Dept of the Army

74 New Montgy

YU 6-0667

FORM NO. 10

8/22/49

Rogers Peach - per Harmon by phone

~~Recd~~ Ruling by Govt - no more free grants

Now set rental on appraisal of area value.

~~Recd~~ Proposed rental set on this basis

Mr. Zobel - clear or not

Off record - Harmon to Chief of Real Est. Div. of Sec Div

Lt. Col. Lloyd, via Dep. Pers. Eng., Pacific

Direct on Rec. Comm to policing - supervision

RE Dept now handling

Hence 30 A

Construct 6 ft man-proof fence } Dep. to Beach 20,000.00

Bridge over Lobos Creek

9/48

1 26

RECREATION COMMISSION

Resolution No. 245

Regular Meeting, June 16 1949

WHEREAS, The Recreation Commission intends to construct recreation facilities on city owned property adjacent to Bakers Beach, and further intends to utilize and make available for the pleasure of the general public the major portion of the Bakers Beach area which lies within the confines of the Presidio Military Reservation; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Commission give approval to a lease agreement for the use of 1.3 acres of land at the Presidio, San Francisco Military Reservation (Bakers Beach) for a term of five (5) years commencing 1 July 1949 at an annual rental of $520.00; and request the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to approve a Supplemental Appropriation in the amount of $520.00 to meet the rental charge for the fiscal year commencing 1 July 1949; and further request the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to approve and enter into said lease agreement with the Department of Army for and on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary and Superintendent be authorized and directed to perform any acts which are necessary to give effect to this resolution.

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes	4
Noes	0
Absent	3
Excused from voting	

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Recreation Commission of the City of San Francisco, California, as appears of record on Minute Book page No.

SAN FRANCISCO RECREATION COMMISSION
Edward A. McDevitt, Secretary

Secretary, Recreation Commission.

By

944

[redacted] GROVE STREET
[redacted]

RECREATION COMMISSION

Resolution No. 245

Regular Meeting, June 16 1949

WHEREAS, The Recreation Commission intends to construct recreation facilities on city owned property adjacent to Bakers Beach, and further intends to utilize and make available for the pleasure of the general public the major portion of the Bakers Beach area which lies within the confines of the Presidio Military Reservation; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Commission give approval to a lease agreement for the use of 1.3 acres of land at the Presidio, San Francisco Military Reservation (Bakers Beach) for a term of five (5) years commencing 1 July 1949 at an annual rental of $520.00; and request the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to approve a Supplemental Appropriation in the amount of $520.00 to meet the rental charge for the fiscal year commencing 1 July 1949; and further request the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to approve and enter into said lease agreement with the Department of Army for and on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary and Superintendent be authorized and directed to perform any acts which are necessary to give effect to this resolution.

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes	4
Noes	0
Absent	3
Excused from voting	

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Recreation Commission of the City of San Francisco, California, as appears of record on Minute Book page No.

SAN FRANCISCO RECREATION COMMISSION
Edward A. McDevitt
EDWARD A. McDEVITT, Secretary

Secretary, Recreation Commission

By

9264

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
CLOSING OF.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

CLOSING OF.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. CLOSING OF.

see also.

General.
Land.
Sale of.

Presidio. Closing of.

Is Presidio to be closed
Exam. July 20, 1977. p.3.c.1.

Presidio. Closing of.

Bay military cuts studied...Letterman, Presidio to close?
Exam. April 25, 1978. p.1.c.6.

U.S. studies closing of the Presidio
Chron. April 26, 1978. p.1.c.1.

Presidio chief says base may be cut, not closed
Chron. April 27, 1978. p.4.c.1.

Presidio. Closing of.

Presidio disbelief, gloom at talk of closing and cu
Exam. April 27, 1978. p.42 c.1.

Presidion. Closing.

Mayor's operation presidio in D.C.
Exam. May 1, 1978. p.5.c.1.

Kopp says mayor warned on Presidio
Chron. May 3, 1978. p.5.c.5.

Presidio. Closing of.

The Presidio...dream army base
Chron. May 2, 1978. p.4.c.1.

Board faction upsets Presidio support
SF Progress. May 3, 1978. p.1.c.2.

Battle of the supervisors: should Presidio close?
Exam. May 2, 1978. p.9.c.1.

Presidio. Closing.

The Presidio: is it 'taps' this time?
Exam. May 10, 1978. p.B1.c.1.

Presidio. Closing.

Lawmakers oppose Presidio closures
Chron. Sept. 22, 1978. p.2.c.5.

Presidio. Closing of.

Army has two plans for presidio
Exam. Nov. 15, 1978. p.4.c.6.

Presidio. Closing of.

Mayor's plan for Presidio: quake relief
Exam. Mar. 28, 1979. p.22.c.6.

S.F. Presidio. Closing of

1. U.S. saves Presidio in job slashes.
Exam. March 29, 1979, p.1, c.2

S.F. Presidio. Closing of.

1. Feinstein: Presidio will stay.
Exam. Dec. 9, 1979, p.1c2

PRESIDIO. Closing of.

Presidio may be cited for dump
Exam. Dec. 16,1971 p.21, c.1

Move fast to save the Presidio (editorial)
Chron & Exam July 18,1982 p.B8, c.1

Fears of Presidiom being sold spurs action
SF Progress July 18,1982 p.A3, c.1

Presidio's perils parallel Pauline's.
Prog. Aug. 29, 1982, p.A1.c.1.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

FACT SHEET

1972

REAL ESTATE - The Presidio, which includes Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkite in Marin Co., totals 3,949.17 acres. That's 6.18 square miles of land.

Presidio of San Francisco (including 364 acres of tidelands)	1,780
Fort Baker (including 196 acres of tidelands)	937.53
Fort Barry (including 117 acres of tidelands)	812.10
Fort Cronkite	419.54
Total	3,949.17

The United States Army took possession of the Presidio in 1846 from the Mexican Army. Since that time, 1,282 acres of land have been granted either to San Francisco or the State of California. This land has been used for California State Parks, the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway 101, the Palace of Fine Arts, Lyon Street, Park Presidio Boulevard, and Julius Kahn Public Playground.

Fort Point, the pre-Civil War brick fort at the mouth of San Francisco Bay, has been made a National Historic Site. The Army has turned the fort and 29 surrounding acres over to the National Park Service, which has been authorized to invest $5.2 million for restoration and development.

HISTORY - The Presidio is a registered National Historical Landmark.

During CY 1970, 4,907 trees were planted on the Presidio by the Army. These plantings consisted mainly of Douglas Fir, Monterey Pine and Bishop Pine. Since 1847, more than 80,000 eucalyptus, cypress, and pine trees have been planted on the Presidio by the Army.

####

PERSONNEL - The total on-post population living on the Presidio is 8,676.

Troops in barracks	1,922
Army personnel in quarters	1,378
Army dependents	4,823
Navy in quarters (123 military, 430 dependents)	553
Total On-Post Population	8,676

The number of civilian employees (full and part time) is 4,450. Combined with the military personnel, that ranks the Presidio second in size to Pacific Telephone and Telegraph in San Francisco.

An estimated 38,000 retired military families use the Presidio facilities. They represent an average retirement income of $160 million per year, four-fifths of which is spent in the civilian community.

FINANCIAL - The combined payroll for military and civilian personnel during the last year was $41,345,855. Civilian: $24,619,940. Military: $16,725,915.

The combined military and civilian payroll to all Bay Area installations totalled $645,813,151.

A total of $22,365,865 was spent by the Presidio through contracts to civilian firms for construction, maintenance, repair and supplies during Fiscal Year 1970.

The Federal Government, in the past year, has reimbursed the City of San Francisco's public schools $415,000 for the education of Army dependent children.

Military and civilian Presidio personnel in 1970 gave $106,190 to the Combined Federal Campaign.

PRESIDIO GOLF CLUB
San Francisco, California

27 February 1971

Dear Member:

You no doubt read, or heard of, the article and editorial in the San Francisco Examiner, Wednesday, February 24th, 1971, regarding the ill-concieved plan to carve-up the Presidio of San Francisco. The article, and editorial, points out clearly the very definite disadvantages to the people of San Francisco.

You may be led to believe that this is action being proposed only by our Congressmen, where-as, in fact, a "Property Review Board" appointed by the President, could decide to transfer the Presidio of San Francisco to the Department of Interior, with a "stroke-of-the-pen" executive order.

Attached is a list of the members of the Property Review Board, and their sub-committee, which will visit the Presidio next week, and report their findings.

Every member is urged to utilize any means possible to make clear to the members of this board, that to make a "park out of a park" would have a very damaging long-range affect on the economy of San Francisco, should the Sixth Army Headquarters be forced to move.

If you are able to assist in saving the Presidio, and require further facts, please contact any of the following "Save-The-Presidio" Committee members:

Mr. Walter P. Frick
397 2022, ext 2276
Mr. Al Cinelli
981 6800
Mr. Elmer Johnson
362 8567
Mr. Allan LeFevre
221 7795
Mr. William Orrick, Jr.
392 1120

Thank you.

COUNCIL, PRESIDIO GOLF CLUB

Whitman K. Alger

WHITMAN K. ALGER
President

Attachments:
Committee List
Fact Sheet

PRESIDENTS COMMISSION
PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD

Chairman Arnold Weber, Counselor to the President

Executive Secretary Daryl Trent, Deputy Division of Emergency Preparedness

Paul W. McCracken, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors

Russell E. Train, Chairman, Council of Environmental Quality

Donald Rumsfeld, Director of Economic Opportunity

John Ehrlichman, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs

Robert L. Kunzig, Administrator General Services Administration

SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEES OF PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD

Ed. J. Shendon, Chairman, Deputy Assistant
Secretary of Defense - Installation and Housing

Douglas Hope, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Department of Interior

Robert L. Rosenberry, Member Administration Advisory Council
Veterans Administration

Richard F. Droge, Associate Department Chairman, Forest Service
Department of Interior

Robert Kupperman, Staff Member
Property Review Board

U.S. Park Plan: Presidio to Pt. Reyes

By Tom Emch

A sweeping Golden Gate Headlands recreational land use plan, involving more than 10,000 acres of the finest City, state, federal and private property today awaits the approval of Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton.

Worked up by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Park Services, the plan is a response to President Nixon's Executive Order 11508 asking for a review of all government-owned property to "identify properties that could appropriately be converted to parks and recreation areas."

It is also a response to the President's State of the Union message which promises additions to the National Park System; and the transfer of federal lands to public use.

"The threats to the Presidio" — see today's editorial on Page 36

Interior's plan is massive in scope, dwarfing two other plans for the headlands now before Congress in the form of bills. Interior's version stretches from the San Mateo County line at Fort Funston, north 45 miles toward a link-up with Point Reyes National Seashore property.

It gobbles more than 60 percent of the Presidio, including the Fort Winfield Scott area, Crissy Field and the Presidio Golf Course.

It takes in all of Fort Mason; all of Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite and the Marin Headlands State Park. And Fort Miley.

It consumes Angel Island (and possibly Alcatraz Island), the Tiburon Net Depot, and to avoid leaving stones unturned, it names Treasure Island, Yerba Buena Island and the Alameda Naval Air Station as "federal reservations with recreation potential."

City and state property the plan would turn over to the National Park System begins at Hyde Street and includes Aquatic Park, San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park, the Marina Green, Bakers Beach, James D. Phelan State Park, Lincoln

—Turn to Page 6, Col. 1

U.S. Park Plan: Presidio Coast Strip to Pt. Reyes

—From Page 1

Park (excluding the Palace of Legion of Honor), Seal Rocks State Beach, Ocean Beach, and the Fort Funston land now shared by The City and the General Services Administration.

Completing the coastal takeover, Interior would acquire Fort Miley and 12.5 acres of private land around the Cliff House.

Also in the plan is private property on the Marin side including the Marincello "planned city" the Witter Ranch and George Wheelwright's Green Gulch Ranch, the latter recently acquired by the Nature Conservancy.

Some Untold

As yet uninformed of the details of Interior's huge plan, to be known as the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, are such interested parties as Lt. Gen. Stanley R. Larsen, commanding general, Sixth U. S. Army; Rear Adm. Alfred R. Matter, commandant, 12th Naval District, and Congressmen Phillip Burton and William S. Maillard, both of whom have introduced bills in the House for less ambitious national recreation areas at the Golden Gate headlands.

Burton's Juan Manuel de Ayala park would encompass about 7000 acres, and Maillard's plan would take in 6000 acres.

Here are some similarities and differences of the three plans:

- **All three plans would include Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite, Mason, Miley, Funston and portions of the Presidio.**
- **Maillard's plan would leave the Presidio its controversial golf course, but it would take Alcatraz Island.**
- **Burton's plan would snatch the Presidio golf course and take in the Tiburon Net Depot, but it would sell Alcatraz to the Indians for $24. It would take Angel Island from the State.**
- **Interior's plan takes in everything in Burton's plan and adds private land around Cliff House at Lobos Point and the big private ranches of Marin.**

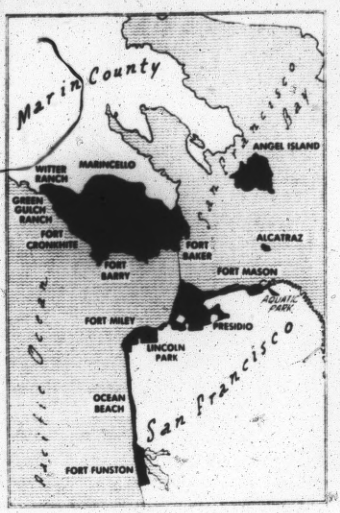
Cuts Presidio

And Interior's plan, by far the most extensive and detailed, hits hard at the historic Presidio, a fact that has rattled Army brass from Gen. Larsen's office to the Pentagon.

Little money would be needed for acquisition from Congress since Federal lands controlled by the Army could be transferred to Interior by a stroke of President Nixon's pen. That is exactly how close the Presidio is to being reduced to islands in a national park.

At one stage, according to informed sources, Interior's planning called for an Information Center and Cultural Center at Crissy Field, and convention facilities, classrooms and overnight hostels in the Fort Winfield Scott section of the Presidio.

Sixth Army would retain its headquarters buildings, all of the barracks, housing and supply facilities at the southern end of the Presidio, and it would make a military island of the Wherry enlisted housing above Bakers Beach. Letterman General Hospital would remain untouched and also, of course, San Francisco National Cemetery.



Black area represents land that would be acquired for Golden Gate headlands recreational area under plans of U.S. Department of Interior.

The rest of the present Presidio, including the golf course, Mountain Lake Park and Julius Kahn Playground (leased to The City), would become a part of Interior's park complex.

Most of these land use recommendations, it is believed, will appear in the final Interior report when it is released by Secretary Morton.

The state Legislature's Assembly Joint Resolution No. 3 asks the "President and the Congress to establish a Golden Gate National Recreation Area to include. . ." And it goes on to name most of the property being considered by Interior. The resolution was introduced by Assemblymen Leo McCarthy, John Foran, John Burton and Robert Crown.

It further states: "There are many parcels of land owned by various federal agencies, the State of California, the City of San Francisco, and private parties, whose inclusion in this project would create a Golden Gate National Recreation Area of approximately 10,000 acres. . ."

Figure Telltale

Mention of the 10,000 acre figure indicates that certain Assemblymen are already aware of portions of the still-unreleased Interior plan.

At that time former Interior Secretary Walter Hickel announced his "Parks to the People" plan.

In the early stages of the drafting of Interior's plan, worked up by a team from the San Francisco office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Park Service, neither Sixth Army nor 12th Naval District was consulted. But the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association was, according to two separate sources, both of whom request anonymity.

Via SPUR, the Sierra Club and various other conservationist groups get into the act at this point. Indeed, it is believed Sierra Club officials have access to the completed Interior plan, but are keeping quiet.

Army Recreation

Finally, last August, Gen. Larsen and staff were briefed on Interior's "preliminary plan." It became immediately apparent that the major threat to the Presidio was not the Maillard bill nor the Burton bill, but the highly-developed land use scheme worked up by Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Sixth Army, obviously, is going ahead with its own plans despite the threat of a major takeover of the Presidio by the Department of the Interior.

And obviously Sixth Army needs space and buildings to perform its mission as headquarters for Army units in eight Western states. (On July 1, this area will be increased to 12 states and encompass 42 percent of the land mass of the continental United States.)

Big Payroll

From the Presidio, more than 60,000 troops are commanded: 8600 of these live on the Presidio. Combined military and civilian payroll of Presidio employes is more than $41 million annually, a considerable chunk of money for the San Francisco economy.

Money is the main beam in support of the Army's argument that it should be allowed to stay on the Presidio intact. Gen. Larsen places a $150 million price tag on moving Sixth Army headquarters elsewhere, lock stock and barrel.

Says the general:

"Those who would take over 60 to 80 percent of the Presidio for a park had better be able to utilize the buildings on the part they take over: they had better be able to furnish us housing, barracks space. Unless the taxpayers want to spend millions of dollars, it can't be done.

"As a taxpayer, I would raise the question: Is it economical?"

Reduction Possible

Asked if the Sixth Army headquarters functions could be performed on less land than the Presidio's present 1416 acres, Gen. Larsen said:

"From the standpoint of making a viable headquarters out of, say, 150 acres, of course it can be done. We can't say anything is impossible. But what would it cost? You have to ask that question. We have 1300 sets of housing. What does it cost to build new housing today?"

Another plank in the Army's argument is the morale of the services. Says Gen. Larsen: "The Presidio is considered the most beautiful of all Army posts. We like the close proximity of The City, the beauty of the Bay."

Most people in the services look forward to the time when they're not going to be stationed in the boondocks. It's good for the morale of the service to have posts like this, and there are very few.

"If our country wants to keep a viable military force, the public must consider the attractiveness of some posts. Today there are 38,000 retired Army people living near the Presidio. Those in the service love to retire near a post exchange, a commissary, military club facilities and a hospital."

This legion of retired military people represents an income of $160 million annually, most of which is spent in the civilian community, according to the Army.

Already a Park

The money argument for retention of status quo at the Presidio keeps popping up, but there is one final facet that may be the most important:

The Presidio as it exists is already a park. It is second only to Golden Gate Park in open green space. It is an "open post," open to the public via five entrances, none of which is guarded by military police.

A picnic site at Fort Scott, maintained by the Army, is open to the public and more than 1800 tours through the Presidio are conducted annually. In addition, the Army's policy is preservation of the open space, continued planting of trees and landscaping.

San Franciscans, particularly those who live near the Presidio, do regard the open spaces as theirs.

Presidio land is the key to the entire concept of a contiguous strip of park from Fort Funston to the Point Reyes National Seashore. Most of the other land involved in Interior's plan is already in use by the public. And the Army has a solid case for its point of view.

San Francisco Examiner
Wednesday, February 24, 1971, p. 36.

The Threats to The Presidio

THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO is threatened as never before in its 124-year history as an American military post.

Up to 80 percent of it — the loveliest parts — would be carved out and taken away from the Army under a variety of plans now being pushed in the White House, in Congress, the Department of the Interior, and the California Legislature.

Some of these plans would make the parts severed from the Army into an element of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Other plans would offer the severed parts to the city or the state for use as an urban park or open space.

All of the plans contain a fatal flaw: they would not protect the Presidio open spaces as diligently as the Army has done through more than a century of time.

Golden Gate Park is looked upon as San Francisco's crown jewel. Yet, because of muggers and other criminals, the citizenry cannot enjoy it at night, or on occasion even in daytime.

The Presidio is a lesser jewel, but still a priceless one. And it is safe because it is effectively patrolled. It is the most open military establishment in the country. The public enjoys it without fear of being mugged or molested.

A DECADE AGO, when talk first was heard of declaring the Presidio surplus to Army needs, City Hall hailed the prospect. Plans were drawn to develop it chiefly as a fine residential section.

Very quickly an outcry from the public caused everyone to have second thoughts. The Army had created the Presidio's beauty from a desolate, treeless waste. The Army had protected that beauty through thick and thin. The public wanted that open space preserved. Who could do a better job of that than the Army? Nobody.

So in 1962 the city government adopted a policy statement, directed at Washington, that the Presidio should remain in the Army's hands.

That still is the policy.

It should remain the policy.

The public should oppose any and all schemes to take away from the Army the Presidio open space that the Army created so handsomely and protected so diligently.

The city government should tell the White House, the Congress and the Legislature that San Francisco is happy with the Presidio just the way it is.

ALL THESE PLANS to chop up the Presidio are born of the emphasis these days on conservation, and on creating new urban parks and open spaces. They are well-intentioned, though we do suspect that anti-militarists with other motives are helping things along.

But good intentions are not enough when the result threatens to be something far less satisfactory than what we now have.

Congressman William S. Mailliard (R-San Francisco) has a bill that would create a Golden Gate National Recreation Area out of portions of the Presidio and Forts Funston, Mason, Miley, Barry, Baker, Cronkhite, plus Alcatraz.

Congressman Phillip Burton (D-San Francisco) has a bill to do the same thing, but taking a much larger portion of the Presidio.

The White House has directed the Property Review Board, established last year by President Nixon, to determine whether portions of the Presidio could be turned over to the city or state as an urban park.

(Much of the Presidio is already of park-like quality. How do you make a park out of a park?)

IN ADDITION TO all this, Assemblymen Leo McCarthy, John Foran, John Burton and Willie Brown of San Francisco have introduced in the California Legislature a resolution supporting the Mailliard and Burton bills.

All these congressmen, state legislators and federal officials should be told to back off. A Golden Gate National Recreation Area? Fine. More urban parks? Fine. But leave the Presidio alone. It's in good hands.

Battle of the Presidio

by Terry Link

IF THIS WERE A MOVIE about the Seventh Cavalry and Lt. Gen. Stanley R. Larsen were cast in the John Wayne role, then this would be the moment during the Battle of the Presidio when Duke turns to a grizzled sidekick and says: "I ain't much fer prayin' but if'n you are, now's the time to do it."

Indeed, things do look dark for General Larsen's continued occupation of this Sixth Army post. Both local congressmen have bills in the hopper which would establish a national recreation area at the Golden Gate headlands. Rep. William S. Mailliard, in whose district the Presidio lies, has prevailed upon Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird to block further construction during this election year. Professional planners for the National Park Service, a notorious group of tree-lovers, have spent recent months drawing up plans for such a recreation area. And do-gooders of every sort, from dressmakers to stockbrokers, have kept sniping away at the General's flank. If these people had any big artillery, the battle might already be finished.

As it is, they appear to have knocked out at least for the time being the extension of Crissy airfield (which the Army's own 1965 evaluation found would conflict with the presence of the Golden

(Left) *Trees to the right of Arguello Street gate will have to be removed if widening proposed in site plan is accomplished.* **(Below)** *Construction continues at the corner of Funston Avenue and Lincoln Boulevard. Ban on building announced earlier this year did not affect projects already underway.*

Gate bridge, four-story residences nearby and the Marina flagpole) and the two schools for children of the Army families living on the Presidio.

The defeat of the airfield extension is not yet assured. The only indication that it may have been accomplished is an unreleased site plan of the Presidio drawn early this summer by Wilsey and Ham under a contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The defeat of the schools at El Polin and Lobos Creek sites came in a memorandum from Barry J. Shillito, assistant secretary of defense for installations and logistics to the Secretary of the Army, asking that the matter be restudied and then passed along for review by Shillito.

"It is understood that the Department of the Army has completed negotiations with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the local school authorities to construct two dependent schools on the Presidio of San Francisco. While under normal circumstances this appears to be a completely valid action, the present climate surrounding any changes at the Presidio requires that we proceed with the utmost deliberation. In view of this, I would appreciate it if you would take no irrevocable action in connection with the construction of these two schools and revalidate the requirement for them.

"In view of the widespread interest, we would appreciate it if we could review your revalidation prior to reinstating the school construction negotiations," Shillito wrote.

Edward J. Sheridan, deputy assistant secretary of defense for installations and housing, wrote Mailliard August 14 at Laird's request "to verify that there are no construction plans at the Presidio for the current program period." Current program period, according to Marion Otsea, Mailliard's aide, means the current fiscal year; in other words, construction may resume July 1, 1971.

The Wilsey and Ham map reveals other Army intentions which will be much less to the liking of Larsen's critics, however, including provision for another 556 units of housing covering 51.4 acres, widening of Arguello Boulevard, Lombard Street and Washington, Kobbe and Gorgas Avenues, several new pieces of roadway, and many more parking lots.

But this plan—like many before it—may not be fully implemented. The history of planning at the Presidio is discombobulated inconsistency. At first, the Army wasn't even sure it wanted the outpost, which was abandoned by the Mexican troops in 1835. The U.S. Army's first opportunity to occupy it was July 1, 1846, when Capt. John C. Fremont crossed in a launch from Sausalito with 12 men and took the deserted fort, a 14-foot adobe wall enclosing a chapel, storehouse and quarters in a square 200 yards on a side. They spiked the cannon and left. It was a regiment of New York volunteers who actually occupied it eight months later. It was officially activated as a U.S. Army installation November 6, 1850.

Of course, the Presidio then was not the forested slopes that people today wish to preserve. Instead, it looked like the bare headlands across the Golden Gate in Marin. "No tree or shrub has ever diversified the scene around it," was how the Presidio was described in an 1854 history of California.

Ironically, it was two successive commanders, Generals Graham and McDowell, who with the help of San Francisco school children, planted the Presidio forests during the 1880s. (As Mrs. Amy Meyer of the San Francisco Sierra Club chapter notes, "If it wasn't for the Army, the Golden Gate headlands would have been developed long ago.") Unfortunately, after 120 years of Army use with gradual build-ups accelerated during each period of war, the Presidio can no longer be considered undeveloped.

It is no longer the eight and one-quarter acre compound occupied by 41 Spanish soldiers and their families which Father Palou blessed September 1776. Nor is it the 1500-acre site guarded by 34 U.S. soldiers in 1884. It is neither the site nor the army about which M. H. de Young could editorialize in the *Chronicle* of August 30, 1915:

"There is five times as much area as will ever be needed. It is a place large enough to hold the entire army of the United States."

Instead, it is 1441 acres of sprawling asphalt parking lots, a golf course, a cemetery, hospitals, red brick, white frame, adobe and tile, pastel stucco and concrete buildings covering the more than 900 acres of easily available building sites in an unplanned hodge-podge. The largest open space remaining is the exclusive 275-member Presidio Golf Club, a facility which means nothing to

the average San Franciscan because it is closed to him.

Construction has come at the Presidio during time of war. Lyman Grimes, lamenting inroads made at the turn of the century during the Spanish American War, reported in the *Call* of April 2, 1911: "It (the Presidio woods) is a living monument to their work and old officers say that Gen. McDowell would turn over in his grave if he could see some of the cuts that have been made in his beloved forest."

Today he'd be a whirling dervish. The past 30 years of almost constant warfare have not been kind to the Presidio trees. After the Second World War, President Truman offered the Presidio to the United Nations for a headquarters. Then the *Examiner* initiated a proposal that major portions of it be sold and developed for private housing, which the City Planning Commission along with the Board of Supervisors quickly supported. The Army's determination in 1963 to retain the Presidio as a permanent post ended such speculation and many here believed the area safe from urbanization.

The earliest general site plan which the Army filed with the S.F. Department of City Planning is dated February 28, 1951, and reflects the plan for private development. On that map, signed by Col. O. L. Davidson, the area from the western edge of Julius Kahn playground to about Seventh Avenue — the golf course—was slated for private housing and a new Letterman hospital. A school site was east of the playground.

The Wherry housing project for 500 families in the southwest corner of the Presidio was only a proposal, as were the houses along MacArthur Avenue and Quarry Road.

Similar site plans were filed in 1958, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1969; each signed by a different colonel, each somewhat changed from its predecessor. The private housing was dropped. The golf course stayed intact. The new Letterman hospital rose at the site of the old one. The proposed El Polin school site was shifted to the west side of Julius Kahn playground and fluctuated between six and 10 acres.

In its critical review of the so-called Presidio Master Plan, the San Francisco Planning Department noted that the site plan map "is primarily a building location map. . . . The Master Plan does not include a land use plan as a concept for ordering the use of the area and expressing use priorities . . . important components of Presidio land use are not dealt with in the plan or are treated insufficiently . . . primarily open space and recreation, historic preservation and housing."

In recent years, the planning department asserted, it had had "no participation with the (Army) Installation Planning Board on matters of mutual concern. During the last three years there had been minimal interagency contact with the Army until the use of Presidio land for two elementary schools became an issue."

The evaluation specifically criticized proposed non-military uses for Presidio land such as a Food and Drug Administration building and the recent construction of 252 units of family housing located "on important and valuable natural vantage points in the Presidio (which) has served to diminish some of the most striking natural assets in the City and region."

Residents of the area surrounding the Presidio became even more alarmed following the planning department report. Occupying what is today probably the

Controversial 10-acre site where the Army proposed to build El Polin school until plans were halted last summer by the Pentagon. This is one of the last remaining park-like areas in the Presidio accessible to the public.

TERRY LINK

New route for Arguello Blvd. being prepared—to pass behind historic adobe Spanish Commandante's Quarters, which now serves as officer's club—to join Funston Ave.

City's choicest residential district, they realized the Army was not subject to the usual checks and balances which help preserve a neighborhood.

Citizen Action on the Presidio committee quickly formed to rally public opposition. With former San Francisco public utilities commissioner Richard Goldman and stockbroker Sherwood Stockwell as co-chairmen, the group attracted 500 persons to a weeknight protest early in February. Among the speakers was clothing manufacturer Alvin Duskin, who urged that the buildings on the Presidio be "obliterated or left to rot."

The outpourings of protest had an effect, but not what the residents hoped. General Larsen appointed a 38-member civilian advisory committee on Presidio planning. Neither professional planners nor CAP people were named but rather publishers such as Charles Gould *(Examiner)*, and J. Hart Clinton *(San Mateo Times)*; Pacific Telephone was represented by three members—president Jerome W. Hull, George M. Dean, a retired vice president, and Henry R. Morris; attorneys included William Coblentz, Richard C. Ham, John A. Sutro, Sherman Chickering and Gardiner Johnson.

Even this committee might have functioned if given the opportunity. But after making the appointments, General Larsen called it together for a single luncheon last spring. "It was very pleasant, but we didn't do anything," says Coblentz. He could not recall either the date of the session or whether a chairman was named.

In June, Mailliard introduced H.R. 18071 to establish "the Golden Gate National Recreation Area which shall include those portions of the Presidio, Forts Mason and Miley in San Francisco; Forts Barry, Baker and Cronkhite on the Marin headlands; and Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay. . . . Those portions of such property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army, which he determines are no longer vital for military purposes, may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior and be done so without reimbursement."

Thus, if the Secretary of the Army decides that all of the land is vital to the military, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area will consist of Alcatraz. Mailliard, a rear admiral in the Navy reserve and member of the Presidio Golf Club was not the man to upset General Larsen.

"We didn't think the bill was ambitious enough," says Bill Thomas, an aide to Rep. Phillip Burton. Burton's bill, H.R. 18922, was introduced two months after Mailliard's to establish the Juan Manuel de Ayala National Recreation Area, a name which Burton's Chicano and Latino constituents in the Mission will recognize as the commander of the first ship to enter San Francisco Bay.

This bill specifies what the area shall consist of: "The Secretary of the Army shall transfer, without reimbursement . . . all the real property comprising Fort Barry, Fort Baker, Fort Cronkhite in Marin County, and Fort Mason in San Francisco, Calif. The Secretary of the Army may retain for military purposes not to exceed 10 per centum of the real property of any such fort, exclusive of beaches and harbors.

"The Secretary of the Army shall transfer . . . the following portions of the Presidio of San Francisco:

"(1) the area both north and west of the road known as Lincoln Boulevard from the western boundary of the Presidio to the intersection with Long Avenue; exclusive of the Fort Point National Historic Site, (already being set aside under an earlier bill);

"(2) the Presidio golf course;

"(3) all undeveloped land within

(Continued on page 56)

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BATTLE OF THE PRESIDIO

(Continued from page 27)

1000 feet of the southern boundary of the Presidio;

"(4) all beaches; and

"(5) any other portion of the Presidio which, after the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary of the Army determines is not needed for military purposes. . . ."

The bill also seeks to include undeveloped portions of Fort Miley, the Navy Net Depot in Tiburon, any other federal property declared surplus around the Bay, the state and City property such as Angel Island, beaches, and Lincoln and Sutro Parks. Alcatraz would be sold to the Indians for $24.

Before Burton's bill was introduced, however, Maillard sought to stop construction at the Presidio; what he received was the assurance that there are no *plans* for the current fiscal year. Construction of a new gymnasium, already underway when the freeze was announced, has continued.

John Jacobs, director of the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association, wants to see the Army develop a master plan for the Presidio which the Planning Department would accept.

"They've got to stop trying to treat it as a viable military base," Jacobs says. "That land is far more valuable to the community as urban open space."

Jacobs does not urge that the military surrender the Presidio; he simply wants them to stop building on the one-third of the Presidio land area not yet in use. But he sees little progress being made toward cooperation with the City.

"General Larsen vacillates from very little cooperation to none," Jacobs says. "The general is used to having his way. His reaction seems to be 'what do you mean, part of the community? It's mine!' "

Ed Wayburn, vice president of the Sierra Club, sees the Presidio as one portion of a recreation area stretching from south of the City to Point Reyes, and serving six million Bay Area residents of the future. "This generation has the opportunity to preserve it. The Presidio is part of that opportunity."

Like Jacobs, Wayburn lashes out at "the nonessential military uses. Let's face it, this is urban development—housing projects, hospitals, the (Army) reserve center—it is not essential to the defense of the United States that these be located on the Presidio. What you have is the same sort of urban development as in the area beyond the Presidio. Let us not have any more housing projects."

Realistically, Wayburn says, there can't "be immediate change as far as existing buildings, but let's have no further construction. The highest and best use of the Presidio is as open space." □

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S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
CRISSY FIELD.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

CRISSY FIELD.

PRESIDIO. CRISSY FIELD (Name of)

Named after Lt. Dana Crissy, Army pioneer in military aviation. He died in 1919 when his plane crashed in Salt Lake City during a transcontinental race. Crissy Field in San Francisco's Marina District was named in his honor.

DISTRICTS

S.F. PRESIDIO. CRISSY FIELD.

Marshland, lagoon, Burger King on menu for Crissy Field. (see vertical file, S.F. Districts. Presidio). Exam. Oct. 9, 1985, p. A-1, c.5.

New shoreline plan near Crissy Field. (see vertical) Chron. Oct. 10, 1985, p. 1, c.2.

Visions of a Bay shore park at Crissy Field. Exam. Oct. 11, 1985, p. B-7, c.1. (see vertical file)

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. CRISSY FIELD.

Army to suspend its building at Presidio, Rep Burton says. Chron. Nov. 1, 1985, p.35.c.1.

Big building project at the Presidio is called illegal. Chron. Jan. 8, 1986, p.17.c.5.

Battle cries sound at Crissy field. Chron. Jan. 19, 1986, p.18. This World.

Sierra Club sues to stop Presidio building plans. Chron. Feb. 1, 1986, p.16.c.4.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. CRISSY FIELD.

Judge orders halt to Crissy building.
Chron. Feb. 14, 1986, p.29.c.1.

Court halts work on new Presidio post office.
Exam. Feb. 14, 1986, p.B-1.c.1.

Army's error creates confusion at Presidio.
Chron. March 19, 1986, p.1.c.5.

Presidio project causes ire: Army in hot water over repair delays. Exam Mar. 20,. 1986, p.B-4.c.1.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. CRISSY FIELD.

Panel hears complaints on Presidio plan.
Chron. Mar. 28, 1986, p.4.c.1.

Mayor joins Army in debate of Crissy field building plan. PRog. Mar. 30, 1986, p.A1.c.4.

Army, Sierra Club near Crissy Field compromise.
Exam. May 21, 1986, p.B-3.c.1.

Sierra Club wins - Army retreats on Presidio plans.
Chron. July 17, 1986, p.4.c.1.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO. CRISSY FIELD.

Sierra Club wins one, but taxpayers out $2 million.
Prog. July 23, 1986, p.A10.c.1.

CRISSY ARMY AIRFIELD
Presidio of San Francisco
California
1919—1936

With the exception of relatively recent construction such as World War II "temporary" barracks and a few permanent buildings, Crissy Army Airfield at the Presidio of San Francisco is one of the best-preserved complexes of army aviation buildings of the early 1920s in the United States. As an army air base, Crissy Field had a brief but important place in history.

Following World War I, Major Henry H. "Hap" Arnold arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco as the Air Service Officer of the Western Military Department. In July of 1919 he selected the area which had been the race track of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, located on flat, filled and reclaimed land north of the main garrison complex of the Presidio, as the site of a new army air field.

Meanwhile, the army was involved in a rather elaborate publicity demonstration of its relatively new air arm featuring two teams of DeHavilands flying cross-country, one from each seaboard. The team from San Francisco was headed by Major Dana H. Crissy, commander of Mather Field near Sacramento. The teams took off in October, but Major Crissy made it no farther than Salt Lake City where he died in a crash landing. At the Presidio, Major Arnold decided to name the new air field after the young officer who had so tragically met an early death.

In 1920, the War Department announced that it had authorized a million dollar expenditure for improvements at Crissy Field. Before the construction even began, the 91st Aero Squadron (Observation) arrived in September 1920 for temporary duty there to observe coast artillery practice fire and communicate the results via wireless back to the battery commanders. The squadron would become the regular complement of the new airfield, and would serve other missions, such as forest fire patrols, public relations flights, and aerial photographic assignments with the 15th Photo Section.

Meanwhile, construction had begun on a complex of now-historic buildings which, with few exceptions, still stand. These include Hangars 926 and 937, Gas Pump House 929, Hose Reel House 930, Armorer's Building 931, Aircraft Shop 933, Motor Test Building 934, Aero Storehouse 935, Grease Rack 945, and Signal Cable Hut 946.

On the hill to the west of Crissy Field, south of the old Battery East of the 1870s and north of the 1910-1912 Mission-revival complex of Fort Winfield Scott buildings, the army built a Bachelor Officers' Quarters known as Scott Hall (Building 951) and family housing 952 through 964 and 966 which at times were used by enlisted personnel and at other times housed Crissy pilots.

East of the hangar and shop complex and south of the airstrip itself, the army erected an enlisted barracks and mess hall for the airmen known today as Stillwell Hall (Building 650), an administration building for the airfield (651), and a Guardhouse (Building 654).

All of these buildings, which still stand, were products of the million dollar initial construction program. They were completed and turned over to the Air Service on June 24, 1921. The San Francisco Examiner of September 28 proudly proclaimed the new Crissy complex as the "strongest air base in the nation" where "scores of DeHavilands" were based to protect the West Coast. That year, too, Crissy Field was honored by two distinguished visitors, Marshals Foch and Joffre of France, interested in the latest developments in military air power.

The original landing field at Crissy was clay over sand, and it was enlarged in 1925 by the addition of 1,300 feet. But the field also suffered from budget restrictions and reduced complements. Brigadier General Billy Mitchell told a San Francisco newspaper that despite an authorized strength of 75 officers and 250 men, at one time in the late 1920s the complement numbered instead only five commissioned pilots and 75 men.

Meanwhile, the field kept in the public eye through record-breaking long distance flights which, from time to time, used its runways. Aircraft were still in a pioneering era, and army pilots were among the pioneers. For example, Lieutenant Russell L. Maughan brought fresh attention to Crissy when at 9:47 p.m. on June 23, 1924, he touched down at the completion of the first "dawn-to-dusk" transcontinental flight.

Then in 1925 the U.S. Navy based two PN-9s at Crissy Field in an effort to reach the Hawaiian Islands by air. The two flying boats set out at 2 p.m. on August 31, 1925, but oil pressure problems brought one of them down after a mere 300 miles, while the second was forced to land on the ocean a mere 145 miles short of the Islands due to shortage of fuel. A search ship eventually located the craft floating just 15 miles east of Kauai on September 11; all aboard were safe. But it would be another decade before Pan American Airlines' Sikorsky S-42 reached Hawaii on a nonstop flight from the mainland in April 1935. The Navy's pioneering attempt deserved a better fate.

Crissy Field unfortunately faced a number of problems which left her obsolete after a brief existence of a decade, although it would last for part of another. First, the field had no room for expansion. Second, Crissy Field suffered from high winds off the Pacific Ocean channeled through the Golden Gate. Finally, the proposed Golden Gate Bridge if constructed would place two tall bridge towers in a position dangerous to Crissy pilots, and the bridge project seemed more and more certain as time passed. Consequently in 1929 a Board of Officers was assembled to survey the whole Bay Area for a more suitable location for a major airfield, a location which did not have Crissy's drawbacks. The Board found what it sought at Marin Meadows near Novato, roughly 20 miles north of the Golden Gate. There, in 1932 and 1933, the Army Air Corps constructed Hamilton Field, far enough inland to be beyond the range of the heavy guns of enemy battleships, sheltered by the coastal hills from the winds which scour the Golden Gate, and graced with ample room for expansion.

Crissy Field continued to serve as an army airfield for several years more. Although Hamilton received its first station complement in 1933, it was not until the summer of 1936 that Crissy Field closed as an Army Air Field. The San Francisco Chronicle of June 19, 1936, noted that army flyers would "dip their wings in a farewell" the next day as the 91st Aero Squadron transferred to Fort Lewis, Washington, and Hamilton assumed Crissy Field's mission.

Still, in later years, fixed wing spotter planes occasionally would use Crissy's airstrip, and new types of aircraft called helicopters would find it accommodating. Crissy retains a helipad today. But World War II brought other needs, and a complex of temporary barracks and quarters was built between Stilwell Hall and the Fort Point Coast Guard Station in what had been open space in front of the Crissy hangars. Despite this "temporary" intrusion which remains in place after 40 years, Crissy's historic 1921 complex of buildings remains mostly intact, the hangars and aircraft shops serving the present-day Presidio of San Francisco in adaptive use as automotive shops. The present Presidio Master Plan calls for the ultimate demolition of the historic Crissy hangars and shops and their replacement with new and modern automotive shop facilities. Thus the days of Crissy Field's historic buildings may be numbered.

By Gordon Chappell
Based on research by: E. Thompson
John Langellier

N
CRISSY FIELD
PARKING
FORT SCOTT
PACIFIC OCEAN
TRAFFIC PLAN
AROUND THE WORLD
EXPO '74

Marshland, lagoon, Burger King on menu for Crissy Field area

Exm. Oct. 9, 1985, p. A-1

By Gerald Adams
EXAMINER URBAN PLANNING WRITER

Most of the Presidio's Crissy Field would be excavated for a lagoon and marshland park under a proposal scheduled to be unveiled tomorrow.

The plan to return the historic airfield to its 19th-century state would be financed by a $5 million fund-raising program, which will be launched tomorrow by the Golden Gate National Parks Association.

The marshland construction, which would transform the 2-mile, Presidio-Golden Gate National Recreation Area shoreline between the St. Francis Yacht Club and Fort Point, would coincide with a $100 million Army building program that includes a Burger King restaurant to be located within a few hundred yards of the new lagoon.

The Army plan — the first Presidio expansion in years — is not coordinated with, and may be in conflict with, the park proposal. It includes the following changes, according to Lt. Col. Leroy Saage, post director of engineering and housing:

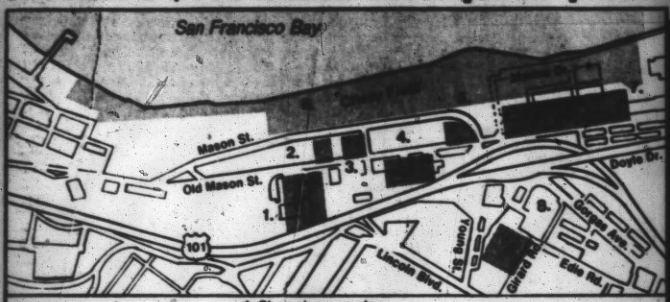
- Moving the Fort Point Coast Guard Station, which has been in existence since 1890, to Fort Baker on the Marin County side of the Golden Gate. Construction is scheduled to begin next year on an 18-acre area at the western end of Horseshoe Bay there.
- Construction of a suburban-style shopping complex, a 26,166-square-foot expansion of the Presidio Post Exchange.
- A new convenience shop on Mason Street in the Presidio.
- A new base post office, under

Examiner/Toru Kawana

LT. COL. LEROY SAAGE
Plans for post office, stores

—Please see CRISSY, A-12

Presidio's $100 million development plan



1. Commissary
2. Post office
3. Burger King
4. Shopping complex
5. Convenience store
6. Proposed location for restored marsh and lagoon
7. Non-combat barracks
8. Non-combat barracks

Examiner graphics

CRISSY

—From A-1

construction at the western end of the airfield.

• An 86,181-square-foot commissary and warehouse alongside the Crissy Field park, which will include a supermarket about the size of the Safeway at Fillmore Center.

• Two new enlisted-personnel barracks, to replace outmoded buildings, which will house 489 soldiers. One would be near Crissy Field, the other closer to post headquarters.

Farther from the Crissy Field shore and proposed wetlands park would be several projects. These include a child-care center on the site of an athletic field near the post library, a 12-lane bowling alley at Moraga and Montgomery avenues next to the post theater and a major remodeling of the Letterman Army Institute of Research building.

An unfunded, 433,196-square-foot upgrading of Letterman General Hospital is planned, Army officials said.

Army officials say they expect opposition to the 4,000-square-foot, one-story Burger King proposal because of skepticism about fast-food franchises in environmentally sensitive areas.

However, the Army's plans, including the Burger King, are not under the jurisdiction of any city or state agency.

Burger King's location has received only "preliminary approval" from the Presidio planning board, Saage said. Its architecture would be "a standard design" by the Burger King Corp., he said.

"We have requested they produce a design consistent with the Crissy Field complex," the engineer said. "It's going to fit or not going to be here."

As is common with post exchange facilities, half the fast food franchise profits would be earmarked for military morale and welfare funds, which pay for athletic equipment, libraries and special services.

Architectural renderings resemble ranch-style shopping centers or Presidio architecture in either the Spanish mission or early federal styles.

The idea of a marshland park in the area fits one of the stated goals of the GGNRA Master Plan, which is to encourage restoration of nature and to bring back birds that once inhabited the area.

Saage said the Army "is fully prepared to support the proposal" to replace the airstrip with a lagoon and wetlands. However, he and National Park Service officials acknowledged they are not well-briefed on each other's plans for the Crissy Field area.

Park officials have remained silent about plans for a Burger King within the Presidio.

Although officials of the parks association and the GGNRA refused to disclose details of the Crissy Field nature preserve before tomorrow's news conference, it was learned that the proposal was triggered by a $10,000 donation from Dr. Benjamin Ichinose, an orthodontist who has engaged 92-year-old Japanese landscape architect Katsuo Saito to design portions of the new nature preserve along with Berkeley landscape architect John Northmore Roberts.

Ichinose, a Hillsborough resident whose gardens have been landscaped by Saito, is best known as an epicure. He is past president of the Medical Friends of Wine and owns one of the nation's outstanding collections of rare wines.

Every recent attempt to build in the Presidio has been scrubbed by Washington-generated proposals to close the base, Letterman Army Hospital or both in order to cut the military budget.

As a result, no major building has been constructed in the Presidio since three barracks went up during the 1974 fiscal year.

The last attempt to shut the Presidio came in 1982 when Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., added an amendment to the 1983 Defense Construction Act to allow the public sale of the Presidio. That proposal, like others before it, aroused consternation at City Hall and in the office of the late Rep. Phillip Burton. Burton led the fight to kill the amendment.

According to San Francisco Public Library archivist Gladys Hansen, the Crissy Field site was filled in around 1914 for use as a race track during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Named for a military officer who died in a crash landing in Salt Lake City, the airstrip occupies a niche in aviation history.

When dedicated in 1921, Crissy Field was acclaimed as the strongest military air base in the nation.

In August 1923, the nation's first cross-country airmail flight touched down at the airstrip after a 14-hour-and-35-minute flight from Long Island.

In June 1924, it was the terminal of the first "dawn to dusk" transcontinental flight.

Crissy Field was closed as an Army airfield in 1936, shortly before completion of the Golden Gate Bridge, whose towers were regarded as a hazard by pilots.

In recent years, its runway has been used as a helicopter landing pad and as a parking lot for Fort Mason and the adjacent Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The 1,600-acre Presidio is home to about 25 military branches, including 6th U.S. Army Headquarters, the Letterman Army Hospital and Research Center, the Federal Emergency Management Agency regional headquarters, the Defense Investigative Service and the Defense Language Institute, a center for Korean, Spanish and German studies.

[illegible] gravel restricted at all times to pleasure and recreation.

2. All of area overlooking field, except space for reception of fliers, is open to public.

3. All of high ground overlooking field, including roads thereon, is available for viewing the landing.

4. No vehicles except those of the reception committee will be permitted in the restricted area.

5. Roads in restricted area are as follows:

Marine Drive west of Hillside Street.
Main Street west of Hillside Street.
Hillside Street west of Hillside Street.
Lincoln Boulevard west of Montgomery Street.
Meridian Avenue west of Montgomery Street.
Infantry Terrace west of Mango Avenue.

6. During restriction vehicles will be limited to use of the so called "upper roads" in going from Fort Scott to Presidio and reverse. These roads are Washington Boulevard, Baker Avenue and West Pacific Avenue. All gates to reservation will at all times remain open to two way traffic.

7. Vehicles, during period of restriction which will probably be from about 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. or later on the day of fliers arrival, will not be permitted east of Story Avenue on Lincoln Boulevard nor on any of the branch roads east of Fort Scott parking area.

8. It is desired that motorists not desiring to see the fliers landing use other roads than those that the military reservation on the day of the fliers arrival.

9. All available parking space in the vicinity of the Field is shown on the map and will be filled under control of civil and military police in the order in which cars arrive.

10. When regular parking areas are filled traffic details will park cars on certain roads in addition, but until regular parks are filled no car will be permitted to park anywhere on any road in the reservation. This is necessary to insure safety, prompt and safe movement of cars and use of roads in case of fire or other emergency.

11. Parking areas are as follows:

a. Parade grounds of 65th Infantry and Presidio, reached from Lombard Street, Broadway, 1st Avenue, and Arguello gates. Business park during parade. Passengers walk north to Crissy Field or to high ground overlooking field.

b. Fort Scott parking area reached down west by Marine Drive and down south by Baker Boulevard gate (Presidio Parkway) Park Entrance. Passengers can view Crissy Field from high ground near parking space or walk down hill to Crissy Field Street.

c. North Reservation area consists of the extensions of Marine drive

Memphis Street and Jefferson Streets within the reservation. Parking is diagonal on right side of each street, cars facing northeast. Bounded by Bay Street gate and Lombard Street gate. Passengers are on same level with field and may proceed west directly to eastern edge of field and north side of field.

12. A ladies rest room will be available at Grizzly Field guest house within 100 paces of the reception point. Emergency toilet facilities for men in field east of flying field at Air Service barracks south of field; at Fort Scott and Presidio.

13. First aid. A surgeon, corps men and ambulance on call at headquarters Grizzly Field, Post Hospital Presidio and Post Hospital Fort Scott.

14. Special parking for buses cars on Funston Avenue just south of Lincoln Boulevard.

Chron. oct.10, 1985, p.1.

New Shoreline Plan Near Crissy Field

By Dale Champion

A design will be introduced today for transforming 1.5 miles of San Francisco's most scenic bayshore into a grand mixture of sandy beaches and dunes, greenery and lagoons.

The plan calls for beautification of a neglected 45-acre section of shoreline bordering Crissy Field and stretching from the Marina Green west to the Fort Point Coast Guard Station.

The dazzling bayshore site, with the Golden Gate Bridge as its western backdrop, is part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which has lacked funds to enhance public use of the area.

However, $10,000 contributed privately to the non-profit Golden Gate National Park Association has enabled two landscape architects — John Northmore Roberts of San Francisco and Katsuo Saito of Japan — to fashion a preliminary design for the Crissy Field shoreline that

Back Page Col. 1

PROPOSED RECREATION AREA

NEW SHORELINE PLAN NEAR CRISSY FIELD

From Page 1

converts much of it to a natural landscape.

The plan's key features include:

■ Removing unsightly concrete rubble along the surf line to allow for the buildup of a sand beach, backed by new dunes planted with native grasses and plants.

■ Landscaping at the Marina Green end that will include lawns and groves of California pines and cypress, ranged around a 1.5-acre salt-water lagoon where children can splash and wade.

■ Restoring a portion of a former marsh at the Golden Gate end of the Crissy Field site as the centerpiece of a less manicured, wilder area.

■ Relocation and improvement of the shoreline trail, popular with walkers, joggers and cyclists.

■ Installing rest rooms along with parking for 400 cars at three lots on the southern side of the bayshore strip.

Roberts, while working at the Mill Valley landscape and planning firm of Royston, Hanamoto, Beck and Abey, was a consultant on drawing up the recreation area master plan and was chief designer of the Great Meadow and community gardens at Fort Mason. Roberts, 40, now has his own landscape architectural firm.

Saito, a vigorous 92 and celebrated in Japan as a national treasure, helped with the landscape design for the Japanese pavilion at the 1939 World's Fair on Treasure Island.

In his new collaborative project, Saito, speaking through an interpreter, said the basic theme of the waterfront design is "peace, peace of soul and peace among people."

For expression of that theme, Roberts said, the plan draws on a fundamental landscape design principle known by the Japanese word "shakkei," meaning "borrowed lands."

"In this case," Roberts said, "the shoreline park will borrow from the bay, the Marin headlands and the panoramic views from the site" for its full expression of shakkei.

Virgil Caselli, board-chairman of the Golden Gate National Park Foundation, which functions as the educational and fund-raising arm of the 73,000-acre federally-owned recreation area, called the Crissy Field bayshore "one of the choicest pieces of urban waterfront in the United States."

He said the plan will be reviewed by the recreation area's citizen's advisory commission and at public hearings, probably next year, before it is adopted by the National Park Service.

The Golden Gate foundation, Caselli said, hopes to raise from $5 million to $7 million for the project, with some of the money reserved for future maintenance.

He said he expects fund-raising for the bayshore development to extend through 1989, with construction running from 1988 to 1990.

Inland from the proposed development, the Army is undertaking the first stages of a long-range $100 million Presidio development plan. Much of the plan was made public long ago, but financing to get the construction program started was stalled amid debate over shutting down the select Army post.

Construction of a new base post office is under way. Other parts of the plan call for replacement of some barracks, enlarged post exchange and commissary facilities and a Burger King franchise, which would be next to the federal parkland.

Lieutenant Colonel Leroy Suage, Presidio director of engineering and housing, said the Army is highly sensitive to what he called "public expectations that care and diligence be exercised in the appropriate design" of the Burger King.

Oct. 11, 1985, p. B-7.

San Francisco Examiner

An artist's drawing of saltwater lagoon and wetlands park planned on the site of The City's first airfield

Vision of a Bay shore park at Crissy Field

By Gerald Adams
EXAMINER URBAN PLANNING WRITER

Details of how San Francisco's first airfield may be transformed into a Bay shore playground decorated with by pine trees, marsh grasses and a saltwater lagoon have been released by supporters of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Kicking off a three-year campaign to raise between $5 million and $7 million for the changeover of the Presidio's long-defunct Crissy Field into a wetlands park, Golden Gate National Park Association officials yesterday unveiled drawings of the 1.5-acre lagoon and park landscaping. They also introduced Katsuo Saito, the 92-year-old Tokyo landscape architect who is collaborating on the plans with John Northmore Roberts of Berkeley.

Said Roberts of Saito's design, "It is not a Japanese design," but rather "a beautiful lagoon."

At a press conference at the St. Francis Yacht Club, park officials deferred to a potential controversy over a proposed Burger King restaurant on adjacent Presidio land, saying, "We will talk through the issues" with the Army.

GGNRA official Douglas Nadeau estimated the lagoon's distance from the restaurant site at about 2,000 feet.

The fast-food restaurant is part of a newly revised $100 million Presidio building program disclosed in Wednesday's Examiner.

Other details of the Crissy Field project disclosed yesterday:

- Approximately six Presidio buildings would be demolished as part of the 1.5-mile-long waterfront beautification program. None of the buildings is deemed to be of historic importance, according to Army officials.

- The GGNRA, which abuts the Presidio, will be enlarged by 10 acres of Army land in 1988 if the announced program proceeds.

Park officials said no existing recreational uses would be disturbed by the project, which would include the Golden Gate Promenade and Crissy Beach areas currently used for jogging, strolling, picnicking and wind surfing.

One incipient problem is finding sufficient parking to accommodate the additional users the park is expected to attract.

Much of Crissy Field's long-defunct airstrip is used for parking, which GGNRA official Brian O'Neill acknowledged will have to be replaced.

Although city officials lack jurisdiction over both the Army and the National Park Service land, San Francisco planning commissioners yesterday asked Planning Director Dean Macris to arrange informational briefings on both the Crissy Field and Presidio projects.

Planning Commission President Toby Rosenblatt said that both the extensive Presidio construction plans as well as the expanded bay shore park "could have serious environmental effects in terms of traffic, shadowing, view blockage and public access. With coordinated planning and cooperation, such problems could be avoided."

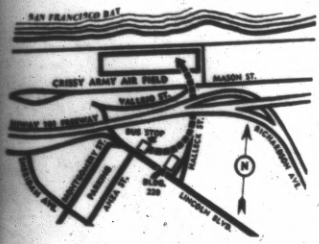
Daring Aviators of the Presidio

S. F. EXAM. Chron. July 14, 1968. p. 8. c. 2.

By Margot Patterson Doss

CRISSY FIELD, the west coast birthplace of military aviation, began in 1919 as a strip of land 400 feet wide extending 5200 feet along the bay front on what had been the race track of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It was a place of innovation from the outset, for this filled slough held the first horse racing to be conducted by an international fair. Major Henry H. (Hap) Arnold, later to become general of the American Air Force picked it out and . . .

Even as the flat facts come off the typewriter, I can hear a ghostly coterie of heroic barnstormers, dashing in puttees and flying helmets, rev-up their single-engine monoplanes somewhere offstage. And here, flying out of the memories of native sons, come Silvio Pettirossi and Charles Niles. Zooming after them comes Art Smith, who did 32 spi-



ral loops over the exposition. And here, most daring of all, comes Lincoln Beachey, flying his Taube through the door of the Palace of Machinery on New Year's Day, 1914.

You could buy canvas for plane wings at 17 cents a yard from Arthur H. Frank's general store on Union street in those days.

* * *

FOR WALKERS who would like to visit the scene of much of San Francisco's early air history, the Antique Airplane Fly-In being held today between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. as a fund raiser for three organizations, Aid to Retarded Children, City of Hope and the Presidio Women's Club offers for a modest $1.50 the rare opportunity to walk around Crissy Field, usually closed to the public.

For the occasion, the Northern California Chapter of the Antique Airplane Association is bringing in 50 antique planes restored to their original elegance.

* * *

BEGIN THIS WALK at the Presidio Bus Depot, terminus for the Muni Number 45 Van Ness avenue bus. (Cars can be parked across Lincoln boulevard on the Parade Ground.) Look east to locate red-tile-roofed Post Headquarters, Building 220. Walk toward it, then bear left or north on the side-

Crissy Field was once a race track, now it's the Presidio's airport

MAJOR D. H. CRISSY
When he died, an S.F. girl mourned

walk that fronts it. Within 50 feet you will be abreast of the grassy terminus of the street. Go down the steps and head diagonally for the white ship-lapped building.

A wooden walkway passes a group of post exchange concessions, among them a watch repair and a shoe repair shop, across from a P.X. Texaco station. Follow Halleck street under the viaduct, crossing the maze of Doyle, Vallejo, Gorgas and Mason streets, which touch or merge here.

Bearing persistently toward Crissy Field, you will come out approximately at an historical marker, indicating that during World War I, this was an infantry cantonment. From bus depot to field is a matter of about a block and a half through the desolation of the underpinnings for the Golden Gate Bridge approach. The planes will be at the east end of the field. Look for the ticket gate and you're on.

* * *

AS YOU WALK toward the Bay, try to imagine the first early military flight on October 9, 1919, in which this was the most westerly of a string of embryo fields 200 miles apart. "Three Lives Lost in Air Race" one of the Chronicle headlines said. One life was that of Major D. H. Crissy, commander of Mather Field, who crashed in Salt Lake City leaving a San Francisco girl, Beatrice Guittard, to mourn him.

Among the old planes, look for a Fokker, a Le Pere, a Sopwith, a De Haviland Bluebird 9 or a De Haviland 4, for these were the pioneer planes that flew out of the Presidio that history-making day.

It was a De Haviland 4 that made the next significant flight from Crissy, the Air Mail inaugural of September 1920, which put the world as close as an airmail stamp. When you've marvelled at the fragile little "tomato crates" as early barnstormers called them, retrace your steps to the Presidio Parade Ground to enjoy the antique cars at the Concours d'Elegance being held simultaneously on the recreation field.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
FORT POINT. GENERAL.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

FORT POINT. GENERAL.

FORTS. Fort Point.
(Presidio, San Francisco)

S.F.City directory, 1861, p.5
Overland Monthly,ns: v.41,p.83
Overland Monthly,ns:v. 59,p.49
Overland Monthly,os: v.4, p.336

#910.6 G292, v.4,p.117,119
#917.9461 D517, p.48
#917.9461 P972, pp.39,93,96
#979.461 EL24. v.1,p.50,133
#979.461 So83,p.545

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVE
(copied card) SEP 6 1947

FORTS. Fort Point. 1854,1855
(Presidio, San Francisco)

UC 698, Sen.Ex.Doc. No.50,57
(works of defence in progress at Fort Point)

UC 772 Sen.Misc.doc. No.15
(Continuing the operations at Fort Point...)

Fort Point. Bricks.

"Many yards have been established on the coast within 25 years that, after flourishing for a period, ceased to exist. J. Doak and others established yarks at Stockton, Calif., in 1850, and turned out during that year 700,000 bricks. In 1858 the Sacramento yards furnished over 1,500,000 bricks for the defenses of San Francisco harbor."

917.9 H638 p.529

#979.461 D36h Forts. Fort Point. History
Nat'l. Soc. of Col. Dames of America. Calif.
The hills of San Francisco ... by Margaret Perkins Deering. San Francisco, 1936.

"Presidio Hills, Fort Point, Point Lobos": p. 21.

#979.461 D617g Forts. (at Golden Gate) Bibliography
Nat'l. Soc. of Col. Dames of America. Calif.
The Golden Gate and its old Fort ... by Martha Fay Rambo Browne. San Francisco, 1933.

"Bibliography" p. 12.

*979.461 Forts. (at Golden Gate) Bibliography
B617g Nat'l. Soc. of Col. Dames of America. Calif.
The Golden Gate and its old Fort ... by Martha Fay Rambo Browne. San Francisco, 1933.

"Bibliography": p. 13.

FORTS. Fort Point (Pictures of...)
(Presidio, San Francisco)

Hutching's California Magazine. v.3,p.529
*917.9461 C917, seventh picture in back
*606 Sa52 , 1st picture in book

FORTS. Fort Point. 1927,1940

*917.94 Rider's California. p.88
R435:2 1927

*917.9461 American Guide series (1940)
W929s San Francisco. p.312,paragraph no.210.

FORTS. Fort Point.
(Presidio, San Francisco)

~~*711 Un~~

*979.461 D969, xiii, 80,326

FORTS. Fort Point. 1876
(Presidio, San Francisco)

*917.9461 Lloyd, B.E.
L775L Lights and shades in San Francisco
Chapt.65, p.436 (San Francisco's fortifications)

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVE rcs SEP 6 1947

Fort Point. Spiking of guns.

*979.4 Watson, Douglas S. San Francisco's ancient
C1279q cannon ... (March, 1936), pp.58-69.

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*979.461 Forts. (at Golden Gate) Early history
B617g Nat'l. Soc. of Col. Dames of America. Calif.
The Golden Gate and its old Fort,... by Martha
Fay Rambo Browne. San Francisco, 1933.

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*979.461 Forts. (at Golden Gate) Picture of
B617g Nat'l. Soc. of Col. Dames of America. Calif.
The Golden Gate and its old Fort ... by Martha
Fay Rambo Browne. San Francisco, 1933.

"Picture": front.

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*979.461 Forts. San Joaquin, Castillo de. (At Golden
B617g Gate) [1794-1861]
Nat'l. Soc. of Col. Dames of America. Calif.
The Golden Gate and its old Fort ... by Martha
Fay Rambo Browne. San Francisco, 1933.

"Castillo de San Joaquin": p. 10-12.

FORT POINT

GARRISON IS ORDERED TO MOVE INTO FORT POINT

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 11 (AP)—Orders have been received here from Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott directing the garrisoning of Fort Point that the entrance of San Francisco Bay may be put in the unsettled condition of the country.

In several states federal forts and arsenals have been seized by armed bands of citizens, and it had also been rumored here that seizure of Fort Point would be attempted.

It is known that with the order, the detachment of the Third Artillery stationed at the Presidio has taken possession of the fort. U.S. troops have also been ordered here from Oregon to be stationed at Fort Point. Two companies of regular infantry in this area, Fort Alcatraz is now strongly garrisoned.

Fort Point was commenced in 1853. Nearly $2,000,000 has been expended on it so far. Although lack of funds has caused the work to be discontinued. As many as 200 men have been employed on the construction at one time. Great quantities of brick and Folsom granite have been used in the building.

The fort is a casemated structure, it will mount 120 guns, most of them 42-pounders. Fifty guns can be brought to bear on any target in the channel of the Golden Gate. At the present time Fort Point has eight 8-inch and two 10-inch Columbiads commanding the outer harbor and a great number of 42-pounders.

Golden Gate
Feb 11 1861

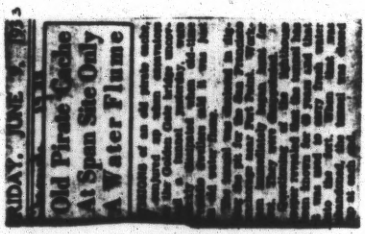
FORTS. Fort Point.
(Presidio, San Francisco)

1. A little known landmark in San Francisco history.
S.F. Call: October 17,1909, p.3. (Mag. Sect.)

Fort Point. Sea Wall.

Fort Point sea wall torn down. Rick came from Rocklin, Placer County 80 years ago and will be numbered and used in new sea wall.
Chron. Feb. 11, 1933, p.22, c.3

FORTS. Fort Point
Presidio. Fort Point. Old water flume.



FORTS. Fort Point. 1933,1936

1. City leaders move to convert Old Fort Point into museum.
(paper?, Oct.20,1936)

SAME: S.F.Clippings. v.2,p.47

2.Old Fort Point; an historical sketch,
By Edward F. O'Day. In, San Francisco Chronicle, May 23,1933 (OLD SAN FRANCISCO)

SAME: S.F.Clippings.vol.5,p.15

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

rcs SEP 6 1947

FORTS. Fort Point.1936

1. City leaders move to convert old Fort Point into museum.
   (Source: ?) Oct.20,1936
2. Historic walls found; bridge diggers bare clews. Recalling Spanish era
   S.F. Chronicle: March 8,1936

SAME: S.F.Clippings. vol.2, p.47

FORTS. Fort Point. 1947
(Presidio, San Francisco)

"Historical sketch of Fort Point"
By Kevin Wallace.
S.F.Examiner: HERE TODAY
June 27,1947 p.17,c.1

SAME: S.F.Clippings: vol.1, p.21

FORTS. Fort Point .1947

"Guardian of a Golden Gate; San Francisco neglects an old pal as Fort Point yields to sea and rust." By John Hutchinson.
S.F.News: Sept. 5,1947 p.19

SAME : S.F. Clippings. vol. 5,p.15

FORTS. Fort Point. 1947
(Presidio, San Francisco)

1. Old Fort Point to be surplus. General Clark seeks to retain landmark as monument
   S.F.Examiner: Sep.24,1947 p.11

SAME: S.F.Clippings. vol.5, p.15

rcs NOV 14 1947

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVE

FORTS. Fort Point . 1947
(Presidio, San Francisco)

1. Fort Point - surplus or shrine? What will become of bastion under the bridge?
By Bill Giles
S.F.Chronicle: Oct.6,1947. p.22

(good article with clear pictures)

SAME: S.F.Clippings. vol. 5, p.15, 17

Forts. Fort Point. Veteran's visit. 1951

1. Vet finally sees S.F. birthplace — Fort Point
★S.F.Examiner, 2nd news section,
July 22, 1951 p.2

★Robert W. Stanley
b. Aug. 8, 1895

Forts - Fort Point

Lonely old Fort Point waits fate.
S.F. Examiner: July 17, 1958 Sec.III p.1

S.F. Scrapbook p.33

Fort point

U.S. Army to remain control over S.F. landmark
Progress: July 30-31, 1958 p 3

S.F.Clippings:Miscellaneous p.29

Fort Point

SF 'Fires' in Defense of Hostoric Fort Point
SF News-Call Bulletin 4-25-60 p23
SF Clippings, vol 8, p 97

Fort Point
The fort that never fired an angry shot.
Chron Aug 1, 1965 P.25 (This World) by Harold Gilliam

Fort Point
Park rites set at old Fort Point
Exam June 22, 1966 p.18 c.5

A little-visited gem, with a spectacular view and a long sense of history, will be opened to the public Friday at Fort Point, the fort that never fired a shot.

A dream of the Fort Point Museum Association, and accomplished with the park will be Army, the little park will be dedicated at 10:45 a.m. with the Sixth Army Band playing and a plaque telling the fort's history presented to Lt. John P. Conner, Presidio post commander. It will be placed on a 15-ton rock in the park.

Edward Page, association chairman, will make the plaque presentation. After the ceremonies, the old fort will be opened for guided tours.

The ultimate aim of the association is to transform the fort into a permanent tourist attraction. Somewhat under $1 million is needed, Herbert Page of the association said.

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVE

Fort Point
Park at Fort Point.
Exam June 25, 1966 p.4 see S.F. vertical files.

Fort Point
Rescuing Fort Point. Two bills introduced in Congress.
Chron July 26, 1967 p.2 c.1

Don't give up the fort, say Kuchel, Mailliard.
S.F. Progress Aug 2-3, 1967 p.1 c.1

Fort Point:sentry to the Golden Gate.
S.F. Progress Aug 16-17, 1967 p.2 c.1

Fort Point
Memorial fund drive.
Chron Sept 7, 1967 p.3 c.5

Fort Point
Fund drive Sept. 18 for Fort Point.
Exam Sept 11, 1967 p.49 c.5

Fort Point

New life for old Fort Point.
Chron Sept 19, 1967 p.5 c.6

2. A Peek into Old Fort Point
Chron. Oct. 20, 1967 p. 2. c.4

3. S.F. at your feet; Fort by the Golden Gate
Chron. Oct.22, 1967 p.7, c.1

Fort Point.

1. Fort Point gets a federal hand.
Chron. Dec.14, 1967, p. 2, c. 6

Fort Point.

1. Fort Point past finds a link with present.
S. F/Shop. News, Feb. 22, 1968, p. 28, c. 1.

2. Ft. Point builder's kin is discovered.
San Mateo Times, Feb. 21, 1968, p. 53, c. 2.

Fort Point.

1. S. F.'s Point of historical return.
SF Exam-Chron. April 14, 1968. p. 24. This World.

2. Tours of Fort Point on weekends.
SF Chron. April 18, 1968. p. 4. c. 3.

Fort Point. Park & Museum by 1969?

1. City goes after Fort Point Park.
SF Progress, April 24-25, 1968. p. 1. c. 6.

Fort Point. Snag.

1. Army snag in Fort Point plan.
   SF Chron. June 25, 1968. p. 5. c. 1.
2. To Ft. Point by boat.
   SF Chron. June 26, 1968. p. 44. c. 1.

Fort Point. Visitors.

1. Ft. Point open for visitors this weekend.
   SF Chron. May 25, 1968. p. 4. c. 1.

Chron. May 25, 1968

Ft. Point Open To Visitors This Weekend

p. 4. c.

Historical Fort Point, located under the San Francisco anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge, will be open to visitors from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. today and tomorrow.

George Dunn, president of the Fort Point Museum Association, said present plans call for the fort to be open to visitors on the first Chron weekends of each month.

The association is a non-profit organization formed to establish the fort as a museum. A guide will be provided for visitors.

Fort Point.

1. Fort Point OK near as US Historical Site.
   SF Exam-Chron. July 21, 1968. p. 13. c. 1.

Fort Point

"Old Fort Point"
California Historian, Sept. 1960

Forts. Fort Point.

1. Plans announced for Fort Point.
   SF Chron. Oct. 25, 1968. p. 38. c. 1.
2. Meeting to preserve Fort Point.
   Chron. Aug. 14, 1969. p. 7. c. 1.

Forts. Fort Point.

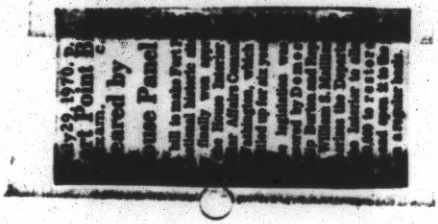
1. Friends of Ft. Point man the parapets.
   Chron. Aug. 16, 1969. p. 4. c. 4.

Fort Point, 200,000 visitor.

1. A surprise at Fort Point.
   Exam. Nov. 3, 1969, p.8, c.1

Fort Point. To be historical site.

Exam. July 29, 1970. p. 3. c. 7.



Fort Point. Needs signature for historical site.

1. The Fort Point bill goes to President.
   Chron. Oct. 8, 1970. p. 1. c. 4.
2. Nixon signs bill saving Fort Point.
   Exam. Oct. 20, 1970. p. 3. c. 8.

Fort Point

1. "Named national historic site"
   California Historian, March 1971, p.52
2. Fort Point ceremony tomorrow.
   Exam. April 13, 1971. p. 13. c. 6.
3. Fort Point is invulnerable.
   Chron. April 15, 1971. p. 3. c. 1.
4. Golden Gate's Fort Point dedicated as Nat. Park.
   Exam. April 15, 1971. p. 10. c. 1.

Fort Point. "Fort Point Historic Site". Newname.

1. Visitors manning the Fort.
   Chron. Dec. 10, 1971. p. 46. c. 1. (Mille's Column).

Fort Point.

1. Kids take over Fort Point - Cameron House group
   Chron. Aug. 11, 1972. p.5.c.1.

Fort Point. Beach.

1. SF junkpile: auto rules on scenic beach
   Exam. & Chron. Jan. 21, 1973. p.5A.c.1.

Fort Point.

1. 109-yr. old lighthouse restored, dedicated
   Chron. April 19, 1973. p.43.c.1.
2. Fort Point's lighthouse, cannon given new life
   Exam. April 19, 1973. p.5.c.1.

Fort Point.

Fort Point's voices
Chron. May 28, 1974. p.4.c.1.

Fort Point Coast Guard Station.

A bay Bora Bora--living quarters on station.
Chron. Aug. 5, 1974. p.6.c.1.

S.F. Presidio. Fort Point. Surfing.

1. Catching waves at Fort Point.
Exam. & Chron. Sept. 11, 1977, p.38,
Calif. Living.

Fort Point.

The bottom of Mrs. DeRussy's garden...SF at your feet
Exam. & Chron. Sunday Punch. April.23, 1978. p.6.c.2

FORT POINT.
An Open Secret ... San Francisco at your feet
(Tour) Margaret Patterson Doss
S.F. Sun. Exam. & Chron. Feb. 21, 1982. p.6,
Sunday Punch

FORTS. FT. POINT

A very Civil War is waged at Fort Point
Exam & Chron Jan 9,1983 p.A4, c.3

Army, park service squabble over Fort Point,
Chron. June 2, 1986, p.22.c.1.

The Presidio of San Francisco

Spanish Rulers of Mexico Sent Explorers Northward Along Coast of California as War for Independence Was Being Fought

Presidio Officers' Club Built by the Spaniards in 1776 is the Oldest Building in San Francisco.

By Captain C. M. Gale, 30th Infantry.

IN 1776, while the American Colonies on the Atlantic Coast were putting into effect the Declaration of Independence, the Spanish rulers of Mexico were sending exploring parties northward along the California Coast, establishing missions and military posts and taking possession of the country in the name of Spain. The northernmost of these posts was the Presidio of San Francisco, founded on the shores of San Francisco Bay, a body of water discovered by a Spanish exploring party seven years earlier.

At a point that is now in the center of the main post the Spaniards laid out their Presidio and immediately began the construction of a number of buildings, all, including the parade, being surrounded by a high adobe wall. The parade selected at that time is still the main parade of the post and one of the adobe buildings erected soon after is still giving service, being used as the Presidio Officers' Club. This building has the distinction of being the oldest building in the City of San Francisco.

The Presidio continued to be used by the Spanish until it was taken over by the Mexicans when they gained their independence in 1822, and was garrisoned by the Mexicans until the United States took forcibl; possession in 1846.

As the native Indians of this locality were not warlike and as no foreign power was feared the garrisons of all the Presidios throughout California were small. At no time during either the Spanish or the Mexican rule was there as many as fifty men permanently quartered at the Presidio of San Francisco. The rush for gold in 1848 and 1849, which changed San Francisco from a sprawling village of a few hundred persons to a city of several thousands, placed the Presidio of San Francisco in an important position and the garrison was greatly increased. Since then the military value of the Presidio, both in times of war and in times of peace, has steadily increased until it has become one of our greatest army posts.

The Presidio reservation consists of about 1500 acres occupying the northernmost point of the Peninsula of San Francisco. The entire reservation originally consisted of nothing but bare sand hills and rocks and remained in that condition until large areas were planted with eucalyptus and pines about forty years ago. This, with the building of roadways and other general improvements has made the Presidio one of the beauty spots of San Francisco.

The reservation contains many points of interest; besides the Main Post, there are Fort Winfield Scott with its numerous coast defenses; Crissy Field with its landing fields and hangars and air mail depots; Letterman General Hospital, one of the largest of the Army hospitals; the Marine Hospital; Fort Point Light House and Coast Guard station; the National Cemetery, and spread over the central hills in the Presidio Golf Course, fast becoming one of the finest in the country. The Panama-Pacific Exposition occupied a portion of the Presidio grounds and the Fine Arts Palace, the only building remaining from the Exposition, is in use as an Art Museum.

The Presidio Post proper occupies only a small portion of the reservation and is itself divided into several distinct areas. Spreading over the neighboring hills fanshaped from the Main Post are in turn: East Cantonment, now the home of the Third Division Trains; West Cantonment, occupied by the School for Bakers and Cooks, and the Signal Corps; and Infantry Terrace, from where the quarters of the Infantry Officers look down on the Bay. In the brick barracks of the Main Post are quartered the Thirtieth Infantry, commanded by Colonel Thomas A. Pearce. Nearly all the special branches of the service are represented by detachments at the Presidio, most of these being units of the Third Division. The Post is under the command of Colonel William P. Burnham.

In a large three-story concrete building within the Main Post is located the Ninth Corps Area Headquarters, with Major General Charles G. Morton commanding.

Standing on the high hills of the Presidio one can see miles in every direction. To the south and east one looks down on the City of San Francisco; to the west can be seen the flag flying above Fort Miley and on beyond the Pacific Ocean with the Farralone Islands far in the distance; to the northwest across the Golden Gate is Fort Barry, where the troops of the Presidio go for their rifle practice; to the north is Fort Baker; to the northeast across the bay is Angel Island with the barracks of old Fort McDowell in plain view; slightly to the south of Angel Island is Alcatraz Island on which is located the Disciplinary Barracks; to the east along the bay shore line are the docks of the Army Transport Service and Fort Mason.

SUKI TEIPEL

Two pictures capture the contrast between army life at the Presidio 'then' and 'now.' Then (left) was about 1870. On the plain in front of the stark barracks, one of the first army wives walks her child.

Now (above) the Presidio, one of the most sought-after posts in the country, contains some of San Francisco's choice houses. These are on Infantry Terrace, a horse-shoe shaped street which encloses tennis courts and a baseball diamond. Infantry Terrace's houses are Spanish-influenced white stucco with red tile roofs; they're engulfed by trees and each has a view of the Presidio and the Bay.

INSIDE THE PRESIDIO WALL

The city's venerable army post is an historic shrine, a luxuriant park, a command center for eight states—and an endless mystery to civilians: Who lives there? What are they doing? And what happens next?

by Richard Reinhardt

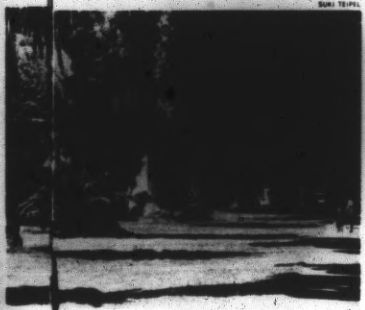
San Francisco was born at the Presidio, but it is a wise San Franciscan who knows his own father. The groves of eucalyptus billow in somber waves along the elevated highways to the Golden Gate; the imperturbable brick houses, with their tender lawns and homely, Indiana porches, tremble below the roaring wheels; but no one stops. In a moment, it is past—the uniquely verdant army post on the rim of a thronging city.

Once it was a Spanish colony, a Mexican encampment, an American bastion on the vulnerable straits. And what is it now? An antique fortress on the rocks below the bridge. Some moribund gun batteries along the coast. A cluster of well-groomed barracks around a soft-ball field. It all seems quaintly effete in an age of inter-continental ballistics missiles. The children of the post appear and disappear at Grant and Sutro Schools, Lowell High and Notre Dame des Victoires. The commanding officers, by long tradition, are enrolled in the Pacific Union Club. But most of the people of the Presidio, immersed in the army's self-sustained society, seem to live behind an adobe curtain. You hear about them only when the papers suddenly remember that there are amputees from Da Nang in Letterman Hospital; or when somebody foments a municipal crisis by suggesting that part of that 1400-acre forest ought to be converted into a world government headquarters, a college campus, or a science foundation, or that the whole thing should be scraped and terraced like the vanished dairy farms of Daly City, to make room for several thousand row houses with peek-a-boo gables, knotty pine TV rooms and picture windows overlooking Alcatraz.

Like many San Francisco landmarks, the Presidio has its cult of Preservationists. Aside from those who live inside the walls, the fondest devotees are those who can peek *over* the wall from their homes on Jackson, Pacific, Washington or Lake Street. They wake to the rumble of the 75 millimeter salute gun at 6:10 every weekday, and the 4:45 retreat gun summons their children home from Julius Kahn Playground. Thousands of others love the Presidio simply because its curtain of green soothes their transit from the city to the country—or because they like to drive around and see the sunlight slanting through the trees.

The most familiar entrance is the Lombard Gate, on Lyon Street, where two bronze cannon, cast in Spain in 1783, guard the way, and motels and cocktail lounges snuggle up like tarts outside the door. The road swings crazily around the new construction work at Letterman, climbs up to Colonel Country and then sweeps downward toward the post's center.

The back door, in many ways, is more impressive. You drive out Geary Street all the way to 25th Avenue, then north to El Camino del Mar, which carries you into a forest of cypresses. Leaving the mansions of Sea Cliff clustered on the bluff, you enter the Presidio as the Spaniards did, through a primitive coastal landscape of bush lupin, yerba buena and tough little



SUKI TRIPEL

Above left: *An early Artillery Crew (circa 1872).*

Lower left: *Looking not much different, present-day soldiers in fatigues drill in the Presidio Parade Ground.*

Above: *Tree-lined Funston Street is just one of the lovely places to take a walk in the Presidio.*

Below: *A Presidio view of one of the original Coast Defense Guns.*

pines, clinging to tawny hills that are scoured by incessant winds.

In summer the fog comes racing up the slope, over the ugly, insubstantial "Wherry Houses," a clot of yellow and gray and russet cubes, cowering in a crease of the hills in one of the most majestic settings in the world. At the crest of the hill, you slip into the cypress woods. On your right are the white stucco barracks of Fort Scott; on your left, round the headlands, is the toll plaza of the Golden Gate Bridge. Then, suddenly, as you descend, the whole of the Presidio is spread below you: red tile and green asphalt; corp yards cluttered with the army's usual oil drums, cable spools and olive drab trucks; a small plane, poised restlessly as a moth on the strip at Crissy Field; the Coast-Guard look-out station, poking its sporty red roof and white cupola out of a nest of palm trees; a line of yellow buses at the curb; a line of pale crosses in the woods.

Lincoln Boulevard continues down the hill, past the green fringes of the National Cemetery: old generals; young platoon commanders; four soldiers who were killed in Sacramento in the 1890's when the government sent troops to break a railroad strike; an actress who spied on the Confederates; an Indian scout named Two Bits. The buildings begin to crowd around; the neat brick houses of Riley Avenue, built for the heroic sergeants of the "splendid little war" with Spain in 1898; the row of bachelor barracks on Montgomery Avenue, with sprinklers turning on the lawns and deep shadows under the black acacia trees; Sixth Army Headquarters, squinting over the parade ground; and, later on, the sprawling wards of Letterman, forever disgorging and swallowing hordes of orderlies in short-sleeved hospital smocks.

It is like driving through a college campus where you didn't go to school; the buildings have the dignity of age without the nostalgia of pleasant associations. The Presidio is *not* a college. It is an 0800 to 1630 kind of place, with Happy Hours from 1630 to 1900 on Wednesdays and Fridays at the Officers' Open Mess. Its sororities are the Presidio Women's Clubs (officers' wives in one, non-coms' wives in another) with their monthly luncheons, their fashion shows, their duplicate bridge tournaments, their committees of welcome to pluck exhausted families off MATS planes in the dead of night and hustle them into "quarters." Its memories are not of senior proms or peace marches, but of transfer orders, requisitions, courts martial and letters that inform you, with regret, of facts unbearable to know. It is, as an army communique put it a couple of years ago, "a permanent, hard-core military installation," and there were no plans to make it anything else.

Beyond these obvious martial characteristics, the Presidio is rather hard to describe. The post Sergeant-Major, a devoted army regular named Marvin E. Wallace, says: "I don't know *how* you'd classify this post." Sometimes it is called a "paper post"—an office center with trees. The Presidio itself, under the command of Col. John P. Connor, is landlord and housekeeper to the Sixth Army headquarters, commanded by Lt. General J. L. Richardson. The Sixth, with an eight state area (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and Montana,) includes such major training centers as Fort Ord, near Monterey, and Fort Lewis, at Olympia, Washington. Letterman Hospital, another "tenant," is one of the army's largest medical facilities and is now being rebuilt and consolidated into a 10-story, $15 million, 550-bed hospital.

Down by the shore is the vaguely Spanish-looking headquarters building of the XV Army Corps, a reserve training organization for the western states. Northwest of the Golden Gate are the Nike missile defense installations of the 40th Artillery Brigade; and across the straits at Fort Baker is headquarters of the Sixth Region Army Air Defense Command.

This table of organization, tedious as it is, is only a general introduction to the intricacies of the Presidio. Like most large military installations, the post is practically a self-contained city, with its own road system, police department, fire department, hospital, cemetery, nursery school, kindergarten and water supply. It has six snack bars, a cafeteria, a coffee shop, and four post exchanges; six barber shops; a beauty parlor; three dry cleaning and laundry establishments; five libraries and a mobile book unit; five theaters; a tailor shop; two churches; a graveyard for departed pets; and the inevitable commissary store. There are in the Presidio, according to a fairly recent tabulation, 286 acres of woodland, 465 acres of gardens or "improved grounds," and 248 acres of lawns, including a 106-acre, 18-hole golf course.

Several years ago, the City of San Francisco, a potential buyer, estimated the value of the Presidio at $76 million; the United States Government undoubtedly would appraise it considerably higher.

For its first hundred years, the Presidio was neither complex nor particularly valuable. The Spaniards conceived it simply as a frontier military colony—a fortress at the straits, supported by a garrison of soldiers, a supercargo of army wives and whatever number of army brats might ensue. This outpost on San Francisco Bay was not unprecedented: the Presidio of Santa Fe had been founded in 1610; the ones at Tubac, Arizona, and at San Diego in 1752 and 1769. But this was to be the most northerly of all the Spanish military settlements. In terms of military longevity, it was also to prove the most successful.

Innumerable school pageants and courthouse murals have celebrated the events that led to the founding of the Presidio. The first was an exhausting, six-month hike, led by a Spanish lieutenant-colonel named Juan Bautista de Anza, from the Presidio of Tubac, south of Tucson, across the desert and up the coast to Monterey. The Anza expedition was not a haphazard, California-or-Bust land rush. It was government-planned and government-financed, endorsed by the viceroy of

(Continued on page 37)

INSIDE THE PRESIDIO WALL

(Continued from page 21)

New Spain and garnished with whatever logistical embellishments he could assemble. Out of 240 colonists in the party, only one died—a woman in childbirth.

After reaching Monterey, Anza and a party of soldiers came up to the Bay Area to pick out sites for a fort, a barracks and a Catholic mission. They camped on the bank of a sheltered pond not far from the entrance to the bay, spent several days inspecting the neighboring real estate, and selected a crumbly white bluff at the narrows as the location for their fortress. The pond, later named Mountain Lake, was for many years the principal water supply for San Francisco, and it now refreshes the Presidio golf course; the crumbly cliff, considerably shaved down, became the glum bastion at Fort Point, just under the south tower of the Golden Gate Bridge.

Anza went back to Mexico after his tour of the Bay Area; but he is honored hereabouts by a school, three streets, a lake in the Oakland hills and a hotel in San Jose. The disinterment of his bones in northern Mexico several years ago excited the *Chronicle* almost as much as the last Indianapolis 500.

The nettlesome details of starting the army post were left to Lt. Jose Joaquin Moraga, who trudged up from Monterey with a sergeant, 16 soldiers, 17 civilians (married men with families), a clutch of servants and orderlies and 200 head of cattle. On about the 27th of June, 1776, (one of several dates now used to mark the founding of San Francisco,) Moraga set his men to work on a compound to enclose the chapel, storerooms, commandant's home and soldiers' barracks. This was not located out on the windy point but on a plain among the hills. Nothing remains of it today except some markers in the Presidio parade ground, showing the limits of the outer wall, and a few adobe bricks in the Officers' Open Mess, a neo-Spanish clubhouse on Moraga Street. On the strength of these bricks and its location on the site of the original commandant's house, the building is generally conceded to be the oldest in San Francisco.

On September 17, the anniversary of St. Francis' reception of the Stigmata, Lt. Moraga figured the construction work was far enough along to justify a dedicatory fiesta. Father Palou of the Franciscan brotherhood came over from the valley where he was supervising construction of a mission, dedicated to St. Francis, on the shore of a lagoon called Our Lady of Sorrows. After Mass, they hoisted the Spanish flag, officially "took possession" of the Presidio and fired the cannon, terrifying some Costanoan Indians who were watching the proceedings with emotions that have not been recorded. (The Indians were shortly to be introduced to the Christian religion, the Spanish language, influenza, measles, dental caries and venereal disease. Like the walls of the Spanish army post, they have vanished.)

The Presidio walls—14 feet high, 200 yards long and five feet thick—took 16 years to complete on three sides. The fourth side, on the east, was a crude wooden palisade. As for the fortress at the mouth of the Bay, it had not even been started by 1792. Lt. Moraga had been gathered to his fathers, and Lt. Alferez Hermengildo Sal was commander (and storekeeper) when Captain George Vancouver, making what he called "A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World," dropped in to assess the quality of the Spanish outpost.

"Its wall, which fronted on the harbor, was visible from the ships," Vancouver wrote, "but instead of a city or town, whose lights we had so anxiously looked for on the night of our arrival, we were conducted into a spacious verdant plain, surrounded by hills on every side, excepting that which fronted the fort. The only object of human industry which presented itself was a square area, whose sides were about two hundred yards in length, inclosed by a mud wall, and resembling a pound for cattle."

Around the edges of this compound, Vancouver reported, were the one-story houses of the garrison, with their thatched roofs just visible from outside. The entrance was a large gateway toward the bay; and, facing this, against the center of the opposite wall, was a small church, whitewashed with lime made from ground seashells. (The Presidio's Catholic chapel now stands on this site.) Next door was the commandant's house—two rooms and a

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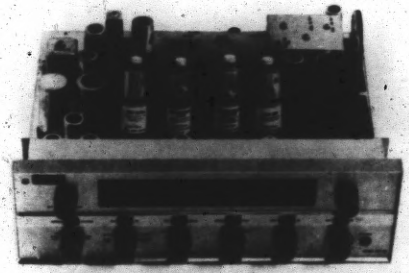

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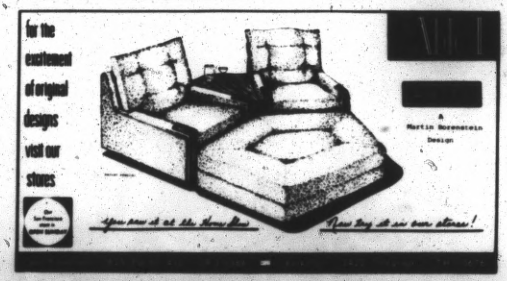

closet, with thick adobe walls, tiny doors and windows without glass.

"The apartment in the commandant's house into which we were ushered was about thirty feet long, fourteen feet broad, and twelve feet high; and the other room or chamber I judged to be of the same dimensions, excepting in its length, which appeared to be somewhat less. The floor was of the native soil, raised about three feet from its original level, without being boarded, paved, or even reduced to an even surface; the roof was covered with flags and rushes, the walls on the inside had once been whitewashed; the furniture consisted of a very sparing assortment of the most indispensable articles, of the rudest fashion, and of the meanest kind, and ill-accorded with the ideas one had conceived of the sumptuous manner in which the Spaniards live on this side of the globe."

Although the sumptuous Spaniards were probably aware of the old English custom of disparaging what you covet, the governor of California was furious with poor Lt. Sal for giving Vancouver such a thorough tour of the installation. Lt. Sal wrote back a classic letter of complaint. Trouble was, he said, the Presidio was forever being shaken down by an earthquake or dissolved by a rainstorm, and nobody at general headquarters seemed to care whether it was manned or not.

"The garrison is small," said Lt. Sal, "the cares entrusted to the Presidio well-known; so that for the most part of the year it finds itself without any more garrison than a sergeant or a corporal and the daily sentry . . . During a rainfall in . . . January, 1779, the stores, the slaughter-house, the church, the house of the commandant and of the troops, and the greatest part of the . . . wall fell . . . At the end of the year 1780, none of the houses built in the years 1778-79 were standing . . ."

This forlorn cantonment, at about the time of Vancouver's visit, was the birthplace of Maria Concepcion Arguello, whose encounter with a visiting Russian, Rezanov, is the standard romance of early San Francisco—a northern California counterpart of Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" legend. In poems and stories by Bret Harte, Gertrude Atherton and Clara Older, one finds the beautiful, flirtatious Concha, daughter of the commandant, perishing of boredom at the provincial Presidio (she was about 15); Nicolai Petrovich, the dashing privy councilor to the tsar, sails through the Golden Gate in 1806 to buy fruit and grain for the scurvy Russians at Sitka; they fall in love (in that two room house with the dirt floor?); Concha patiently awaits his return, learning years later he died in Siberia on his way to ask the tsar's permission to marry her. Concha spent her last years as a nun; she is buried at a Dominican convent in Benicia.

After Vancouver's contemptuous survey was published, the Spaniards got started on the fortress at the straits. Bulwarked with timbers from the peninsula, faced with bricks made by the Indians and armed with bronze cannons brought by sea from Peru, it cost $6500. In December, 1794, the mission fathers came over for the customary Mass, *Te Deum Laudamus,* and dedicatory cannon blasts. Two years later an inspecting engineer reported: "The structure rested on sand and decaying rock; the brick-faced adobe walls crumbled at the shock whenever a salute was fired; the guns were badly mounted and for the most part worn out, only two of the thirteen 24-pounders being serviceable and capable of sending a ball across the entrance of the port." The Spaniards repaired the Castillo half a dozen times; but by 1812 it was virtually a ruin.

The Mexicans, after gaining independence from Spain in 1822, more or less "phased out" the Presidio of San Francisco. Throughout the Spanish and Mexican periods, there had never been more than 50 men in the permanent garrison; now there often was only one, a storekeeping corporal.

On the night of July 1, 1846, when the United States was poised for war with Mexico, Captain John C. Fremont, in a characteristically grandiose mood, sailed across the narrows from Sausalito, scaled the walls of the deserted fortress and spiked its ten antiquated cannon with rat-tailed files. A few days later, Commander John B. Montgomery, off the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth,* raised the American flag on the plaza of Yerba Buena. He sent Lt. John S. Missroon out to inspect the Presidio. Missroon found it deserted and unarmed. Continuing to the fortress at the straits, he saw only "a few inoffensive Indians." The walls were broken in places. Inside were several 200-year-old bronze guns, some piles of rusted iron shot and the cannon that Captain Fremont had spiked.

Missroon went back to the barracks and ran up the flag, and the Presidio of San Francisco fell to the United States.

For about a year after the conquest of California, two companies of New York volunteers were bivouacked at the old Presidio. Mustered out in 1848, they joined the gold rush. So did their replacements, who had not been mustered out. So did the enlisted men sent to round up the replacements. It was in 1851, when the gold fever had cooled, that the army undertook to build a new fortress at the Golden Gate.

"Fort Point," on the site de Anza had chosen for the Spanish castle, was to be a

massive brick quadrangle with walls seven feet thick and three tiers of guns facing the water. It took five years to build and cost more than $3 million. On a rock platform just ten feet above the tide, hundreds of masons laid a foundation of granite from Folsom, then piled up tons of brick from the kilns of San Quentin, South San Francisco and Russian Hill. Although it was often called the West Coast "twin" of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, Fort Point was not identical in design. Unlike Fort Sumter, it was never fired upon, nor were its cannon ever fired in anger.

After the Civil War, all the frontier posts of the West declined with the Indians. The Presidio served as a comfortable headquarters for the commanding general of the army's Department of the Pacific, who kept around him a few companies of infantry to be sent against recalcitrant Modocs or Apaches. To an English visitor in the early 1880's, life at the post seemed "aristocratic and refined."

"The roses are surrounded by walls of rusty cannon-balls, and the ladies of the garrison are often entrenched in such cliques as are familiar in Chatham and Gibraltar and Simla; but the military band discourses sweet music every day, and the sea-winds blow through the straits with refreshing vigor."

The look of the place was changing, too. Once the hills had been wooded; but after the oaks were cut for timber and firewood, there was nothing from Land's End to Lyon Street but sandy wastes and thickets of scrub. Now, Major W. A. Jones of the engineers' office had drawn up a massive plan to reforest the reservation. Three main ridges would be crowned with trees; but the valleys would be left open to give the area a spacious look.

It took six or seven years for Congress to approve the funds for Major Jones' plan; but in 1888 and 1889, the Government spent $60,000 to plant 55,000 acacias, pines, cypresses, eucalyptus, and a smaller number of redwoods, spruces and madrones. (The noblest tree in the Presidio, however, a huge blue gum in the parade ground, is the last survivor of an earlier grove, planted to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence on July 4, 1876.)

Families who live in the shadow of the voracious, brittle, blue gum eucalyptus trees consider them pests. But they are soul-food in a city of row houses and unadorned sidewalks. Driving through the Presidio Avenue gate, into the sweet-scented forest, you are aware both of the balm of the Presidio and the botch outside.

It probably is natural for San Franciscans to assume the Presidio is the most sought-after army post on earth, if not in the empyrean. It is shocking to learn that army folk seem to like almost *any* well-established post where the living quarters were built before the advent of tilt-up construction and the nearest town provides a little after-hours gentility: Fort Leavenworth, Fort Benning, Fort Knox, Fort Dix, Fort Lee. As one Presidio wife puts it: "You spend so much of your time being shunted around, moving, being uncomfortable, that you do want to be comfortable some of the time."

To some of the officers assigned here, the Presidio seems to be a dead end. They are interested in operations, not administration. Wives complain about the summer fog, the wind, the blue gum trees. A few enlisted men consider the Presidio excessively spit-and-polish, overly conscious of protocol; and it is true that post commanders are always having to crack down on manifestations of resorty indolence. It was just a few years ago that a commanding officer forbade army wives to attend movies at the Post Theater while wearing pedal pushers, sunsuits or toreador pants. The Presidio is desirable (especially for senior officers). But so are Washington, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Sheridan, north of Chicago; Fort McClellan, on the gulf; and Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

To a regular like Sergeant-Major Wallace, life at the Presidio resembles that of any other post. ("We have a saying, 'In the army you give 24 hours a day to Uncle Sam and the rest is your own.'") He wanted to be assigned to some place in the southwest, an area he has never lived in. When he drew the Presidio instead, he accepted it with good grace and eventually bought a house in Petaluma. He and his wife drive in every Saturday night to have dinner and spend the evening at the Presidio NCO Club. Except for an occasional baseball game, an evening at the Cow Palace or the Ice Follies, they find all their entertainment on the post. Their friends are people Wallace sees at work or couples they met while living "on-post," in a three-bedroom brick duplex on a tree-lined road entirely populated by the families of sergeant-majors, SFC's and master sergeants.

Army folk cling together by habit, choice and force of circumstances. It is not that they dislike what they call "the civilian component"—only that they find more in common with their own sort. Even within the Presidio, there are parochial cliques: the Sixth Army Headquarters People, the Post Headquarters People, the Corps People. The only Presidio families who have much social contact outside the Wall are those who live "off-post," pursue some absorbing hobby like sailing, or made friendships in San Francisco before joining the army.

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SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

FORT POINT

"GIBRALTAR OF THE PACIFIC"

By

J. G. MOTHERAL

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Juan Batista De Anza, founder of San Francisco, who selected the site for El Castillo De San Joaquin.
Photo San Francisco Chronicle.

EL CASTILLO DE SAN JOAQUIN

THE SPANISH ANCESTOR

Where Fort Point stands was once a sheer cliff. On March 29, 1776, three months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, this craggy headland was chosen by Juan Bautista De Anza as the site for the Spanish presidio of San Francisco.

Fray Pedro Font wrote in his diary that Captain De Anza and his party rode North from their camp at Mountain Lake (located near what is now the crossing of 12th Avenue and Lake Street in San Francisco). They proceeded "to the edge of the white cliff which forms the end of the mouth of the Port and where begins the great estuary (San Francisco Bay). The cliff is very high and perpendicular so that one can spit into the sea."

De Anza's Cross

A wooden cross was nailed together. Captain De Anza, with the help of Fray Font, Lt. Joaquin Moraga and four soldiers raised it on the "extreme point of the white cliff...so that it could be seen from all the entry of the Port, and from a long distance away."

Anza returned to Mexico. A few months later when actual colonization took place, it was decided that the location he had selected for a presidio (military base) was a better site for a fort. So the Presidio of San Francisco was built in a valley to the southeast of the white cliff and dedicated September 17, 1776.

For some reason the Fort was not built at once. Although letters passed to and from Mexico City, nothing happened until after the visit (November 1792) of Captain George Vancouver, British Royal Navy, in command of the warship "Discovery." He was received hospitably and given every opportunity to view the Spaniards' lack of defenses. Governor Jose Joaquin Arrillaga was furious that he had been allowed such latitude. The tempo of the correspondence with Mexico City picked up.

Finally, on February 16, 1793, Viceroy Revilla Gigedo wrote Arrillaga approving the fortification of the California presidios, including Castillo De San Joaquin on San Francisco Bay.

Northern Star in the Spanish Crown

Work began immediately and the Castillo was formally dedicated on December 8, 1794. It became the northernmost fortress in Spain's colonial empire.

El Castillo's 10-foot thick palisade walls of brick and adobe trembled and sometimes crumbled when the guns were fired. The Fort was extensively repaired five times between 1799 and 1818.

In 1822 word reached California that Mexico had won her independence from Spain, so El Castillo passed into her hands. It was abandoned in 1835 when Lt. Mariano G. Vallejo, on orders, removed most of the garrison of the Presidio of San Francisco north to Sonoma.

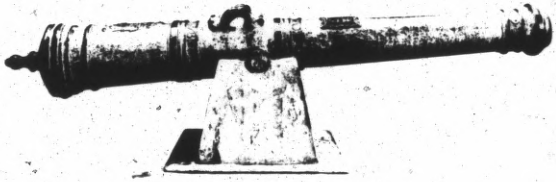
Early in 1846 war with Mexico was imminent. On April 1, Commodore John D. Sloat ordered Commander John B. Montgomery, with his sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," from Mazatlan to California to protect American interests. He reached San Francisco Bay June 3.

Frémont Ends Castillo's Duty July 1, 1846

On June 14 a band of insurgents took Sonoma and raised the Bear Flag. A week later they were joined by Brevet Captain, John C. Frémont and his explorer company.

Although undefended, the little fort on the white cliff at the Golden Gate still housed guns which, in hostile hands, might be able to fire on ships entering the harbor. On July 1 Frémont and a small band, including the scout Kit Carson, sailed across the Bay from Sausalito. At El Castillo they found three bronze guns, old Spanish pieces cast in Lima, Peru, in 1623, 1628, 1684 and in addition three long iron 42's and four smaller iron guns. These cannon they spiked by driving files into the touch holes. And so El Castillo De San Joaquin's military service came to an end.

Old print of El Castillo De San Joaquin on its white cliff above the Golden Gate



Bronze cannon cast in 1684 which was taken from El Castillo

FORT POINT

MIGHTIEST BRICK AND STONE FORTRESS ERECTED ON THE WEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA

Like its predecessor, El Castillo, "the fort at Fort Point" was not built immediately, although the American conquest of California was completed in 1847.

On January 24, 1848, John Marshall discovered traces of gold in the tail race of Sutter's Mill at Coloma: The prospects of gold in the Sierra looked brighter than any set of brass buttons, and soldiers took off for the "diggings" in droves.

It was not until March, 1849, that General Persifor F. Smith, commanding the Third Division, with headquarters in San Francisco, ordered six artillery pieces—four 32 pounders and two 8-inch howitzers—to be mounted at the Point (El Castillo).

In November, 1850, the Presidio of San Francisco was declared a military reservation by order of the President.

General E. A. Hitchcock formed a board of engineer officers in 1851 to prepare plans for the defense of San Francisco Bay. The board recommended forts at the Golden Gate (El Castillo site) and on Alcatraz Island; also batteries at Angel Island and at Point San Jose (now Fort Mason). Work started on the "fort at Fort Point" in 1853. Its plans were signed by Jefferson Davis then Secretary of War and later President of the Confederate States of America.

The engineering officers in charge of the project were successively Lt. Colonel James L. Mason, Major J. G. Barnard, Lt. Colonel R. E. DeRussy and Major Z. R. Tower. Junior officers included First Lt. George Washington Custis Lee (eldest son of General Robert E. Lee) and Captain Jeremy F. Gilmer.

Major Barnard actually got construction of the Fort underway after the death of Colonel Mason.

"It is scarcely necessary for me," wrote Barnard, "to dwell upon the vital importance of securing this important harbor, the

Major (later General) J. G. Barnard responsible for starting the Fort Point project. Photo National Archives.

key to our immensely valuable possessions on the Pacific; the depot of a commerce equalled by a few of the Atlantic cities; the harbor of refuge in time of war of our whaling fleets, and of our whole commercial marine on the Pacific; a depot of supply of all our military forces on this ocean and this coast."

El Castillo's White Cliff Cut Away

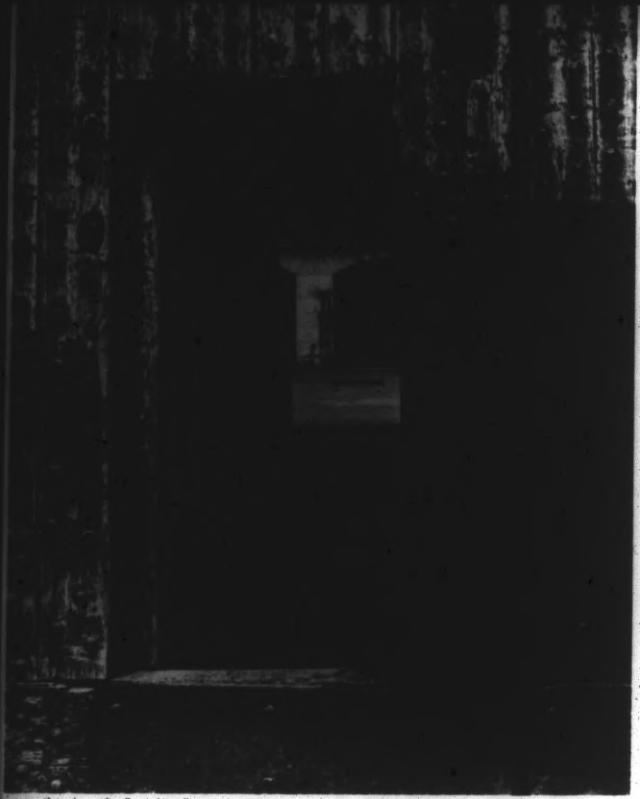
The bluff, on which the Spanish fortress stood rose about a hundred feet above the waters of the bay. When the Castillo was built (1794) such elevation was ideal for harbor defense. It increased the range of the Castillo's guns, gave projectiles an extra destructive downward plunge when fired into an enemy's wooden ships, and made return fire more difficult.

By 1853, however, improvements in heavy gunnery had provided much more powerful seacoast weapons with flatter trajectories, greater range, and explosive projectiles. These new guns were most effective on a site nearer the waterline, where they could be relied upon to keep more lightly armed enemy ships far enough away to render return fire fairly ineffective.

So the Castillo's high white cliff was cut down to a solid rock platform ten feet above high tide.

A Shipwrecked Stranger Fished From the Bay

One day, as engineers were planning the cut, they were hailed by men in a rowboat bobbing just off the Point. From it they pulled a gaunt, dripping, bedraggled stranger wheezing painfully from asthma, and set his feet on dry land.



Outer doors of Fort Point's deep sally port.

At four that morning he had been thrown from his berth on the steamer "Lewis" when she piled up on Duxbury Reef at the entrance to Bolinas Bay.

He and his fellow passengers were rowed ashore. Walking down Bolinas Beach he came upon a little schooner loading lumber for San Francisco. The skipper agreed to take him along.

When they headed into San Francisco Bay, however, a strong ebbtide was running. As the little vessel plowed into the oncoming waves she went over on her side and began drifting out to sea. The passenger was thrown into the water. He swam around to the keel and clambered up on the craft's side. It was at this point that a fisherman spied him and took him and the crew off.

When he was helped ashore at Fort Point the stranger laconically remarked he didn't think two shipwrecks in one day were a "good beginning for a new peaceful career." Then he trudged off to the Presidio where he borrowed a horse and rode into The City. He was Captain William Tecumseh Sherman and he was arriving to open a San Francisco office for the St. Louis banking firm of Lucas, Turner & Company. Fort Point and its first commanding General were to hear from him again.

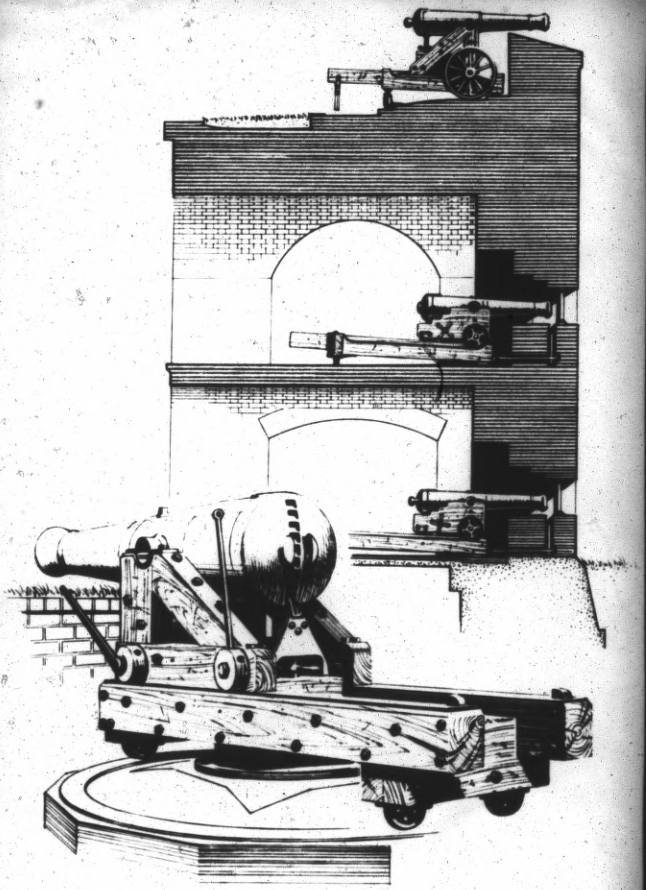
The files of the newspaper, *Alta California*, contain running accounts of the building of the Fort.

The Fort Rises

By March, 1855, granite slabs were being laid in cement in a deep trench to form the foundation. Ships sailing in from China brought some of the blocks as ballast, but most of the granite was quarried nearby at Folsom. By 1856 the first story was completed. Pressed brick for the walls were supplied largely by George D. Nagles, San Francisco, each brick bearing his name. In 1857 Major Z. R. Tower, then in charge, had a crew of 240 men at work. The second tier of gun arches was finished. By the summer of 1858 the brick arches to support the fourth floor were in place.

The roof was to be covered with asphalt mastic, which was brought around the Horn from New York at a cost of $140 a ton. The first cargo arrived in the ship "Dashaway," and cost the government $100 a day extra in demurrage because the mastic had melted in the hold and had to be chopped out. (The story goes that when the engineer officer in charge learned of this disaster his remarks wilted the grass around the flagpole at the Presidio two miles away!)

By January, 1861, the task of building the massive Fort was virtually completed. At that time it appeared on orders as "Fort Point," and began its half century of guard duty at the Golden Gate. It was also the anchor for our entire Pacific Coast defenses.



6. Guns of Fort Point. Top, 32 pounder on Barbette carriage. Lower, 8-inch columbiads casement carriages. Closeup, 10-inch columbiad on center-pintle, Barbette tier.

ARCHITECTURE & ARMAMENT

OF THE "IMPREGNABLE FORTRESS"

Fort Point is one of the best examples in the United States of the classic coastal fortification of the mid-nineteenth century.

Its plan is somewhat similar to that of Fort Sumter. Undoubtedly, it was influenced by the ideas of Brig. General Simon Bernard, Napoleon's famous military engineer who escaped to America after Waterloo and was commissioned in the U.S. Corps of Engineers. Fort Point is the only fortification of this type built on the West Coast.

The Fort is in the form of an irregular rectangle. Its width is 150 feet, its longest side 250 feet, height 45 feet. There are bastions extending outward from the northeast and northwest corners, making flanking fire possible. Its walls, averaging about seven feet in thickness, are of brick trimmed with granite quoins, cornices and sills.

These walls enclose the parade (or courtyard) which is surrounded on the three sides facing the water with galleries of hand-cut brick arches, fine examples of an artistry masons no longer practice. Here, located one above the other, are three tiers of casemates (gun ports). Above these is a fourth gun tier, the barbette, which runs entirely around the four sides of the Fort, thus covering approaches from both land and sea. The barbette guns were fired over the parapet.

Entrance Through the Sally Port

The entrance to the Fort is on the land side. First there is a set of two massive studded doors secured by an iron bar pivoted on one door. Inside, the deep sally port (passageway) leads to a second set of doors. The brick and granite walls of the sally port are pierced with a row of gun slits to enable riflemen to pick off attackers who might breach the outer doors.

One of Fort Point's beautiful spiral stairways which rise four stories. Photo by Morley Baer from "Here Today, San Francisco's Architectural Heritage"

Utilities and quarters were along the inside of the wall facing the land. To the right of the sally port are three prison cells. One receives light from an opening on the outside, another from the parade (inner court). Between them is the "solitary cell," dark as sin! All are ventilated from small openings at the floor.

The rest of the ground floor housed forges, wheelwright and tool shops. To the left of the entrance were the ammunition magazines. Air vents allowed circulation beneath the heavy six-by-six beam flooring which was laid wall to wall and buttressed in the center by brick supports.

Originally there was a shot furnace 15 feet long located in the parade. Shot heated red hot could fire wooden ships as well as smash them.

The Fort's emergency water system was simple but remarkably efficient. Rainwater caught on the sloping roof was carried through iron pipes in the walls to a double-storage cistern cut out of solid rock beneath the structure. When excavations were made after the great earthquake of 1906, the water in the cistern was still drinkable.

The second floor of the Fort on the land side was occupied by officers' quarters, officers' mess, dispensary and hospital. Quarters for the artillerymen were on the third floor. These floors are supported by fluted iron columns. Handsome iron grilles ran along the open galleries on both floors. Railings and grilles also ran entirely around the Fort on the fourth, or barbette level.

The Fort has three stair towers, one of which is topped by an octagonal lighthouse. The spiral staircases were the work of master masons brought out from the east coast. Precisely cut and beautifully fitted these

Overhead view showing Fort's east bastion facing San Francisco Bay. Barbette center-pintle gun mounts facing the Bay. Front-pintle mounts on land side.

Battery of 10-inch columbiads on Fort Point's Barbette tier. Photo Bancroft Library, University of California.

granite stairways are considered an architectural masterpiece. In design they are as modern as tomorrow; yet they were built over a hundred years ago.

Awesome Firepower!

The Fort's reported armament in 1862 was twenty-eight 42 pounders and two 24 pounders in the lower tier; twenty-eight 8-inch columbiads and two 24 pounders in the second tier; twenty-eight 8-inch columbiads and two 24-pounders on the third tier; nine 10-inch columbiads, seventeen 8-inch columbiads and eleven 32 pounders in the barbette tier—a total of 127 guns. Little wonder Fort Point was considered "impregnable."

The cost of the Fort was about $2,800,000. The two-thousand foot granite seawall which surrounds it on three sides, and also protects its access road was built at an additional cost of about $400,000.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston who garrisoned Fort Point, Feb. 1861, and thwarted a Confederate plot. Photo National Archives.

THE "FATEFUL LIGHTNING"

THE CIVIL WAR STRIKES

Massive, indomitable Fort Point played an important role in the "War Between The States" just by standing where it does—armed and ready. It helped keep California in the Union. Twice it stood squarely in the path of men who dreamed of capturing San Francisco. It holds today something of the spirit of the gentlemen and soldiers who commanded it, manned it, went forth from it to fight, and some to die.

General Johnston Comes To San Francisco

Gathering war clouds ushered in the year 1861. In January Brevet Brig. General Albert Sidney Johnston arrived in San Francisco.

A West Point graduate of the class of 1826, he first saw service on the frontier, especially in the Black Hawk Indian War. Later he resigned from the Army to settle in Texas. In the uprising against Mexican rule he enlisted as a private and rose to be Commander-in-Chief of the Republic of Texas forces. When the war with Mexico broke out, he offered his services to the United States, fought in a number of engagements and rose to the rank of General. In 1857 he was sent west to Utah to suppress what is known as "the Mormon Rebellion." He did so with firmness and tact.

General Johnston's assignment in San Francisco was to command the Department of the Pacific, of which Fort Point was a part. The City and State of California can be grateful that he did. Although a southerner of deep conviction, he devoutly hoped that there would be no civil war.

There were many other Southern sympathizers, however, who thought differently. Among them were the brilliant, but unstable lawyer, Edmond Randolph of the Randolphs of Virginia, and a young mining millionaire named Asbury Harpending.

Late in 1860 both were members of the "Band of 30," a secret society of substantial citizens devoted to the Confederate cause. Each member was to organize a band of 100 fighting men. "This was not difficult," wrote Harpending later. "California at that period abounded with reckless human material—ex-veterans of the Mexican War, ex-filibusterers, ex-Indian fighters, all eager to engage in any undertaking that promised adventure and profit."

Plot of the "Band of 30"

"Our plans were to paralyze all organized resistance by a simultaneous attack. The Federal army was little more than a shadow. About two hundred soldiers were at Fort Point, less than a hundred at Alcatraz, and a handful at Mare Island and at the arsenal at Benicia, where 30,000 stand of arms were stored. We proposed to carry these strongholds by a night attack and also seize the arsenals of the militia at San Francisco. With this abounding military equipment we proposed to organize an army of Southern sympathizers, sufficient in number to beat down any unarmed resistance.

Rise and Fall of the "Republic of the Pacific"

The plotters proposed to make California the "Republic of the Pacific" and turn it over to the Confederacy. Everything was in readiness by the middle of January 1861. The Secessionists only needed to push General Albert Sidney Johnston aside and strike the blow. He "was the man who had the fate of California absolutely in his hands," said Harpending.

Edmond Randolph was "on the closest terms" with General Johnston. Apparently he confided something of the plot to the General whose answer appeared to drive him "stark crazy." With Randolph turning openly and rabidly secessionist, the "Band of 30" had to move fast.

A committee composed of Harpending and two others called on General Johnston "in a social way, not to commit further folly . . . but to gather, if possible, some serviceable hints for future use."

Harpending wrote, "He bade us courteously to be seated. 'Before we go further,' he said, in a matter-of-fact, off-hand way, 'there is something I want to mention. I have heard foolish talk about an attempt to seize the strongholds of the government under my charge. Knowing this, I have prepared for emergencies, and will defend the property of the United States with every resource at my command, and with the last drop of blood in my body. Tell that to all our Southern friends.'

Looking across from troop quarters to casemates of Fort Point. Arch of Golden Gate bridge above.

"Whether it was a direct hint to us, I know not. We sat there like a lot of petrified stoten-bottles . . . the foreknowledge and inflexible stand of General Johnston was a body blow!"

On February 15, 1861, the General ordered Company I of the Third Artillery to take post at Fort Point.

By this time Randolph had become completely unbalanced, Harpending reported. "He . . . actually wrote a letter to President Lincoln warning him of a vast conspiracy to carry California out of the Union and questioning the trustworthiness of General Johnston." Other scurrilous rumors also had reached the President.

Before these utterly false charges could be answered, Brig. General E. V. Sumner was sent to relieve Johnston. The latter, however, already had submitted his resignation from the United States Army. He did so when word reached him that Texas had seceded.

After he had turned over his command, General Johnston learned from newspaper stories that he had not been trusted.

"The Great Battle of Shiloh." Photo of painting. Library of Congress.

Although by this time the Lincoln administration realized a grievous error had been made, it was too late.

On June 16, 1861, Albert Sidney Johnston, accompanying Captain Alonzo Ridley's California Southerners, rode out on the terrible march across 800 miles of desert and plains from Southern California to El Paso.

Just a month earlier William Tecumseh Sherman, who had left San Francisco in 1857, also moved. He accepted appointment as Colonel of the 13th Regular Infantry Regiment, U.S. Army. He and Johnston were to meet head-on.

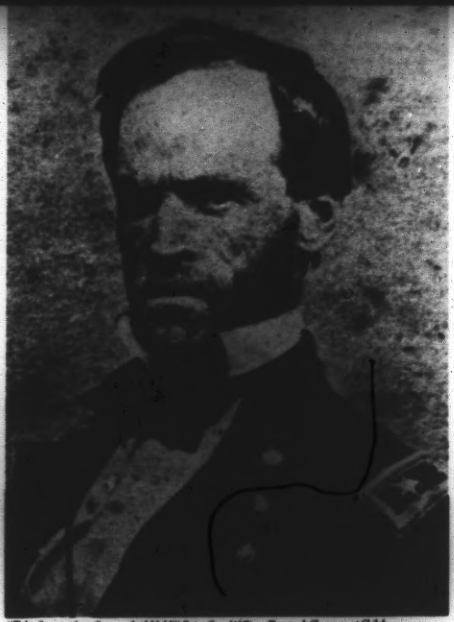
Johnston proceeded from Texas with all haste to Richmond,

Virginia, to offer his services to an old friend, Jefferson Davis, who later wrote: "He came and by his accession I felt strengthened . . . I hoped and expected that I had others who would prove generals, but I knew I had one and that was Sidney Johnston."

On April 6, 1862, General Johnston achieved "one of the greatest surprisals of the war" at Shiloh churchyard, Tennessee.

He had been forced to retreat through Kentucky and Tennessee and fall back to Corinth, Miss. To turn a long, discouraging retreat into a counter-offensive is considered one of the most difficult feats in warfare. Neither Grant nor Sherman, commanding the Union forces, dreamed that Johnston could do it.

Honor and Requiem for Fort Point's First Commanding General



"Take Cover—Any Cover—And Hold!" Brig. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman at Shiloh. Photo National Archives.

Grant was sitting down to breakfast at his headquarters nine miles from his army when he heard the artillery. He got to his troops in a hurry, and, once at the scene of battle, commanded with great coolness and courage. So did Sherman, who bore the brunt of the furious Confederate attack.

The Rebel Yell Leads the Charge!

"Just at daylight," wrote an observer, "there was a rattle of musketry, the 'Rebel' yell rang out—a sound that might well start the resurrection of the dead—and the next instant I saw what appeared a long line of apparitions in gray, with fixed bayonets . . . fall like a cloudburst on the men in blue!"

Sherman, then a Brigadier and division commander, was the ranking Union officer on the field. Though taken by surprise, he recovered quickly and surely prevented a rout before the headlong Confederate assault.

He and his staff were everywhere along the line, directing their troops against repeated Confederate charges, laying in artillery fire at point blank range, rallying shattered units, pulling back grudgingly to new defense lines when they had to. Still Johnston's forces turned the Union right flank and put crushing pressure on the center.

The Union divisions on the left under Generals Prentiss, Hurlbut and W. H. L. Wallace fell back under the first Confederate onslaught, then held along a wooded wagon trail. This sector, known as the sunken road, became a "hornet's nest."

Again and again the Confederates attacked it, only to be driven back by sheets of fire.

Fateful Two O'Clock

Finally the men in gray began to falter. One Tennessee regiment could not mount another charge. Around two in the afternoon, General Johnston rode out along the line, speaking to the men calmly, confidently. Touching their bayonets he said, "These will do the work, men; we must use the bayonet."

When he reached the center of the line he wheeled his horse, Fireater, and shouted "Come, I will lead you!" The exhausted Confederates swept forward once more and carried their objective!

A nearly spent mineball struck Johnston in the leg. Oblivious of his wound, he stayed in his saddle until, of a sudden, he reeled. He was laid upon the ground and died from loss of blood.

"The hornet's nest" finally was taken. However, General Beauregard, who assumed command, for some reason broke off contact with the Union forces at nightfall. This gave Grant and Sherman time to reinforce their battered divisions. The next day they turned the tide at Shiloh and won the decisive battle for the Mississippi Valley.

After the battle General Johnston's engineer, Major Jeremy F. Gilmer (CSA), who had participated in the building of Fort Point when he was a Captain in the U.S. Army, wrote of his commander:

"He devoted talents of the highest order, energies unceasing, earnestness never surpassed, and a singleness of purpose never equalled."

It is easy to feel again something of the steadfastness of Albert Sidney Johnston in the quiet of Fort Point which he garrisoned in 1861.

Asbury Harpending, member of "The Band of 30" in 1861, and leader of the Plot of 1863.

PLOT OF 1863

FOUNDERS BEFORE THE GUNS OF FORT POINT

Although the "Band of 30" had to abandon its plot to take over California in 1861, one of its leaders, young Asbury Harpending, was far from finished.

"The idea of interrupting the gold shipments by Pacific Mail, very essential to the government in Washington, took form," he wrote. "A number of prominent men were interested and I was invited to become one. I had no stomach for downright piracy though ready for any risk. I stipulated that I must first receive a regular commission in the Confederate Navy. This being agreed to, a sum of $250,000 was subscribed, of which $50,000 was mine."

In company with H. T. Templeton, a well-known San Franciscan, Harpending took ship to Acapulco, Mexico. The American consul there told them it would be little short of madness to try to cross the country unescorted.

"But Templeton was brave as a lion and I was young, reckless, and confident of my luck," Harpending reported. After a hair-raising journey featured by several pitched battles with bands of ladrones (robbers) they got through to Vera Cruz. There Harpending boarded a Confederate blockade runner which slipped him past the Federal warships and into Charleston Harbor one rainy night early in 1862.

Proceeding to Richmond he lost no time in seeking a conference with the Confederate President.

Daring Proposal to Jefferson Davis

"Sir," he is reported to have said, "feeling that it is the desire of every Southern man in California to render all possible aid in bringing this unholy war to a speedy and honorable close, and believing that this can be brought about by the withdrawal of California from the now contemptible Union, I propose . . . a plan by which it can be accomplished; admitting first one point, that Benicia and the two forts" (Fort Point and Alcatraz) "commanding the Harbor of San Francisco are the key, and that the State would be ours if they were in possession of Southern men."

Jefferson Davis grasped the scheme immediately. But he had doubts of its success.

Harpending went on to explain that he and his associates had "under practical discipline a body of the finest fighting men in the world ready for action!" (Men recruited earlier by the "Band of 30.")

With San Francisco at their feet, Harpending proposed to outfit a fast ship, sail her to a Mexican port and convert her into a privateer. He would use her to capture a Pacific Mail liner or two and add them to the Confederate fleet.

He was convincing. In due course he was awarded a captaincy in the Confederate Navy, of which he wrote with a swelling chest, "I have never been on a man-of-war in my life. But that makes no difference. A fresh water naval hero may be as good as the salt water kind." He was given letters of marque in blank to be filled out when the ship he would outfit reached a foreign port.

But when he returned to San Francisco four months later, he met with bitter disappointment. California was reaping huge profits from the Civil War. To his utter amazement, Harpending discovered that of the Southern sympathizers who had "subscribed to the fund of $250,000 to carry on the enterprise, only two remained steadfast—Mr. Ridgley Greathouse and myself."

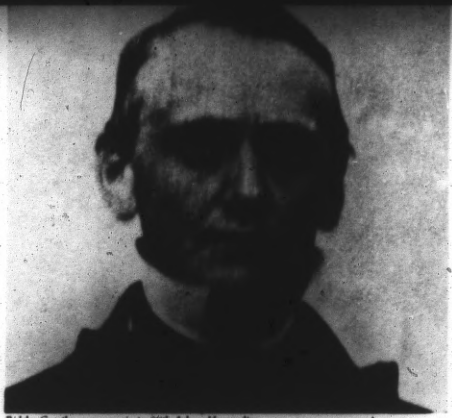
Plotters Go It Alone

Greathouse was fully as daring as Harpending, and a fellow Kentuckian.

Among other ventures, he was engaged in the highly profitable but dangerous business of personally carrying gold dust from Yreka to Red Bluff for trans-shipment to San Francisco. "Every mile of the distance was beset with deadly peril, yet Ridgley Greathouse, on his own animal laden with treasure bags, always braved the journey."

Little wonder that he did not flinch when he and Harpending found themselves deserted. One other conspirator joined them. He was Alfred Rubery, a young Englishman of wealth and culture who had challenged an officer at Fort Point to a duel over an insult during a hot argument about slavery. "When I confided to him all my plans for outfitting a privateer," wrote Harpending, "he was almost idiotic with delight!"

Next came the choosing of a ship. The three conspirators checked voyage times and picked out the little schooner *J. H. Chapman*, which had proven capable of outrunning the U.S. warship *Cyane*, the only man-of-war in San Francisco Bay.



Ridgley Greathouse, co-conspirator with Asbury Harpending.

Because the conspirators could find no other captain, and after all sorts of oaths and guarantees, they signed on Captain William C. Law. Harpending wrote that he "had a sinister, villainous mug, looked capable of any crime, and all in all, was the most repulsive reptile in appearance I ever set eyes on." Law dug up a first mate named Lorenzo Libby.

The Villainous Mug

Law was to clear the *Chapman* for departure to Manzanillo, Mexico, although he planned to sail her to the Island of Guadaloupe. He was to swear the vessel carried a mixed cargo, one Captain, one mate and four crewmen. In fact, the ship was set to carry 26 men—her full crew as a privateer.

The plot was to ease the *Chapman* from her moorings in the dead of night, ship her past the *Cyane* and run for the Golden Gate. But unknown to Harpending, Greathouse and Rubery, the plot had leaked. Law was a garrulous drunk. Three days before the sailing date, Saturday, March 14, 1863, the garrison at Fort Point, the *Cyane*, the garrison at Alcatraz, the Port Authority and the police were alerted.

Black Friday the 13th

Late that afternoon Rubery was having a drink in the American Exchange saloon when he overheard a conversation which tipped him off. He rushed back to the *Chapman*. He and Harpending went out to gather their crewmen whom they told to slip aboard after dark one at a time so as not to arouse suspicion. However, watchers were counting the flashes of light as each man opened the *Chapman's* hatch to go below. They counted 25 flashes!

San Francisco in the 1860s showing Fort Point (upper right) on guard at the Golden Gate. Photo California Historical Society.

All got aboard except Captain Law. Finally, in desperation, Greathouse ordered lines cast off at dawn, and the *Chapman* slipped into the stream. But the wind had nearly died and she could make little headway. About that time Law showed up. He had taken too much liquor aboard, he admitted, and now he was too late.

U.S. Marines from the *Cyane* were heading for the *Chapman*. The *Anashé*, carrying Police Captain I. W. Lees and a swarm of officers, was streaming towards her from the Pacific Street wharf.

Harpending dashed below and started burning, and tearing up incriminating documents. Navy Commander Farwell came on board. Suddenly Captain Lees, who had preceded him, shouted "There are 15 to 20 damn rebels right under this hatch!"

Farwell drew his revolver, ripped open the hatch and plunged below. Recognizing Harpending, he seized his carpetbag of papers and ended the *Chapman's* career as a privateer on the spot.

Harpending absolved the "honest miners" he had recruited for his crew. He, Greathouse and Rubery were convicted of treason but were not given the death penalty. All were freed by amnesty proclamations after the Civil War.

At that, it was lucky for Harpending and his crew that Captain Law got drunk. He was a salt water sailor of some competence. Had he been on hand a few hours earlier when the wind was right, he just might have gotten the *Chapman* past the warship *Cyane*. If he had succeeded, she would have sailed into the muzzles of the guns of Fort Point. Powder and ball were rammed home in every one of them and the gunners were ready!

As for Captain Law and first mate Libby, Harpending wrote years later, "they were secretly placed on board a ship bound for China by U.S. authorities and were never heard of afterward, although I took some pains to learn their fate."

1865

WAITING FOR THE REBEL SHENANDOAH

Although some hearts in San Francisco were skipping beats in the summer of 1865 for fear the Confederate cruiser "Shenandoah" might attack The City, trigger fingers at Fort Point were itching for her to try it. They belonged to Col. Allen Anderson, 8th Infantry, California Volunteers and his gunners.

The "Shenandoah" under Captain James Waddell had established an awesome reputation preying on Federal shipping in the Pacific sea lanes. Waddell's biggest haul was on June 28, 1865, when he took cream of the New England Arctic whaling fleet in the Bering Straits. The holocaust was described by a junior officer:

Destruction Of The Arctic Whaling Fleet

"The red glare from eight burning vessels shone far and wide over the drifting ice of those savage seas; the crackling of the fire as it made its devouring way through each doomed ship fell on the still air like upbraiding voices…In the distance, but where the light fell strong and red upon them, bringing out into bold relief each spar and line, were the two ransomed vessels, the 'Noah's Arks' that were to bear away the human life which in a few hours would be all that was left of the gallant whaling fleet."

When the "General Pike," one of the Noah's Arks, reached San Francisco with 252 whalemen who related Waddell's grim advice "to resort to cannibalism" if their food ran short, The City really had the wind up.

Waddell knew Commander Charles McDougal, skipper of the ironclad "Saginaw," the only warship in San Francisco Bay. "I know Mac like a book," he told his first officer Mr. Whittle. "He is the finest kind of fellow personally, but he's mighty fond of his ease.

"If we steam into the Bay after dark, ram into him at full speed and throw our full force onto the deck, we will disarm the watch and get possession of her hatches before they know what's going on. If we act boldly we ought to be able to capture her without the loss of a life….Next morning we could train the bat-

Confederate sea raider "Shenandoah." Photo Sutro Library, San Francisco.

teries of the two ships on The City and have it at our mercy...

"We'll stop the next ship we see out of San Francisco to learn the latest news there, and if the 'Saginaw' hasn't been reinforced we'll just step in and capture a city."

The ship Waddell stopped on August 2 was the British bark "Barracouta." From the Captain he learned that Lee had surrendered, that the Confederacy was no more, that the War had ended four months before and that he was a man without a country.

Fort Point Ready

But the batteries at Fort Point (which apparently Waddell was unaware of) had been on a hair trigger alert for the "Shenandoah." It would have been interesting to see how Captain Waddell would have fared against Fort Point. From archive photographs it appears his ship mounted about 8 guns. The Fort mounted 127 guns, and additional batteries had been brought up on the hill behind it.

The trigger fingers of Col. Anderson and his gunners were itching for the chance to make the "Shenandoah" a sieve Waddell could use to strain his porridge! Maybe they are itching yet.

And so Fort Point came to the end of the Civil War without firing a single salvo in anger, yet its silent strength contributed to victory for the United States.

THE LATER YEARS

FORT POINT SUCCUMBS TO CHANGES IN ARMAMENT

Theoretically, Fort Point became obsolete with the Federal bombardment (April 11, 1862) which caused the surrender of Fort Pulaski on Cockspur Island in the harbor of Savannah, Georgia.

"The result of this bombardment," General David Hunter declared in his report to the Secretary of War, "must cause a change in the construction of fortifications as radical as that foreshadowed in naval architecture by the conflict between the 'Monitor' and the 'Merrimac.' No works of stone or brick can resist the impact of rifled artillery of heavy caliber."

However, there were no rifled cannon in the hands of Southern sympathizers on the Pacific Coast and Fort Point was, in fact, an "impregnable fortress" during the Civil War years.

In 1868 George H. Elliott, Major of Engineers, forwarded to Washington plans for the erection of land batteries above Fort Point which would mount 52 guns. It appears that work on these barbette batteries got underway in 1870, but proceeded slowly. By 1882 thirteen traverse magazines had been completed.

On November 25, 1882, General Orders No. 133, War Department, issued by order of General William Tecumseh Sherman, then Commanding General of the Army, stated:

"By direction of the President the military post on the south side of the Golden Gate (entrance to the Bay of San Francisco), California, now known as Fort Point, shall hereafter be known and designated as 'Fort Winfield Scott,' in honor of Brevet Lt. General Winfield Scott, Major General U.S. Army."

Heavy mortar at the instant of firing. These guns, together with coast defense rifles on disappearing carriages, superseded Fort Point's batteries. U.S. Army photo.

Thus the entire western part of the Presidio of San Francisco took on the name of the general who rose to fame in the Mexican War.

Fort Point's guns, including those of its exterior batteries, were completely outmoded. Work on a new series of reinforced concrete installations began in 1893 and continued for about 15 years. The new batteries along the hillside included 12, 10, 8 and 6-inch guns on disappearing carriages, 16 and 12-inch mortars and 3, 15-inch dynamite guns. These big coastal defense guns, too, became obsolete and long since have given way to aerial bombs and rockets.

As time went on the name "Fort Winfield Scott" was transferred to the newer installations on the hillside behind the old

Photo Gabriel Moulin, San Francisco.

fortress. It, again, became known as "Fort Point." After standing guard at the Golden Gate for more than half a century, it appeared to have no further military value. But it was as stout as ever!

Shrugging Off the Great Earthquake of 1906

So well designed and built was Fort Point that it came through the earthquake of April 18, 1906, the most severe so far recorded on instruments, with only a small scar on a single wall. However, the quake certainly shook up its garrison!

Major George M. Renfro, Jr., of Riverside, California, has passed on the account of his father, who was stationed at the Fort at the time.

"The quake naturally came as a surprise. As the men began to collect their wits, they were attracted to a noise coming from outside of one of the windows. Standing on the outside ledge, with his face covered with dust, was one of their roomates calling for help. One could imagine his wildeyed look that my father described. They could not figure out how he got there. They felt that at the first shock, still asleep, he probably climbed out the window and the window fell closed behind him. My father said that if he had fallen or turned loose, he would have dropped about 60 feet onto some smooth-bored cannon.

"After rescuing their friend, they made a hasty departure. The normal route from the Fort to the mainland was over a bridge, which ran from the cliff to the top of the Fort. It had fallen down. They got out through the Sally Port at ground level. Once outside they could see more of what had happened and began to calm down. Then they discovered they had left in various stages of undress—mostly without their pants!

"Fearing that another quake might come, several formed a human chain and returned to their rooms for clothes.

"A rock slide prevented them from using the road from the Fort to the main part of the Presidio. They had to go it in single-file—walk around and jump over rock and dirt.

"My father said that the soldiers expressed their fear that the Fort might fall; however he never mentioned any actual damage to the Fort as a result of the quake.

"I remember him relating the events of the next several days—guard detail, escort duty, blasting fire lanes, etc."

The army played a vital role in the rescue and relief of victims of the terrible earthquake and fire which laid waste much of San Francisco.

After the earthquake Fort Point's military service seems to have ended. Its duty done, it stood "at rest;" sometimes drawing a blanket of fog around its shoulders against the cutting wind from the Pacific; sometimes basking in the sun and blue beauty of San Francisco Bay.

World War I

After the United States entered the War in 1917, Fort Point was used as a temporary billet for AEF trainees. It also was prepared to serve as a military prision for German prisoners of war. There is no record that any of them were actually confined there.

Saved From Destruction in the '30s

The greatest threat to Fort Point came when work began on the great Golden Gate bridge, which runs above it, connecting San Francisco with Marin County. However, the Fort was saved by Joseph P. Strauss, who designed and built the bridge. He told his directors why he had done so in a letter written in 1937:

Golden Gate Bridge. Note the steel arch which protects Fort Point. Photo Gabriel Moulin, San Francisco.

"While the old fort has no military value now, it remains nevertheless a fine example of the mason's art. Many urged the razing of this venerable structure to make way for modern progress...In the writer's view it should be preserved and restored as a national monument, and that was the primary reason for the arch" (above the Fort).

World War II

Late in 1942 Fort Point was occupied by Battery B, First Battalion, 6th Coast Artillery. Its mission was to aid in the protection of the Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay from motor torpedo boats. Battery B was equipped with powerful searchlights and manned two rapid-firing 3-inch guns mounted on the roof of the Fort near its west side.

1959

FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION REPORTS FOR DUTY

"We want to show the younger generation what makes this country great!"

These words of Major Herbert Batz (USA ret.) might well be the motto of The Fort Point Museum Association.

In 1959 The Association was incorporated by four men—Major Batz; John J. Gould, civil engineer; Edward D. Page, San Francisco architect who played about the Fort as a child, and Major Myron B. Goldsmith (USA ret.) Mr. Page became the first president. And thus began 13 years of devoted effort on the part of The Fort Point Museum Association to preserve the magnificent old fortress for future Americans. From the outset The Association enjoyed the solid support of the Army.

Mr. George M. Dean, retired San Francisco business executive and former army colonel, became The Association's president in 1967. To him goes credit for an unflagging drive to push through Congress legislation declaring Fort Point a National Historic Site.

Early in 1970 identical bills were introduced in the 91st Congress by San Francisco Congressmen Phillip Burton and William Mailliard. Senate bills were introduced by California Senators Alan Cranston and George Murphy. On October 16, 1970, President Richard M. Nixon signed Public Law 91-457, and Fort Point was saved.

As a National Historic Site it will be restored and managed by the National Park Service. The mighty fortress of 1861 can indeed show any generation "what makes this country great!" The Fort Point Museum Association, a non-profit organization, will become a cooperating agency with the National Park Service. Its major function will be to help interpret Fort Point and make its Museum one of the truly fine military museums of the Nation. It will display cannon, personal arms, decorations, flags, maps, uniforms, documents, and other memorabilia.

Museum Dedicated To The Army In The West

A collection of medical equipment and surgical instruments, in use at the time the Fort's hospital was in operation, has been

Looking through one of Fort Point's exquisitely cut arches at the old lighthouse atop the Barbette.

made available. Furnishings for some of the quarters of the old Fort, plus pictures and a variety of military artifacts of its period will be sought.

Our purpose is to bring Fort Point to life again as it was in the days of its active duty, 1860 to 1906—from the Civil War through the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection. You are invited to join The Association in this exciting task.

Fort Point Museum Association, P.O. Box 9163, Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129.

"He has sounded forth the trumpet
that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men
before His judgment seat..."

Since the Civil War men have marched singing *"The Battle Hymn of The Republic."* It has been a call to unshakeable faith and courage down the generations.

Something in the hearts of men who have gone out to offer the "last full measure of devotion" for causes they deeply believed in still lingers in the now quiet bastions they built to guard The Nation.

Come, let your imagination touch again their spirit that never called retreat as you explore the long galleries, the gun implacements, the high barbette of Old Fort Point.

1. STATE	California	2. NAME FORT POINT, or OLD FORT SCOTT	HABS PRIORITY 1 / 2 / 3 X
COUNTY	San Francisco	See Space Below for Map or Directions	
TOWN OR VICINITY	San Francisco		
STREET NO.	Fort Point		
3. HABS SURVEY NO. AIA		4. ORIGINAL OWNER	U.S. Army
		PRESENT OWNER	U.S. Army
		DATE OR PERIOD	1853 — STYLE Federal
		ARCHITECT	U.S. Engineers — BUILDER U.S.Engineers
		ORIGINAL USE	Protection of San Francisco Harbor
		PRESENT USE	None
		CONSTRUCTION	Masonry — NO. OF STOR. 4
		NOTABLE FEATURES	Built of brick, trimmed and finished with granite, designed after Fort Sumter, some of its walls are 36 feet thick. It encloses a paved

5. TO BE FILLED IN BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

INDEX NO.		NEGATIVE FILE	
PUBLISHED PHOTOS		PUBLISHER OWNR.	

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE & DESCRIPTION

Fort Point, the promontory, is the northernmost point of the San Francisco Peninsula, overlooking

Continue in Space Below

Continue in Space Below

7. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE (other) Fair

	IN DANGER	PRESERVE	REPAIR	RESTORE	RECONSTRUCT
EXTERIOR		X			
INTERIOR				X	

8. VAL. TO: NATION X; STATE X; COMMUNITY X; OTHER

QUALITY: VERY HIGH; HIGH X; NOTABLE; MENTION

9. POSSIBLE USE

Museum, and Point of Interest.

10. NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

ZONED U.S. Government — CLASS Army Post

11. AVAILABLE FILES

MEASURED DRAWINGS	U.S. Engrs.	OLD PHOTOS OTHER	U.S. Army	FIELD REPORTS RESEARCH REPORTS	

12. OPEN TO PUBLIC

FEE None

CONTROL BY Post Headquarters

13. REFERENCES: AUTHOR, TITLE AND PAGES

"San Francisco" American Guide Series. Page 312
Pamphlet of U.S.Army, Presidio of San Francisco

DATE

14. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

Charles S. Pope, Preservation Officer
Northern California Chapter, The AIA
47 Kearny St., San Francisco, California

DATE OF RECORD January 15, 1958

CONTINUE ADDITIONAL DATA, PHOTOGRAPHS, COMMENTS, SKETCH OR MAP IN SPACE BELOW

LOCATION

PHOTOGRAPHS

Golden Gate Bridge above.

4. Notable Features (cont'd). courtyard which is surrounded on three sides with galleries of tiered brick arches. The spiral granite stairways in three towers show fine masonry work. An octagonal metal lighthouse surmounts the northwest tower. Fluted iron columns support a gallery of the second tier, on the south land side which held offices, living quarters and the hospital. A shot tower, cell blocks and ammunition storage magazines surround the court. 149 guns of various calibres were set in four tiers. Rain water caught on the sloping asphaltic roof was carried through iron pipes to a double storage cistern below the Fort. Its heavy iron bound entrance doors with its tremendous lock and keys demonstrates strength and security. Architecturally noteworthy are the parabolic vaults of many shapes; the light brick vaults on elegant but decayed ironwork; suggestions of handsome iron railings; the finest of masonry work.

6. Historical Significance & Description (cont'd). the Golden Gate. In 1794 the Spanish completed the adobe Castillo de San Joaquin to guard the bay. July 1, 1846, Fremont relates in his memoires that 12 of his men spiked "the large handsome pieces". The present building built in 1853, declared obsolete in 1905, its batteries abandoned in 1914, made insignificant by the soaring Golden Gate Bridge since 1937; Old Fort Point or Fort Winfield Scott as it was called after 1882, still commands respect for its majesty, its beautiful setting, and its recall of the past. 1/7/58 San Francisco Board of Supervisors to request Congress to declare Fort Point a Monument.

SOCIETY. . . OF . . . ARCHITECTURAL . . . HISTORIANS . . . . . NEWSLETTER

February 1958 Vol. 2 No. 1

As we still say each year, the ANNUAL MEETING was the best ever. About 300 members attended. Twenty-five Directors, including incoming and outgoing attended the Directors' meeting. The quality of the papers was as high as the quantity of the attendance. Those which seemed most pertinent to our current understanding of architectural history, were those which dealt with problems of construction such as William MacDonald's comments on Roman concrete; Walter Horn's magnificent synthesis of early medieval timber work; Ralph Griswold's analysis of garden construction in the early civilizations. The new sessions on Landscape Architecture and on Architectural Photography were well received. Gerda Peterich surveyed architectural photographs from the first daguerreotypes of the 1840's to 1900. G. E. Kidder Smith concluded the meeting with a brilliant analysis of the factors of where, when and what, which guide him in taking photographs. Fourteen SAH members sent in photographs which were exhibited in the Administration building of the A. I. A. They will be on display until about the first of March. Frank Cole and his committee prepared a good list of Washington buildings. Mr. Leisenring and Mrs. Helen Bullock aided greatly in its compilation. The list is especially to be commended because the architects and dates of recent restorations were included. There was an immense waiting list for the Sunday Bus Tour. Two buses were completely filled. Richard Howland guided the tour which showed us significant but little known examples of Washington architecture from Benjamin Henry Latrobe's Main Gate to the Navy Yard to Frank Lloyd Wright's 1957 house for his son Llewellyn in Bethesda.

AMENDMENT TO BYLAWS At the Directors' meeting on Jan. 30, one of the main topics was trying to clarify the relation of the parent Society to Local Groups. As a result the following amendment to the Bylaws was presented and passed at the annual business meeting. "A local group may be formed when five members request the secretary permission to form a group and pay the treasurer $10. Institutional membership annually."

Philip Johnson is the second Life Member. He hopes that his contribution will go towards an enlarged JOURNAL. It is to be hoped that not only the JOURNAL will increase in size but also the print of the book reviews.

At the Reception which the American Institute of Architects gave for SAH at the Octagon on January 30, John D. Forbes, Editor of the JOURNAL SAH since 1953 was honored by being made an Honorary Member of the A. I. A. at a brief ceremony at which President Leon Chatelain of the A. I. A. presented Editor Forbes with the certificate of membership to which the latter returned thanks in a whimsically witty speech. Also at the same time at the Octagon, there opened an excellent exhibition of architectural drawings selected by George Pettengill and hung by Mrs. Korff.

One Director, Sam Wilson, could not come to the Washington meetings because he was scheduled to appear on Dave Garroway's Wide-Wide World Program to talk about historic landmarks in New Orleans.

SAH officers have just been notified that the Society has been elected to membership in the American Council of Learned Societies.

Alexander Soper, Art Department, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. announced at the Business meeting that a Japanese Architectural Historian had written to him offering 500 slides of Japanese art in exchange for American or European art slides. Anyone needing Japanese slides and having slides for exchange, please write Dr. Soper.

Mrs. John Ingram of Cleveland, Ohio is also eager to start an exchange of slides

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Mrs. John Ingram of Cleveland, Ohio is also eager to start an exchange of slides among SAH members in this country.

Cleveland was announced to be the site of next year's annual meeting.

SAH- Great Britain is making good progress according to acting-secretary Frank Jenkins. They have a committee on Publications and not just one editor.

The program of the 1958 courses to be given by the York Institute of Architectural Studies is available from the secretary, John West-Taylor at the Institute, York, England.

Edward Steese and Robert Trump both wrote in about china door knobs for which many thanks, but no documented use of a china door knob has been forthcoming. Hamilton Grange, 1803, New York City and the 1805 Bowie or Sevier House in Washington, D. C. both have china door knobs of the light brown streaked variety. Is this just a coincidence?

CANNON OF THE CASTILLO

Weapons from San Francisco's First Fort

CASTILLO DE SAN JOAQUIN, the Royal Spanish fort which guarded the strait into San Francisco Bay which the Americans later would name the Golden Gate, is gone. It was demolished early in the 1850s, and even the white cliff on which it stood was cut down to near sea level to accommodate construction of a new brick-and-masonry fort completed before the Civil War, a fort which still stands.

Yet San Francisco retains some of the most significant armament of the old Castillo, bronze guns that were a century old when they first arrived, guns of such beauty of design and decoration that they survived the scrapping that was the fate of lesser iron weapons.

Plans for a fortification at the narrowest part of the Golden Gate strait, on the southern shore, dated back to the founding of San Francisco and its Presidio in 1776, when Captain Don Juan Bautista de Anza designated the top of the white cliff at the point known as Punta de Cantil Blanco, as the site for a fort. Nevertheless, nothing was done immediately, the garrison known as the Presidio being established about a mile to the southeast at a more sheltered location. Meanwhile, Spain and Great Britain contested ownership of this part of the New World, and were unable to settle on a boundary between their possessions in the resolution of the Nootka controversy during which Spain relinquished claims to the far northern coast. This unresolved question of imperial rivalry coupled with British naval visits to San Francisco and Monterey alarmed Spanish officials and spurred them to build the fort the need for which had been discussed for fifteen years.

One day after the arrival in San Francisco Bay of the British frigate H.M.S. Discovery captained by George Vancouver, Comandante Alferez Hermenogildo Sal reported to the Spanish Gobernador of Alta California on October 31, 1792, that he had but one cannon on hand, and suggested the mounting of a battery of ten or twelve guns on the Cantil Blanco or white cliff at the point south of the strait.

Apparently in reponse to this fear of British incursion, on July 24, 1793 the Spanish royal frigate Aranzazu delivered to San Francisco guns and other military stores including, it is believed, the six bronze guns cast in Peru more than a century earlier which survive today. When later that year the British barkentine Chatham arrived in San Francisco Bay, the botanist on board, Archibald Menzies, reported that the Aranzazu and other Spanish vessels "had brought some reinforcements to the settlement, together with a supply of warlike stores & some Ordnance, for eight long brass four-pounders were laying on the Beach at the landing place & a considerable quantity of Shot of different sizes, so that if we might judge from appearances & the great preparations now going forward, they seem to have taken some alarm at the defenseless state of the Settlement, for in our former visit [November 1792] we only observed one cannon in the whole place and that simply lashed to a log of wood, but we now observed a number of people employed on the eminence on the South side of the entrance clearing away the ground for the purpose of erecting a Battery for the defense of the Harbour & a more suitable situation could not be fixed on, as it perfectly commanded the entrance."

Construction of the castillo had actually begun in August 1793, the work being done by thirty Indians drafted from Mission Santa Clara, as well as 23 yokes of oxen used to haul timber, guns, and both fired brick and adobe or sun-dried mud brick. The castillo whose construction Menzies witnessed that fall was completed and dedicated on December 8, 1794.

Unfortunately, Castillo de San Joaquin was poorly built and went through a long history of deterioration and repair, and more deterioration and redesign, and more deterioration and ultimate neglect. The one relatively constant factor was the ordnance, and even it changed to some extent. A report in September 1796 listed six iron guns and eight guns, presumably of bronze, which were called at that time 8-pounders. The years passed. Mexico revolted against Imperial Spain and won freedom by 1822; the change little-affected Alta California. In time, the Presidio and the Castillo were abandoned by the Mexican governor in favor of establishing a new barracks north of the Bay at Sonoma, and of the eight bronze and eight iron guns reported at the Castillo in 1837, two of the former were moved to Sonoma. These were probably the guns named Poder and San Francisco.

The Bear Flag Revolt, a revolt of American settlers and a few indigenous Californios against the Mexican government of Alta California, exploded in June 1846, and soon an American army lieutenant of Topographical Engineers named John C. Fremont was playing a leading role. After

one small skirmish, Fremont and his men moved southward, borrowing a long-boat to cross the strait, which Fremont named the "Golden Gate," and they seized the deserted Castillo and its guns, many of which were lying in the dirt because their wooden carriages had rotted entirely away. Fremont and his men found at that time three bronze and seven iron guns in the Castillo. The men spiked the guns by driving iron files into the touch-holes. (The gun named San Pedro still has remains of one of the files in it.)

On July 9, 1846, Captain John B. Montgomery of the U.S. sloop Portsmouth landed a force of sailors and marines to seize Yerba Buena, as the settlement which would grow into the city of San Francisco then was known, and Montgomery dispatched a lieutenant with an armed party to the Presidio and the Castillo. At the Castillo they found three brass guns, which they believed to be 12 and 18 pounders, made in 1623 [possibly a misreading of 1673], 1628 and 1693, as well as seven iron guns. Those bronze guns are believed today to have been the ones named San Pedro, San Domingo, and La Birgen de Barbaneda.

By July 11, Montgomery could report to Commodore John Drake Sloat at Monterey, "I am endeavoring to clear the vents of the brass guns of the fort, and I hope to succeed. Tomorrow I hope to recover the brass 12-pounder, which I learn was buried in the sand at the Presidio . . . . " Montgomery's men succeeded in reventing the guns San Domingo and La Birgen de Barbaneda, and they found the buried gun at the Presidio, believed to have been the San Martin.

On July 20, 1846, Montgomery sent a launch to Sonoma to pick up the two brass guns there and return them to the Presidio, or more accurately, to Yerba Buena. Meanwhile, his men were constructing a new battery on a steep bluff facing the bay at Punta del Embarcadero, also known as Clark's Point, to protect the anchorage inside the Bay. This battery, its named preserved in San Francisco's "Battery Street," was unofficially known as "Fort Montgomery." Its site was between the present Battery Street and the water and between Vallejo and Green Streets.

The subsequent history of the Spanish cannon has not been closely traced. An undated early photograph of the interior of Fort Point, located on the site of the cliff on which the old castillo stood, shows two of the guns lying on the ground just inside the sally port. In 1870 four of the guns were used as 'fender posts;' that is, buried vertically at the muzzle near the corners of the sally port entrances, they prevented iron wagon tires from damaging the brick work at the entrance to Fort Point. An 1897 magazine article claimed that Major General Irvin McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific from 1876 to 1882, had brought all the ancient guns together at Fort Mason in order to preserve them, having found them scattered at different posts around the Bay. By the early 1900s, two of them, muzzle down, flanked the entrance gate to the Commanding General's quarters at Fort Mason, and by 1936, one was still there and another was on the lawn in front of the residence, while the other four had been moved to the Presidio, two to flank the entrance to the Officer's Club, two to flank the flagpole on the Parade Ground. Early in the 1970s the Fort Mason guns were moved again, the San Martin to Fort Point and the San Domingo to the Presidio Army Museum, and both were remounted on replica wooden carriages.

Today these historic cannon, cast in a Peruvian foundry three centuries ago, brought to San Francisco from the Spanish ordnance depot at San Blas in Mexico nearly two centuries ago, serve as impressive reminders of San Francisco's more than two centuries of military history.

Name of Gun	Date	Maker	Coat of Arms or Inscription	Location
SAN MARTIN	ANOD 1684	D HOSE H D CUBAS ME FCID	(Arms of Don Meleher de Navarra y Rocafal, 26th Viceroy of Peru)	Fort Point on carriage
S DOMINGO	16Z8	ALEXO D TEXEDA	(Arms of Don Diego Fernandez de Cordoba, 17th Viceroy of Peru)	Presidio at Museum
SAN FRANCISCO	AD 1679	CUBAS ME FECIT	(Don Baltasar de la Cueva Henriquez y Saavedra, 24th Viceroy of Peru)	Presidio at flagpole
LA BIRGEN D BARBANEDA	ANOD 1693	CUBAS ME FESIT	(Don Melchor Puertocarrero Laso de la Vega, 27th Viceroy of Peru)	Presidio at flagpole
PODER	AD 1673	SS DE CUBAS	"GOVERNANDO LOS SENORES DE LA REAL AVDIENCIA DE LIMA" *	Presidio Officers' Club
S PEDRO	AND 1673	ANTWIO D RIVA	"GOVERNANDO LOS SENORES DE LA REAL AVDIENCIA DE LIMA" *	Presidio Officers' Club

* Translates roughly as "The governing gentlemen of the Royal Audiencia of Lima," a governing council at a time when there was no viceroy or vice-king appointed. The additional coat of arms which several of these guns have in common is that of Spain. The "S" in the name of two of them would translate as "San" or "Santo" meaning "Saint," while "Birgen" is antique Spanish for "Virgin." Four were cast in Lima, Peru, by Jose de Cubas, one by Alexo de Texeda, one by Antonio de Riva.

By Gordon Chappell

Reference: Douglas Watson, "San Francisco's Ancient Cannon . . . with some notes on the Castillo de Joaquin," Calif. Hist. Soc. Quart., Vol. XV, No. 1 (March 1936).

ARTILLERY DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY

1794 - 1949

SAN FRANCISCO BAY was defended from naval attack by artillery from 1794 to 1949. Some remains of each period of this defense survive today (1981).

The Spaniards built El Castillo de San Joaquin on Punta de Cantil Blanco in 1794. Of the six bronze and up to ten iron guns it mounted, the six bronze weapons all survive in the modern Presidio of San Francisco. Cast in Lima, Peru, they were already a hundred years old before being brought to Alta California. The Castillo continued to exist through the Mexican Period in California (1822-1846), more a symbol of sovereignty than a real force, and was captured by a force under John C. Fremont on July 1, 1846. Its guns were spiked. The site of the old Spanish fort was obliterated in 1853 and 1854 to make way for the American Fort Point. The Spaniards also built a battery on Punta de San Jose (today's Fort Mason) in 1797. Its site was obliterated by construction of American batteries in 1864, and other than the bronze guns, no trace of Spanish fortifications remains today.

The Americans commenced in 1853 construction of a three tier masonry and brick fort similar to Fort Sumter at the site of the Spanish Castillo, although the white bluff on which it had stood was cut down 81 feet to near sea level for the new fort. Fort Point, as the new fort was called, was armed in 1861 with 41 42-pounder smoothbore cannon, six 24-pounder guns, four 24-pounder flank howitzers, two 10-inch columbiads, eight 8-inch columbiads, eleven 32-pounder smoothbores, six 10-inch mortars, and five 24-pounder Coehorn mortars. In the following four decades there were many changes in its armament, until the last guns were removed in 1900.

Simultaneous with construction of Fort Point the United States Army undertook fortification of Alcatraz Island involving construction of barbette batteries, a defensive or fortified barracks, a single tier 11-embrasure pierfront brick and masonry casemate, a fortified three-embrasure sally port, and other features. These, like Fort Point, were designed as permanent works to defend the Bay by controlling its mouth, the Golden Gate Strait.

Additionally, the threat posed by Civil War Confederate raiders such as the C.S.S. Shenandoah which attacked the Union commercial whaling fleet in North Pacific waters led to the construction of barbette batteries on Angel Island in 1863 and at Fort Mason (the old Point San Jose) in 1864.

Meanwhile attacks during the Civil War on various seacoast defense forts such as Fort Pulaski, Georgia, and the Union attack on Confederate-occupied Fort Sumter in 1864 demonstrated the obsolescence of such forts in the face of rifled artillery, whose shells, unlike the cannonballs fired from old smoothbore cannon, could breach their walls with ease. Fort Point was similar in design and construction to Fort Sumter, and was the only fortification of that kind to be built on the Pacific Coast, except for the Alcatraz casemate, before the whole type was shown to be obsolete.

After the Civil War army engineers continued briefly working toward construction of a counterpart to Fort Point on the north side of the Golden Gate by beginning to blast a shelf out of the Lime Point Cliff similar to that on which Fort Point stood, but the project went no further.

After the war, the only fortification design engineers could find to counter rifled artillery was an improved barbette battery which relied on increased earthworks in front of brick or concrete breast-height walls for the mounting of Rodmans and other guns, and greatly increased earthwork protection over brick and concrete magazines located between the gun emplacements. Rifled shells would bury themselves in these earthworks before exploding harmlessly, and the earthworks could be repaired far more easily than the more vulnerable brick and stone of the old forts. Between 1872 and 1877 barbette emplacements of this type were built high on the bluffs east and west of Fort Point (Batteries East and West), on the ridge above Lime Point (Cliff and Ridge Batteries), further west on the Marin Shore at Gravelly Beach (Gravelly Beach Battery), and most impressively, Battery Cavallo high above Point Cavallo. Of these, the surviving remains are: Battery East; magazines of Battery West (the rest of it having been destroyed by construction of later gun emplacements and the Golden Gate Bridge south approaches); four 15-inch gun emplacements of Ridge Battery, two to fire east, two to fire west (four mortar emplacements having been destroyed in construction of the later Battery Spencer); a drainage tunnel of Gravelly Beach Battery (most of the rest of it having been destroyed in construction of Battery Kirby); and most impressive, all of the main works of Battery Cavallo, only a two-gun outwork having been destroyed in construction of the later Battery Yates.

During the 1870s and 1880s American industry developed the capability of forging and tooling large steel components such as gun tubes of great size and length. New tooling capabilities made possible heavy, tightly machined, complex steel breech mechanisms. New explosives such as guncotton were created whose rate of burning could be controlled by regulating grain size and other factors. Instead of the single sharp kick given by a gunpowder explosion, whose force diminished as the shell travelled the length of a gun tube, the new explosives could be tailor-made to burn more slowly, at varying rates, to suit the lengths of particular gun tubes, giving a sustained and increasing push to the shell for the full length of its journey through a much longer tube, thus greatly increasing range and accuracy of fire. Simultaneously, the invention of new types of pillar, pedestal, barbette and retracting gun carriages, the most complex perhaps being the Buffington-Crozier so-called 'disappearing' carriage which used the recoil force of firing to retract the gun backward and downward to a point where it could be reloaded behind the protection from enemy fire provided by massive breastworks, called for new designs of gun emplacements. Artillery tubes, carriages, and shell propellants have not advanced significantly beyond these late 19th Century developments to the present day.

Following the planning by a Board on Fortifications headed by Secretary of War William Endicott in 1885, the Army began constructing a whole new generation of concrete battery emplacements to mount these new types of guns. The new batteries were to be individually

named after deserving officers of past distinction. A list of them follows:

COAST DEFENSE BATTERIES — 89--.94

Battery Name 1)	Fort	Date Construction Began	Date Date Placed	Type and Number of Guns *	Date Date Removed	Remarks
ALEXANDER	Barry	.901	..901	6 12" mortars	+ .1. 918	
				2 90mm. fixed	+ .1. 942	
BAKER	Scott	.94.	.94.	2 90mm. fixed	..942	
				2 90mm. mobile		
BALDWIN	Scott	901	..901	2 12" howitzer	.920	
BLAKEY	Scott	.901	901	2 12" howitzer	.920	
BLIFF	Funston	.917	..94.	2 155mm. 'Howze	..94.	
			943	2 90mm. automatic	.94.	
BOWTIE	Barry	.943	944	2 90mm. automatic	94.	
BOUTELLE	Scott	.898	.898	2 12" howitzer	.917	
BRIFF	Funston	.917	917	2 12" mendetal	..917	"emporary 1917
				2 90mm. automatic	.94.	
BUCK	Miley	..943	..943	2 90mm. automatic	94.	
BURNHAM	Funston	.899	..900	6" disappearing	.909	
CALL	Miley	.914	.914	2 12" mendetal	.921	to Presidio
				2 155mm. automatic	944	
CAVALLO	Baker	.943	943	2 90mm. automatic	.94.	
CHAMBERLIN	Scott	.902	903	6" disappearing	.917	
		.920	.920	6" barbette	..948	
CHESTER		.899	.901	2 12" disappearing		
	Miley	.901	903	12" barbette	943	
CONSTRUCTION NO. 29	Barry	942	NONE	6" disappearing	.924	never armed
CONSTRUCTION NO. 33	Miley	.942	942	6" barbette	944	
CONSTRUCTION NO. 34	Milagra	..943	NONE	6" gun	.924	definitions
CRAXTON	Scott	.897	898	2 12" disappearing	.943	
CROSBY	Scott	.899	.900	6" disappearing	.943	
DAVIS	Funston	.939	.939	6" mendetal	948	
DREW	McDowell	.898	.898	6" barbette	.915	
DUNCAN	Baker	.898	.900	6" barbette	..917	
DYNAMITE	Scott	.894	.895	15" dynamite	.904	
EATS	Point	.944	942	2 12" mendetal	..943	
EDFREY	Scott	.895	.896	2 12" barbette	943	first Endicott
EAVELLY BEACH	Baker	943	943	2 90mm. automatic	..948	
ETHRIE	Barry					see "RETH-ETHRIE"
FONE	Funston	.917	917	2 12" mortars	943	"emporary 1917
FONE-WAGNER*	Scott	.893	.895	.6 12" mortars	920	
GIBBY	Baker	.898	.900	2 12" disappearing	.932	.943
GIBBY BEACH	Baker	943	943	2 12" mendetal	..944	same time "ATES
				12" disappearing		
LANCASTER	Scott	.896	.898	2 12" disappearing	.918	
		.898	.900	2 12" disappearing		
				90mm. fixed	.948	
LAND	Miley	.943	.943	90mm. mobile		
LEDYARD	McDowell	.899	..900	2 5" mendetal	.913	
LIVINGSTON-SPRINGER*	Miley	.899	..902	.6 12" mortars	.5 .1. 918; 1 .1. 943	
LONGS	Miley	..943	..943	2 6" Gun mendetal	..1.943	
McINDOE	Barry					see WATSONE-McINDOE*
McKINNON	Scott					see STOTESENBURG-McKINNON*
MEDELL	Barry	.901	.905	2 12" disappearing	.943	
MILLER	Scott	.891	899	2 12" disappearing	.920	
MONTEREY	Scott	.901	..905	2 12" mendetal	.943	
MOINT	Point	..944	..944	2 12" mendetal	.943	m barbette ..ter
WATSONE-McINDOE*	Barry	..901	..904	6" barbette	.917	..ater renamed
NAFFOLD	Scott	.897	.898	2 12" barbette	943	
SCOTT	Scott	.943	.943	2 90mm. automatic	.94.	
SHERWOOD	Scott	.900	.900	2 12" mendetal	.943	
SLAUGHTER	Scott	.899	.900	2 6" disappearing	.917	
SMITH-GUTHRIE*	Barry	.904	.905	6" barbette	.917	..ater renamed
SPENCER	Baker	.893	.896	2 12" barbette	.8 .918; .1 .1. 943	
SPRINGER	Miley					see LIVINGSTON-SPRINGER*
STOTESENBURG-McKINNON*	Scott	.897	.898	.6 12" mortars	943	
TRAMBLEY	Cronkhite	.938	.939	2 6" mendetal	..948	
WAGNER	Scott					see FONE-WAGNER*
WAGNER	Baker	.900	.900	2 5" howitzer	.917	
WALLACE	McDowell	.900	..900	6" disappearing	..910	
WALLACE	Barry	.917	.918?	2 12" barbette	.948	"assumed 943
YATES	Baker	.903		2 12" mendetal	..942	

* Batteries built as a single unit, later subdivided/divided into two batteries and in the process given a second name.

Note: The "2" mortar batteries, whether two or four gun, originally had .6 mortars or 12" disappearing guns and by 1906 they were being reduced to two mortars per bit.

Originated before invention of the airplane, these coast artillery emplacements were vulnerable to air attack. After the experiences of World War I, and in the 1920s the work of General Billy Mitchell, had together demonstrated the power of air attack, the army designed overhead earthen and concrete protection and camouflage for the big guns. The first such emplacement in the nation with overhead protection, the prototype, was Battery Richmond P. Davis in San Francisco's Fort Funston, on which construction began in 1936. It was also the first emplacement for 16-inch guns, the largest used in the United States, in the defenses of San Francisco Bay. Two more such 16-inch batteries were built near San Francisco (only one of them destined to be armed), and one old 12-inch battery had such overhead casemates added to protect it in 1943.

The Army recorded all of these batteries in a maintenance inventory system composed of the "Report of Completed Works--Seacoast Fortifications," the most important elements of which were the data sheet known as Form 1 and a battery plan and profile known as Form 7. These forms, containing much historical data on these post-Endicott Board emplacements, were periodically updated to show current status of works. They existed for batteries, fire control and base-end stations, searchlight facilities, indeed all elements of artillery defense. They have been found for most of the batteries and facilities in Fort Winfield Scott (comprising the Coast Artillery Corps command in the western part of the Presidio of San Francisco), Fort Miley near Land's End, and Fort Mason, but none have yet been located for Fort Funston and only a couple for the Marin County forts, Baker, Barry and Cronkhite.

New jet aircraft, guided missiles and nuclear weaponry rapidly rendered artillery defense obsolete as early as three years after World War II ended in 1945. Subsequently Nike anti-aircraft missile systems briefly defended against enemy bombers, until new developments in intercontinental ballistic missiles rendered even these systems obsolete. Today the only defense is missile offense, and perhaps, in the future, defense from space sattelite and interceptor systems. Coast artillery has moved into the pages of history.

Gordon Chappell
April 1981

FORT POIN

OLD FORT POINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The beautiful photograph, above, is of Old Fort Point located in the Presidio of San Francisco. Nestled against the hill, under the Golden Gate Bridge, it still guards the entrance to San Francisco Bay, silently, as it did in the early 1850's. From its strategic location one can readily believe, as history tells us, that "no gun was ever fired in anger from this Fort."

Anne Bradstreet Chapter is interested in the preservation of Fort Point as a National Historic Monument. In 1959 the Fort Point Museum Association was organized for the purpose of promoting a great Museum of the Army of the West to be located at Fort Point. Mrs. David Clayborn Mosby, past President of Anne Bradstreet Chapter, has given valuable memorabilia to the Museum in the name of her Chapter. Anne Bradstreet Chapter and the National Society have indicated their interest in preserving this historic site by membership in the Fort Point Museum Association. This Museum would bring to life the history and the heritage of the Army, covering the period of the Civil, Indian and Spanish American Wars and the Philippine Insurrection, thereby covering the entire period of the active military life of Fort Point, namely, 1861 to 1906. Furthermore, it would preserve the historic value of California exploration for as early as 1584. Francisco Cali did find Fort Point, but found the waters "so evil they could not get past the undercurrent". Controversy still continues as to whether or not Sir Francis Drake sailed into San Francisco Bay, passing Fort Point, on the Golden Hinde.

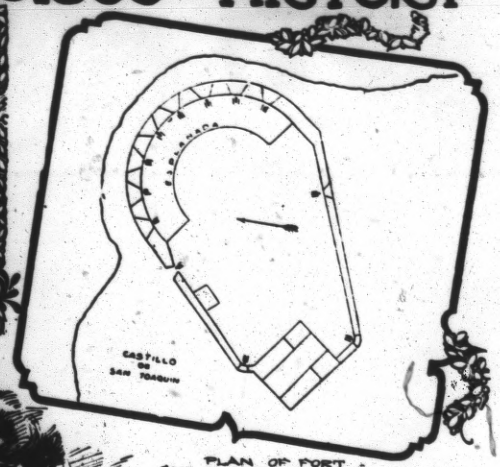
Historic facts are that the Mexican Army founded the Presidio of San Francisco, September 17, 1776. While there was planning for a Mexican fort at the entrance to the Golden Gate, there actually was nothing done about this matter until Captain George Vancouver, of the British Royal Navy, sailed into San Francisco Bay, and as a result of his determination that there was a complete lack of defenses, the commanding officer at the Presidio was reprimanded by he Spanish Governor for having allowed the British such latitude in coming in to the port. It was shortly thereafter that effort was made to build a fort known as the Castillo de San Joaquin, which was located on the precise area that Fort Point now occupied. The fort, however, was located 85 feet higher in elevation. It was a small fort with a temporary earth-work mounting six guns. These guns were made in 1689 and the names "Poder" and "San Pedro" with a coat of arms and inscription 'Lima Peru 1673' are still on them. Shortly after the Civil War these guns were removed and placed in front of the Presidio Officers Club, facing the Bay and towards Fort Point. In 1794, the Spanish Viceroy ordered that the work on the Fort be stopped, and therefore the Castillo de San Joaquin was really only a very inadequate defense. It is estimated that its original cost in dollars at the time it was built was about $6,500. There is quite a bit of history about this old fort, and it is generally believed that it was not well staffed or well armed, and could fall ready prey to an aggressive enemy. War with Mexico seemed imminent, and in early 1846, Commodore Sloat ordered the sloop-of-war Portsmouth to sail from Mazatlan to California to protect the American interests. She put into San Francisco Bay on June 3, and on June 14 the California Bear Flag was raised over Sonoma and on July 1 Captain John C. Fremont crossed with a small party from Sausalito to the Castillo de San Joaquin in a launch, and spiked the guns in the fort. Two days later, the American Flag was raised over Yerba Buena, the old name for San Francisco.

It soon became apparent to the American commanders that it was essential that some type of a strong fort be constructed to guard the Golden Gate, and while temporary efforts were made to mount six cannons at the old Castillo site, this was strictly

FORT POINT A LITTLE KNOWN LANDMARK OF SAN FRANCISCO HISTORY

THE SALLY PORT SPANNED BY THE ARCH OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE ARMY OF CHASE

VIEW OF FORT WINFIELD SCOTT AND THE GOLDEN GATE AT FORT POINT.



PLAN OF FORT SAN JOAQUIN FROM AN OLD DRAWING.

THE CENTRAL FORT BEHIND THE ARCHITRAVE STRUCTURES.

ONE OF THE GUN CORRIDORS

VIEW IN THE COURT, FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.

ON THE ROOF, SHOWING WHERE HEAVY GUNS FORMERLY STOOD

By Mildred N. Anderson

There are three localities with which the earliest history of San Francisco is concerned, and which the Franciscans are supposed to shout; one is the Mission Dolores, one is the Presidio and the third is Fort Point.

The first two have been described often about many times, but Fort Point has been for some unaccountable reason, neglected, although linked with the early days to which all the other two. The site of Fort Point, however, is no less with that of the Mission Dolores, that any account of it includes the others also, at least of the first years, and many of them thrive in their relation to the history of the foundings of San Francisco.

In the beginning, we must go back to the days when scattered Indian tribes were the only inhabitants of the country except in the southern part where a few devoted Franciscan fathers were slowly founding the Mission of the Spanish government.

In 1769 Gaspar de Portola came by land near an expedition which, while searching for the Monterey, which he had passed by the bay of San Francisco, he noticed southward the bay of San Francisco. Fathers Crespi and Junipero Serra, and Portola himself, upon the circumstance, delight and enthusiasm. Portola, the chief, Father Serra, had protested the visitador general, Galvez, of the mission of San Carlos, and had sailed to be bearer of their petition, Father Junipero Serra, and had received the answer: "If Saint Francis will give me a mission for my order, and he shall have one." When was the answer of Galvez, he had revealed to the Franciscan fathers of all the preliminaries with the proposed mission to be established, and settlements were only a short time, but years later, in 1776, the mission and presidio were talking of little groups across the Colorado River by a ford which he had previously discovered. He led them over the desert, dividing his force into three parties, which were reunited when the desert had been crossed. These parties started on consecutive days, so that all would not arrive at the wilderness places at the same time. One Colonel Anza led himself, the second was headed by Lieutenant Moraga, and the third was in charge of a sergeant. It was midwinter; the cold on the latter part of the journey was intense; there were women and children in the party, and none were accustomed to a cold climate, yet the only loss on the entire route was that of 100 head of cattle out of the 200 that had started with them from Mexico.

But Anza was not to have the honor of actually founding the town of San Francisco. When he returned to Monterey after planting his cross at Fort point, he found Rivera, the new Spanish governor of California, awaiting him. This governor was an example of the pompous incompetent in office whose chief pleasure seemed to lie in giving orders which would defeat the plans of the capable men under him. His singular conduct in this case some historians ascribe to jealousy of Anza, and others to insanity; although it seems more likely in view of all his performances while in office that he merely enjoyed the exercise of authority and power, and that he was not very intelligent. At any rate, he informed the colonel, when he arrived, that there would be nothing further done for a year or two with regard to the founding of the mission of St. Francis; the colony could remain at Monterey either to await that time, or could be used for other settlements as Rivera might decide, but San Francisco was not to be settled for the present.

This was not a very gratifying outcome of his carefully planned expedition, and for a short time Anza waited at Monterey, hoping that in some way matters might be straightened out. He soon, however, met with personal disfavor from the governor, and finally refused to have anything further to do with him. Then, as he realized that there was nothing to be gained by waiting, and that the ultimate success of his work was more likely to be insured by his leaving at once, he handed over the command of the colony to his trusted lieutenant Moraga, and started southward for Mexico.

This ended Anza's connection with the settlement of San Francisco, but although he was not present at the actual founding of the town, he is surely entitled to be remembered for his relation to the enterprise, for, having brought from a distance the colony of settlers who were the first inhabitants of the place, and for having selected the sites of the various buildings. It was Colonel Anza who named the spot Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, upon which the mission was built, and from which it came to be popularly known as the Mission Dolores, although its official title was the mission of San Francisco.

It was not long after Colonel Anza's departure that Governor Rivera sent orders to Moraga to go north with the colony and found the settlement by the bay, but he made the singular provision that no mission was to be founded at the same time. This was an unpleasant surprise for Father Serra, and it was not the only one with which the governor furnished him during his term of office; but after receiving several contradictory orders Moraga and the priest decided that it would be better to go ahead and use their own judgment without further loss of time. It shows Rivera's irresponsibility and lack of official dignity that when he later came to inspect the town and mission of San Francisco he expressed satisfaction that his orders had been disobeyed.

On June 17, 1776, Lieutenant Moraga gathered together his little band of soldiers and settlers with their wives and children, about 200 in all, and with 200 cattle and a train of pack mules started for the bay of San Francisco. Fathers Palou and Cambon with a few followers were sent along by Serra to establish the mission.

They traveled at the rate of about 10 miles a day, arriving at their destination June 27, but although this does not seem like very rapid journeying, it appears so in contrast with the progress of their ship, the San Carlos. The vessel left Monterey about the 14th of June laden with supplies, furniture and tools for the colonists and the mission, but meeting with winds which drove it first down and then up the coast, it did not reach the Golden gate until August 18, occupying the almost incredible period of six weeks for a journey now made by coast steamers in a few hours.

There was nothing for the colonists to do but wait until their supplies arrived, but when the San Carlos finally appeared no time was lost, and every one set to work with a will.

The two friars were given six soldiers and a settler to help them cut wood for the mission buildings, and their own three Indians and two Mexicans shared the task. The officers and most of the sailors of the San Carlos landed to help in building the Presidio. This was inclosed by a stockade, within which were a church, storehouse and barracks, with houses of poles and clay for the soldiers and settlers. In less than a month the Presidio was completed, and on September 17 the feast of the Stigmata of Saint Francis, the official foundation of San Francisco as a Spanish town, subject to King Charles III, was celebrated. The mission was finished three weeks later and was dedicated at a separate celebration October 9, 1776. The ringing of bells and discharge of firearms on these occasions so terrified the Indians that they all disappeared, and the good fathers had to wait for some time before any of the objects of their missionary zeal again made their appearance.

A few cannon were mounted on logs at Fort Point in this year of the founding of the town and mission, but the fort was not built until several years later. When the English explorer, George Vancouver, entered the bay in 1792 he was saluted by a brass three pounder lashed to a log at the point, and by another at the Presidio. When he returned a year later eleven brass nine pounders were lying on the beach and a fort was being erected on the hill. This was the old Spanish Fort San Joaquin, which was completed and blessed in 1794.

They made a great to do about building the fort. It was not rushed to completion as the Presidio had been. On the contrary, a good deal of time was occupied in its erection, but for all that it was about as unsubstantial and as inadequate for purposes of protection as one of the forts painted on canvas seen in war dramas upon the stage. The Spanish theory of fortification at that time was a good deal like that of the ostrich. If they had a barrier behind which they could conceal themselves from the enemy it did not matter of what it was made. The barrier was made. The fort was built of timber and adobe bricks, and almost before it was completed it began to go to pieces. The foundation rotted upon sand, and whenever a salute was fired the adobe walls crumbled, in places.

It was an imposing structure, gray dalled, with a roof of red tiles and with guns bristling from the embrasures, and the Spaniards were very proud of it. Yet in spite of his formidable appearance San Joaquin was a harmless saint, for his cannon were of small caliber, hardly capable of sending a ball clear across the entrance to the port, and they were badly served by the little garrisons of a corporal and six artillerymen, who half the time lacked sufficient powder even to fire a salute. It was no doubt partly for this reason that gun practice was seldom indulged in; the guns were never attended to, and soon from the ravages of time and weather their carriages fell to pieces and the cannon themselves became caked and honeycombed, with rust and decay.

Although the fort probably fulfilled its purpose of striking terror to the hearts of the simple minded Indians, it was rather regarded as a joke by the vessels of different nationalities which at various times came into the bay. When the explorer Kotzebue entered the harbor in the Russian man-of-war Rurick, he reported that as they approached the fortress of San Joaquin they seemed to be causing a good deal of alarm there. They saw from a distance the little figures of the Spanish soldiers on foot and on horseback hurrying to and fro and loading the cannon, and when they drew near a large speaking trumpet was thrust out of one of the embrasures, and a stentorian voice asked them to what nation they belonged. As the Russians could easily see that a few well directed shots from the guns of their vessel would tumble the fortress into a heap of rubbish, they did not show as much fright at these warlike demonstrations as the Spaniards probably expected. At the Presidio their greeting was somewhat different, for there the visitors were cordially received by the commandant, and entertained with Spanish hospitality. It may be of interest to mention in passing, that one of the naturalists accompanying Kotzebue on this expedition was Doctor Eschscholtz, in whose honor the golden poppy of California was named.

Other foreign vessels entering the harbor reported similar receptions, and also notified their governments that in case of war or an attempted invasion there was little to be feared from the warlike San Joaquin at the Golden gate.

The Spanish soldiers of the Presidio at this time were, for the most part, companies of cavalry in leather armor. This armor consisted of a long buckskin coat, impervious to arrows coming down almost to the feet, a helmet with two visors covering the head, and a leathern buckler on the left arm which served to ward off arrows or lances in hand to hand fighting. The horses were also covered with an armor of leather, the whole equipment being intended as a protection in encounters with Indians, rather than in the remote possibility of war with any civilized nation. These Spanish soldiers with their long leather cloaks and their leather covered horses must have presented a singular appearance, riding about the grounds of the Presidio, and if their ghosts were ever permitted to revisit and become visible in their old haunts they would present a curious contrast to the trim, blue uniformed boys of Uncle Sam who are their military successors at the post.

Constant patching was necessary to keep the structure at Fort Point from falling altogether into ruin; for years the report was sent to remember that San Joaquin was in need of repairs, and finally, in 1816, the Spanish government decided that the best and cheapest thing to do was to rebuild it. This feat was accomplished after much correspondence, in which merlons, esplanade, casemate, counterscarp and other terms of fortifications were used liberally, and with much apparent relish. The actual work of building was done by convicts, both Indians and Spaniards, and it was the part of the garrison to watch them, a task which they did not seem to take very seriously, as on one occasion 18 of the convicts ran away. In this same year the Presidio was also rebuilt.

The fort, when it was completed, was highly satisfactory to the commandant, who he praised Lieutenant Gomez, who superintended the work, for his skill and energy. But the new structure, also of wood and adobe, was not much more substantial than the building it replaced, and periodical repairs had to be made, just as before, to keep it from tumbling piecemeal down the hill into the sea. One reason for this was because of its exposed position, on high ground, just where it would catch the greatest force of storms and winds coming from the Pacific; but the real root of the trouble was that it was built upon an insecure foundation, and of a material (adobe, or unbaked clay), which is especially affected by the action of the weather.

It became a sort of department habit to send Fort San Joaquin at frequent intervals under the Spanish regime, and it continued to be so when California passed under Mexican rule in 1822 and as long as the Mexican flag waved over the old fort. In spite of periodic patching it grew more and more dilapidated as years passed, and when in 1846 a squad of United States soldiers were sent to take possession of the fort they found it abandoned and partly ruined, the guns spiked, the walls crumbling and the tile roof in many places fallen in. But notwithstanding this desolation the soldiers hoisted the stars and stripes upon it, and there they have waved ever since.

The quaint fanciful Spanish days of the old fort, the days of the Spanish bristling useless old cannon, the speaking trumpet, the leather covered cavalry and happy go lucky soldiering passed away when California became a part of the United States. The middle ages, prolonged in countries under Spanish rule, came to an end then, and the intensely modern regime of the United States took its place.

It was to be expected that soon after the American occupation the rebuilding of the crumbling old fort would be planned. New fortifications at this point were talked of for several years, but there were other matters which required more immediate attention, and nothing was done until 1854. In that year the structure now standing was built by the United States government. The present fort was modern for the time to embody all the mention of fort construction and engineering; yet so quickly have changes followed one another in the science of warfare since then, and so many have been the new destructive inventions and devices, that the building as a fort pedat, in common with all other forts of modern appearance, came out of date and practically useless as a fortification a very short time after it had been completed.

The new fort was built on the exact lines of Fort Sumter, except for the fact that it had three tiers of guns, where Sumter had only two. No expense was spared by the government to make the buildings as perfect as possible. Now Sumpshire granite was used instead of brick, and it cost $1,000 a pile for the piers around the central court and for the floors. The ceilings and pillars are of iron. The brick work was all imported from the east, and the cost of the third barracks for the men. On the seaward sides of the galleries of all three floors there are semicircular iron tracks in the parapet, on which the guns were rolled around from the embrasures to be loaded, then swung swiftly into place and fired. Similar tracks are to be seen on the roof, from which 42 pounders sent their contributions of "iron rain and leaden hail" out over the water.

An idea of the difference between the methods of warfare fifty or sixty years ago and those of today can be gained from the illustrations of the cannon ball furnaces, in which "hot shot" was prepared for the enemy. These little brick houses, each topped by a chimney and bolted securely together with iron rods ending in star shaped nuts, stand at opposite corners of the court. The balls were put into the eventike openings and left until they had reached a red heat, then they were rushed to the guns and fired off, in the hope that they would set the enemy's wooden ships in a blaze. The invention of armorclads of course put an end to this practice.

When the new fort was built, instead of following the Spanish custom of placing it on a hill where it would made a good target against the sky line, it was built close to the water's edge, under shelter of the hill, and the headland was cut down and increased in area to make room for it. A steep ridge connects the top of the present fort with the hill upon which San Joaquin formerly stood. Only a few ruins of one of its exterior adobe walls remain to mark the site of the old fort.

For several years after its completion the new fortification was left without a name, being simply known as "the fort" at Fort point, but at the commencement of the civil war, when in 1861 the fort was occupied by two companies of artillery, under orders from General Scott, the name Fort Winfield Scott was given to the building, and by this name it has been known ever since.

Of later years Fort Winfield Scott has appeared to be even more peaceable and harmless in disposition than its predecessor, old Fort San Joaquin. There are no guns looking out over the waters of the Pacific from any of the embrasures, the tramp of soldiers' feet is no longer heard through the empty corridors, only at certain intervals the lighthouse keeper or one of his assistants passes along to his post in the lighthouse tower. The lighthouse at this point was fought for, for more pressing necessity than a fort in these times of peace, both on account of the strong rocks lying at a little distance, and also as a nightly warning of the promontory itself. Accordingly a tower was built into the structure of the fort and a powerful fog signal apparatus was also installed, so that now, instead of trying to sink the vessels that pass in through the Golden gate or sell them on fire, the fort has turned to the more enlightened occupation of warning them of hidden dangers also guiding them safely into port.

But although the fort down by the water's edge has turned to peaceful occupations, certain earthworks in the hill behind it are equipped with all the deadly engines of modern war, which effectually protect the entrance to the harbor, and if occasion should arise these are able to make good the threat of hostility for which the brick fort stands.

FORT POINT

by

COGGIE LAWRY

(Mrs. James V. Lawry)

Sustaining Member

U.S. Army Photograph

OLD FORT POINT, completed in 1861 as San Francisco's major harbor defense, lies obsolete and abandoned in the shadow of the southern pier of Golden Gate Bridge. It is reached by way of Marine Drive, Presidio of San Francisco. The red brick fort was built in the style of Fort Sumpter, but its cannon were never called on to fire a shot in anger during the more than half a century that it guarded the entrance to the bay. In the background rise the fills of Fort Barry, now crowned with NIKE sites for defense of the metropolitan area.

Fort Point, once the guardian of the Golden Gate, still stands below the south arch of the bridge, a massive reminder of days long gone.

Constructed of brick and granite between 1854 and 1858, it is in the form of an irregular quadrangle, somewhat on the plan of Fort Sumpter. The only brick fort west of the Mississippi, it is one of the best examples of this type of architecture in the United States.

The site of Fort Point was at one time a high, white cliff. In March of 1776, Mexican Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza erected a large cross on the top of this cliff to mark the place where he felt a future presidio should be built. When actual colonization occurred later that year, his choice was established about a mile to the southeast.

Eight years later, in 1784, the fort "Castillo de San Joaquin," built on the site of Anza's cross, was formally christened and blessed. Gathered for the ceremony were priests from the Mission Dolores, the garrison of the Presidio, and numerous Indians.

When Army Engineer Lieutenant Albert de Cordova inspected the fort two years later, his report was unfavorable. "The structure rests on

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sand and decaying rock. The brick faced adobe walls crumble at the shock whenever a salute is fired . . ." and only two of the thirteen 24-pounders are capable of sending a ball across the entrance of the harbor." The story of the Castillo during the remainder of its life was one of frequent damage by heavy rains, high winds and earthquakes.

In 1853 Congress appropriated money for a new fort. Among the junior officers in charge of the work was 1st Lieutenant G. W. C. Lee (eldest son of Robert E. Lee).

The 100-foot cliff on which the old fort stood was cut away to a solid rock foundation about ten feet above high water. Here the present fort was constructed. Its brick walls are seven feet thick and it stands forty-five feet high. There are bastions extending outward about forty feet to the northeast and the northwest, to enable flanking fire. On the three sides facing the water there are three tiers of gun ports and above them a barbette (protective wall) runs entirely around the fort to shelter a fourth tier of guns which, when mounted, covered approaches from both land and water.

On the land side is the entrance to the fort. Guarded by a set of heavy doors studded with large nails, a passage leads inward to a second set of doors. Along the sides of the passage are loop holes to enable small arms to be fired should the enemy force the outer doors.

Three cells are located to the right of the entrance. One receives light from an opening on the outside, another from the inner court. Between them is the unlighted "solitary cell." All have ventilation openings in the floor.

Also on the land side of the first floor are rooms that were used by wheelwrights, carpenters and black-

smiths. There were two shot furnaces in the courtyard, each fifteen feet long.

On the second floor are quarters for officers and on the third floor quarters for enlisted men. Fluted iron columns and graceful railings, pocked by the sea air, line the great inner court. There are three separate, spiral staircases which lead to all levels, one terminating in a lighthouse. These granite stairs are written about in architectural journals because of the ingenious way each stair supports itself upon the one below.

The granite sea wall, which has successfully withstood the pounding sea for over one hundred years, is 2000 feet long. The stones are interlocked like a giant jigsaw puzzle for added strength.

During the construction of the fort, roofers were paid daily wages of $6; masons and blacksmiths, $5; carpenters, $4; and laborers, $2. The cost of Fort Point was two million, eight hundred thousand dollars, with an additional four hundred thousand spent for the sea wall.

Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Ulysses S. Grant was stationed at Fort Point, as was General Albert Sidney Johnson, who was to die later with the Confederate forces at Shiloh.

The Civil War ended without the firing of a single shot in anger by Fort Point. Had England joined with the South, a different situation might have occurred.

Gradually the Fort's usefulness came to an end. Soldiers were stationed elsewhere in the Presidio and the guns were sold for scrap. Little use has been made of the Fort during the present century. Except for the absence of her guns and the ravages of the elements, the brick and granite fort is much as it was when completed over a century ago.

Mark Manning

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Castillo de San Joaquin

Although portions of the coast of Upper (Alta) California had been examined for several centuries, it was not until 1768 that the Spanish authorities determined that the bays of San Diego and Monterey should be occupied. On July 14, 1769, Capt. Gaspar de Portola left San Diego with a land party of 63 officers and men to search for Monterey Bay. Passing Monterey Bay without recognizing it as such, Portola continued up the coast to the present Point San Pedro, from the vicinity of which the party saw the Farallones and Point Reyes.

Sgt. Jose Francisco Ortega was dispatched with a small party to reconnoiter to Point Reyes, and the main body remained in camp. On November second, a party of deer hunters from the camp climbed mountains to the northeast, viewed the immense San Francisco Bay, returned to camp and reported their find. So it was apparent that Ortega could not reach Point Reyes without a boat. On the third, Ortega returned and confirmed that fact; he or some member of his party having been probably the first white to discover the bay's inlet, now called the Golden Gate. In January 1770 Portola's party reached San Diego without having identified Monterey Bay, but having discovered another bay of vastly greater importance.

Of course, it was desirable to occupy the newly found area, but the ground work had to be laid by establishments along the way. So it was not until March 1776 that Col. Juan Bautista de Anza was at Monterey on his way to form a colony on San Francisco Bay. He, with his advance party came to Mountain Lake at the present south border of Presidio Reservation. At the south side of the narrowest part of the entrance to San Francisco Bay was found a white cliff and a high bench. A cross was erected there, and Anza selected the place as one at which a presidio should be built. Anza returned to Mexico, and when the actual colonization occurred, his selection for the presidio site was decided a better one for a fort, and a presidio was established about a mile to the southeast. The ceremonial founding of the Presidio of San Francisco was on September 17, 1776, and that of the sixth of the California missions, San Francisco de Asis, soon followed in October.

With Presidio and Mission well under way, it might be supposed that construction of the fort at the entrance to the bay would have been started, soon but such was not the case. Although there was correspondence on the subject, nothing materialized until after the November 1792 visit of Captain George Vancouver, British Royal Navy, in the Discovery. He was received with hospitality, and had every opportunity to observe the lack of defenses. Lieut. Hermenegildo Sal, then in command at the Presidio was reproved by Governor Jose Joaquin Arrillaga for having allowed Vancouver such latitude.

Viceroy Revilla Gigedo, on February 16, 1793, in a letter to Arrillaga, approved the fortification of the California presidios and the occupation of Bodega Bay, north of San Francisco Bay. A reconnaissance was made to Bodega, but for some reason, its occupation was postponed and never did occur. Men and materials for Bodega were used by Sal in the construction of the Castillo de San Joaquin, located on the high point at the south side at the narrowest part of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. Arrillaga, on August 20, 1793, reported to Gigedo that work on the fort was under way. A temporary earth-work mounting six guns was built to suffice during the construction of the fort itself.

Christian and pagan Indians were used as laborers in grading and the making of bricks, tile, and adobe Timber was cut from stands south on the peninsula, and brought to the fort site; the transport was a combination of dragging by oxen and floating by water.

Work was practically suspended during the heavy winter rains, but resumed with vigor in March 1794 In June, Arrillaga received from the viceroy orders to stop work on the fort, but decided in the interest of security to finish the task, already well advanced By the first of December, Ensign Jose Perez Fernandez, then in charge, reported to the new governor, lieut Col Diego Borica, that construction of the fort was virtually complete

On December 8, 1794, Castillo de San Joaquin was formally christened and blessed Gathered for the ceremony were the priests of the Mission, the garrison of the Presidio, and Indians A mass was conducted, the Te Deum Laudamus chanted, and salutes were fired

The fort had been completed at the cost of about $6,500 Still the best and most detailed work on its subject is the manuscript by Dr. George Tays, "Castillo de San Joaquin" (Berkeley, 1936) Drawn largely from the Provincial state papers, it should be consulted for many details not mentioned here

The matter of the plan of the fort, as first constructed is of some importance We shall consider here three different drawings The first (FP-1) shows the fort as of 1794, the year of its completion, and is undoubtedly the plan forwarded by Borica to Gigedo on January 1, 1795 The second plan (FP-2) is that of Engineer Lieutenant Alberto de Cordova, dated Presidio of San Francisco, 20, July 1796, accompanied by (FP-3) a cross section of the battery and hill The third (FP-15) is the plan published by Hubert H Bancroft in his History of California, Volume I, page 699, redrawn from a plan in the Alvise documents

It is at once apparent that the Borica and Cordova plans are essentially identical Each depicts a very irregula quadrangle, the Cordova plan shows that by 1796 the corridor or gallery on the east side of the guard building had been walled in and a small room (kitchen?) built against the rear wall of the fort According to Cordova's plan, the width of the fort at the cross section was about 120 feet and the extreme length at a right angle to that line was about 180 feet

The Bancroft plan, which he supposed to be that of the castillo, is of a modified horseshoe shape, without scale but with proportions of about 5 length to 3 at greatest width Major George H Elliot at one time had a plan of the fort, the dimensions of which he stated as being about 120 feet long and 100 feet wide, a ratio of 6 to 5 Bancroft accepted the Elliot measurements although they were too cramped and of wrong proportions for the Bancroft plan

Tays, without naming his source, goes into considerable detail in describing the fort "as planned " He gives the length and width, respectively, as about 240 by 140 feet, which proportions approximate those of the Bancroft plan Furthermore, Tays' description of buildings within the work fits well with the Bancroft plan.

Reviewing the foregoing, it is perfectly evident that the fort, as originally constructed, did not follow the horseshoe shape of the Bancroft plan at all. The question arises: "Did the fort ever assume that shape?" The answer may very well be on the affirmative, if further support may be found for some circumstantial evidence.

When Cordova inspected the fort in 1796, his report was unfavorable. Bancroft translates: "The structure rested on sand and decaying rock; the brick-faced adobe walls crumbled at the shock whenever a salute was fired; the guns were badly mounted and for the most part worn out, only two of the thirteen 24-pounders being serviceable or capable of sending a ball across the entrance of the port. The whole work, protected by an adobe wall with one gate, was commanded by a hill in the rear, and the garrison of a corporal and six artillerymen was altogether insufficient. . . To repair Fort San Joaquin would be very costly; but a new fort should be built on the hill just back of it, and another across the channel at San Carlos." In another, later report (November 8, 1796) Cordova names the armament as three 24-pounders, two 12-pounders, and eight 8-pounders.

The story of the fort during the remainder of its life is one of frequent damage by heavy rains, high winds, and earthquakes. Often there were repairs made, the most extensive were in 1799, 1805, 1808, 1810, 1816, 1818. At any one of these, a change to the horseshoe shape may have been effected, and there were many changes in the fort's armament. News of the independence of Mexico reached California in 1822. When Kotzebue came to San Francisco in 1824 he stated: "I found St. Joachim on his rocky throne, truly a very peaceful and well disposed saint; no one of his cannon in condition to fire a single shot." The work of the elements continued, and the fort was abandoned in 1835 when Lieut. Mariano G. Vallejo, on orders, moved most of the Presidio garrison to Sonoma.

Although somewhat ahead of our story, it must be noted that a newspaper cut of 1850 (FP-14) shows the forward portion of the fort as semi-circular, which agrees with the demilune (half-moon) shape, noted by Lieut. E.O.C. Ord in 1848. Also it agrees with the forward portion of Bancroft's horseshoe-shaped plan, and gives considerable support to a theory that such a plan was used when the fort was reconstructed some time after 1796.

The Americans Come

In early 1846 war between the United States and Mexico seemed imminent. On April 1 Commodore John D. Sloat ordered Cdr. John B. Montgomery with his sloop-of-war Portsmouth from Mazatlan to California to protect American interests there. Montgomery reached San Francisco Bay on June 3, after stopping at Monterey for over a month. On June 14 a group of American insurgents took Sonoma and raised the Bear Flag. There they were joined on June 25 by Brt. Capt. John C. Fremont with his explorer group and others.

On July 1 Fremont crossed a small party from Sausalito to the Castillo de San Joaquin in a launch from the merchantman Moscow, piloted by her captain, William D. Phelps. At the undefended castillo were about a half-score of cannon, which Fremont spiked and then returned to Sausalito. After the Mexican War, Phelps made a claim against the United States for $10,000 in payment for his service. His attempted raid on the U. S. Treasury was not as successful as that on the castillo, for he was awarded but fifty dollars.

On July 9, 1846, Montgomery, under orders from Sloat, raised the American Flag at the little town of Yerba Buena, now San Francisco. Lieut. John S. Misroon, of the Portsmouth, was sent on a reconnaissance and returned with this report to Montgomery:

"I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order I proceeded to the forts at the entrance of the harbor, about four (later reported seven) miles distant from the town, accompanied by Purser Watmough, the late ( ) Vice-counsul Leiderdorff, and several volunteers, and displayed the flag of the United States upon its ramparts, calling on our way at the Presidio, where I had understood that one or more cannon were mounted; no cannon, however, were found there, and it is certain that they have been lately removed; nor were there any of the usual residents there.

"The walls of the fort (Castillo de San Joaquin) are badly rent in several places, yet they are capable of sustaining and rendering good service. It would be an improvement to dig a ditch in the rear and to build a wall connecting the two terminating ends of the work, but, to render the fort tenable in case of approach to it by land, it is indispensable that a work be thrown up on the eminence which commands it, about four or five hundred yards immediately in its rear, otherwise it is at the mercy of an enemy on the land side. The platform is decayed, and should be renewed entirely.

"The barracks in the centre is in a dilapidated state.

"There are three brass guns (12's and 18's), old Spanish pieces, made in 1623 (16 3), 1628 and 1693, besides three long iron 42's, and four smaller iron guns. All of these iron guns have been lately spiked by Captain Fremont, except two unserviceable and dismounted iron pieces. New vents may be drilled in the brass pieces. The gun carriages are partly decayed, and several of them are totally unserviceable; but a portion of the iron work might be applied to new carriages.

"There is a quantity of iron shot, of different calibers, but all are more or less injured by rust.

"Our party was not molested on our route, nor did we see other than a few inoffensive Indians."

Because of the distance of the castillo from Yerba Buena, Montgomery decided that the first American fortification at San Francisco Bay should be at the latter place. The site selected was at the junction of present Battery and Green Streets. Work was commenced on July 15 and completed in about three weeks. A terrace was cut in the rocky site, a platform prepared, and five captured guns were emplaced. Douglas S. Watson has written a fine monograph on "San Francisco's Ancient Cannon." He proves that of the guns there mounted, two came from the castillo, two from Sonoma, and one from the Presidio, where it had been buried but had its location revealed by Francisco Sanches. The five guns and a sixth, still spiked as it was by Fremont's party, have been preserved by the U. S. Army—four are now at the Presidio of San Francisco, two at Fort Mason.

The conquest of California was completed in 1847 Two companies of the 7th, later called the 1st New York Volunteers, were stationed at the Presidio the same year, and were then relieved by regular troops. Then came the great gold rush, beginning locally in 1848 and accompanied by many desertions 1st Lieut E O C Ord visited the castillo in 1848 He said: "The fort shows the remains of a low walled demilune, on what might be rendered an almost inaccessible little promontory Not a gun is there now, and nothing done yet in the way of fortifying the bay "

In March 1849 Gen Persifer F Smith, commanding Third Division, headquarters at San Francisco, reported to Col R B. Mason his intention to mount six pieces at the point (castillo site) four 32 - pounders and two 8 inch howitzers, and also ordered the commander at the Presidio to carry out the 1847 plan of Lieut H W Halleck for the repairing and arming of the battery San Joaquin

In 1849 and through 1859 one company 3rd Artillery, was stationed at the Presidio The Presidio reservation was declared by order of the President dated November 6, 1850, amended December 31, 1851 In 1852 the Chief of Ordnance reported that nine 32-pounder "garrison" guns were at the old fort

Fort Point Constructed

A board of engineer officers was formed in 1851 by Gen H A Hitchcock and directed by him to prepare and submit plans for the defense of San Francisco Bay The board recommended forts at the castillo site at the Bay entrance and at the Bay Alcatraz Island, also batteries at Angel Island and at Point San Jose (now Fort Mason) On approval of the plans and after an appropriation of a half million dollars by Congress in 1853, work was started the same year

The engineer officers in charge of the work were, successively, Lieut Col James L. Mason, Maj J. G Barnard, Lieut Col R E. DeRussy, and Maj Z R Tower Junior officers who assisted included 1st Lieut G W C Lee (eldest son of Robert E Lee) and Capt I F Gilmer; both joined the Confederates in 1861

The work constructed at the point at the south side of the Bay entrance was called the "fort at Fort Point" until 1861 when the designation "Fort Point" first appeared in orders and returns Here we use the latter name throughout

The first great task was the reduction of the bluff, on which the castillo stood, down to a level of about ten feet above high water Tays says that "the only vestige of the old works that was left was the rear wall of the guardhouse at the southwest end of the fort " Spoil from the cut was distributed, mostly along the beach to the southeast

In January 1854 Maj Barnard reported that $250,000 would be spent or obligated by June 30, 1854 He asked for $750,000 for the next fiscal year, stating that wages were high in California "in proportion to prices for everything else."

In the files of the Alta California are found reports by several visitors to the fort, telling of its construction

A visitor of March 1855 tells of the progress made to that time. A trench 18 or 20 feet in depth by 9 feet in width had been dug, in which granite blocks were being laid in cement to form the foundation of the fort. Granite both "Chinese and California" was piled up and being worked upon. Within the foundation, excavation for a cistern was going on. A ten gun battery was being erected on the height to the south, and brick was used in the gun emplacements.

In March 1856 another correspondent finds the first story of the fort nearing completion. To provide protection during construction eight 68-pounders and two 12½-pounders were mounted at the edge of the cliff. Also four 32-pounders, pointing across the strait, were placed on lower ground. Houses had been built on the hill for officers and other construction personnel.

In October 1857 Maj. Z. B. Tower was in charge and had 240 men at work. A second tier of gun arches was being completed, and a storehouse, cement mill, and machinery were in operation. Pressed brick were made by George D. Nagles who had several brick yards on the hill to the south, each brick bore his name.

In June 1858 arches were being built to support the fourth floor of the fort. Two thirds of the brick used were made in the vicinity of the fort under supervision of Nagles. About 200 workers were employed at the fort, the one third who lived in San Francisco were transported in the buses of Bowman and Gardiner.

Fort Point, somewhat on the Fort Sumter plan, is in the form of an irregular quadrangle. The width is 150 feet, the longest side is 250 feet, the height 45 feet, and the thickness of walls about 7 feet. There are bastions extending outward about forty feet to the northeast and northwest, to enable flanking fire. The walls, of brick with granite quoins at the angles, inclose four tiers. On the three sides facing the water are three tiers of gun ports, and about them a barbette entirely around the work to protect a fourth tier of guns, which covered approaches from both land and water.

On the land side is the entrance to the fort. First there is a set of two heavy doors studded with large nails and closed with a long iron bar, pivoted on one of the doors. A passage way leads inward to a second set of doors. On the side of the passage way is a group of loop holes to enable small arms fire on an enemy who might force the outer doors. To the right of the entrance wall is a group of three prison cells. One receives light from an opening on the outside, another from the inner court. Between them is a "solitary cell," unlighted. All have ventilation openings at the floor.

Also on the land side, first floor, are numerous rooms used as shops for various utilities, such as wheelwrights, forges, and tools. On the second floor of the same side are the quarters for the officers, and on the third floor those for the enlisted men. Each set of the officers' quarters had two bedrooms and a parlor. The separating partitions have since been removed.

The galleries on the inside of these land side installations are supported by fluted iron pillars, between which on the second and third stories are iron railings, with iron grills beneath. These are also installed on the fourth level.

There are three separate, spiral staircases which lead to all levels, one terminating in a lighthouse, built in 1856. The granite stairs are beautiful examples of masonry.

There were two shot furnaces in the courtyard, each fifteen feet in length. These existed at least as late as 1890, but were removed at a date not ascertained.

The sources of materials, their cost and that of labor are of interest. Otto W. Degen did much research on these subjects and reported as follows: Bricks were obtained from many sources. Sellers and prices per thousand were: face brick by J. Clay and made at Russian Hill, San Francisco, $30.50 (Naglee is not mentioned), common bricks by Warden G. H. Harrison at San Quentin, $13; John Fisher, South San Francisco, $14; P. Lubbersmeier, California City, $14; John Lanesman also P. Callihant, both of Sacramento, $12. Prices were F.O.B. wharf at Fort Point. Degen says that all the granite was supplied by G. Griffith, Mormon Island Quarries near Folsom, $20, a ton of 14 cubic feet. Lime came from Samuel Adams, also Davis and Jordan, San Francisco, $2.25 the barrel. Most of the heavy iron castings were from the J. L. Mott Company, New York, some from P. Donahue, San Francisco, 3 to 6 cents a pound. The iron railings and balustrades were built by John McKittrick, San Francisco, $3.50 per foot. Coal was by A. J. Ramsdall, $24 a ton, and hay by Sherman and Dutton at $16. The asphaltic mastic for the roof came from New York, cost $140 a ton. Says Degen: "The first cargo of mastic arrived in the ship Dashaway and it cost the Government $100 per day demurrage because the mastic had melted in the hold of the vessel and had to be cut out, a slow process. The roofer for this job had to be obtained from New York, the Government paying his passage, cost $100, second class."

The daily rates of wages paid the workmen were: Masons, bricklayers, and stone cutters, $5; carpenters, $4; laborers, $2; blacksmiths, $5; foreman stone cutter, $5.50; foreman carpenter, $5; roofer, $6; a master mason was paid $250 per month.

In all, the cost of Fort Point was about $2,800,000. The construction of the granite sea wall, about 2,000 feet in length, cost and additional $400,000. The fortifications at Alcatraz were completed at a cost of $600,000 and occupied in 1860.

The Civil War Period

While war clouds were gathering in the East, mid-January 1861 saw Brt. Brig. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in command of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. At that time the troops at San Francisco Bay were Company I, 3d Artillery, at Presidio of San Francisco, and Company H of the same regiment, at Alcatraz Island.

On February 15, 1861, General Johnston received orders from the Headquarters of the Army, dated January 19, 1861, to order down from Fort Vancouver two companies of artillery to the posts near San Francisco, and to occupy the fort at the entrance of the harbor by one company with as little delay as practicable. General Johnston ordered on February 15 that Company I, 3d Artillery take post at Fort Point; that the regimental commander see that the order be executed the same day; and that Companies A and B, 3d Artillery, embark on the steamer Oregon at Fort Vancouver or Portland, and proceed to the harbor of San Francisco.

At this time Capt. J. F. Gilmer was the engineer in charge of fortifications, Fort Point. A few days previously, he had received orders from the War Department to suspend operations, so he had discharged the mechanics and laborers. This left unfinished a small portion of the defenses and the quarters for the officers and soldiers. Johnston considered that the orders for the garrisoning of Fort Point conferred "of necessity the authority to do all such acts as are necessary to render the occupation secure and the place inhabitable," so he ordered Gilmer to resume work at the fort.

On February 18, Johnston ordered Lieut. Col. C. S. Merchant, 3d Artillery, commanding the Presidio, to exercise general supervision over Fort Point. Merchant was given fourteen detailed security orders to be given in turn to the Captain commanding the company at the fort and enforced. On March 4 Companies A and B, 3d Artillery were ordered to take post at Fort Point, on their arrival Company I to resume station at the Presidio.

March 23, 1861, the War Department issued confidential orders to Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner to proceed from the East to San Francisco without delay, and relieve Johnston in command of the Department of the Pacific. On April 9 Johnston tendered the resignation of his commission in the U. S. Army, which was accepted by the Secretary of War on May 3, 1861. Meanwhile, the Civil War had broken out, and on April 25 Sumner arrived at San Francisco and assumed command of the department. Johnston joined the Confederates and was killed at the Battle of Shiloh in 1862.

May 13, 1861, Company G, 3d Artillery, was ordered to relieve Company A at Fort Point, and on May 23 Fort Point, Alcatraz Island and the Presidio were announced to be independent posts. On May 31, the Pacific Department issued orders that any vessel sailing under the secession flag in U. S. waters on the coast would be captured, or fired into and sunk if necessary. In November 1861 was ordered the acquisition of Lime Point, opposite Fort Point. The Lime Point reservation, bought in 1866, much later became Forts Barry and Baker, and cost $200,000. Apparently no guns were mounted at Lime Point during the Civil War.

The reported armament for Fort Point in 1862 was 28 42-pounders and 2 24-pounders in the lower tier; 28 8-inch Columbiads and 2 24-pounders in the second tier; 28 8-inch Columbiads and 2 24-pounders in the third tier; 9 10-inch Columbiads, 17 8-inch Columbiads and 11 32-pounders in the fourth (barbette) tier— a total of 127 guns. However, a report of September 2, 1863, shows some variations in numbers and types, and includes 10 42-pounders in a battery on the hill south of the fort.

During the war, in addition to Fort Point and Alcatraz Island, batteries were constructed at Black Point (Fort Mason), and Angel Island. Indeed, it seems that there were more guns than could be served by the available artillerymen—an arrangement undoubtedly devised to provide flexibility in the defense.

About 2,000 feet east of Fort Point was a wharf used in construction days. Immediately south and southeast of that wharf was built between 1853 and 1862 a group of about a score of buildings. The rare McDowell map of 1879 identifies the buildings and the text dates some. Among the buildings listed and dated are: bakery, 1853; commanding officer's quarters, commissary storehouse, blacksmith shop, all of 1858; officers' quarters, barracks, kitchens and mess rooms, barracks, laundresses'

quarters, ordnance sergeant's quarters, and stables, all of 1862. Also shown on the McDowell map is a group of eight unidentified buildings on the hill and southwest of the commanding officer's quarters. These buildings may have been constructed as early as 1853 for use of construction personnel. None of the buildings mentioned in this paragraph exists today (1959). There is presently a wharf at about the location of the original wharf.

During the war, the artillery complement at the fort consisted of one or two batteries of artillery, reinforced, from 1862 to 1865, by one to eight companies of infantry.

The American Civil War ended without the firing of a single shot in anger by Fort Point. Had War with England materialized, a different situation might have occurred. No confederate privateer attempted to enter the bay. Capt. James I. Waddell of the Shenandoah planned to do so, but the war came to an end before he could put his project in execution.

Later Days

During the fiscal years 1866 and 1867 one Company, 2d Artillery, was at Fort Point, but from 1868 to 1878 no units were stationed there. This does not mean that the fort was abandoned, for during this latter period there were from one to four batteries of artillery in more comfortable quarters in the Presidio, within supporting distance.

In 1868 George H. Elliot, Major of Engineers, forwarded to Washington a very extensive plan for the erection of land batteries mounting 52 guns above Fort Point. Comparison with McDowell's map of 1879 shows that Elliot's plan was much altered. Built were about 3/4 mile of earthen barbettes along the 100 foot contour line.

Mounted in these "permanent" fortifications were Rodman guns and heavy mortars. There were traverses containing brick magazines, a few of which still stand, but are boarded up. Two Rodman guns, found in the area, are now in the Ordnance yard at the Presidio. These cannon, originally 10 inch smooth bores built in 1865, were modified in 1885 by the Midvale Steel Company's West Point Foundry, when 8 inch rifled sleeves were inserted. Each weighs nearly eight tons.

These barbette batteries were begun in 1870. Work proceeded slowly with small appropriations and stopped for four years beginning in 1876, with $100,000 needed for completion. By 1882, thirteen traverse magazines had been completed. The same year, iron work of the fort was painted, and the painting of the masonry was steadily "wearing out and dropping out."

On November 25, 1882, General Orders No. 133, War Department, issued by command of Gen. William T. Sherman, stated: "By Direction of the President the military post on the south side of the Golden Gate (entrance to the Bay of San Francisco), California, now know as 'Fort Point' shall hereafter be known and designated as 'Fort Winfield Scott' in honor of the late Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, Major General, U. S. Army."

Thus the entire western part of the Presidio took on the name of a great general and soon became a system of powerful armament. Fort Point's guns, including those of its exterior batteries became obsolete with the advent of breech loading, disappearing guns and other developments. Work on a new series of reinforced concrete installations began in 1893 and continued for about fifteen years. The new batteries along the hillside included 12, 10, 8, and 6 inch guns on disappearing carriages, 16 and 12 inch mortars, and three 15 inch dynamite guns. Most of the old works on the bluff were destroyed.

In 1897 the old guns and old shot were made available to permanent posts for ornamental use. In 1901 the old guns which remained were bought by Herman White for scrapping. They were then called "White elephants," but White was equal to the problem. A large, deep pit was dug and lined with guns set on end. Each gun to be broken up was dropped in the pit, by means of a steam hoist derrick, so that it would remain upright in the clay bottom. The vent was plugged and the bore filled with water. Giant powder was attached to a rod which was then inserted in the bore. The charge was fired electrically, breaking the cannon into pieces which could be handled by several men.

Little use has been made of Fort Point during the present century. Except for the absence of her guns and the ravages of the elements, the brick and granite fort is much as it was when completed nearly a century ago. All of the iron work is badly rusted, and the mortar pointing of the masonry is deeply eroded.

Now entirely vacated, massive Fort Point stands as a classic example of a fortification of its day -- the greatest on the West coast of North America and one of the very best examples in the United States. A logical use would be to make it the military museum of California and the West.

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FORT POINT

CAUTION

Fort Point, constructed over 110 years ago, is a prime historical resource. As such, however, there are hazards not present in today's modern buildings. Stairs are steep and narrow. Walls are dangerous, if climbed. Therefore, we ask your cooperation while visiting the fort in making your visit safe and enjoyable. Please keep children under close control. Use caution while climbing or descending stairs. Stay on established walkways and off walls.

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SPANISH PERIOD

The site of Fort Point was at one time a high, white cliff, where in 1776 Spanish Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza raised the Spanish flag and chose the site as the location for a Presidio. In 1794 an adobe brick fort, the Castillo de San Joaquin, was built on the cliff to protect the Presidio of San Francisco, which was subsequently built in a sheltered valley about one and one-half miles southeast of the location selected by Anza.

AMERICAN PERIOD

The Presidio was garrisoned in 1848 by Company M, 3rd U. S. Artillery, commanded by Captain Erasmus D. Keyes. At this time the U. S. Army placed four 32-pounder cannon and two 8-inch siege howitzers in the old Spanish fort. However, such defenses would have been little protection in the event of war with a European power. In 1853 the old fort and the hill on which it stood were leveled by U. S. Army Engineers to make way for the building of Fort Point.

Fort Point stands a brooding sentinel under the shadow of the majestic Golden Gate Bridge. It is a classic example of brick seacoast forts built to protect the harbors of the United States during the 1800's. The houses seen here quartered the Fort Point lighthouse crew during its operation.

☆ GPO [illegible]

FORT POINT CONSTRUCTED BY THE U.S. ARMY

Fort Point was constructed during the years 1853-1861 to prevent entrance of a hostile fleet into the bay of San Francisco, though none ever attempted it. The fort was designed to mount 126 cannon and house 600 soldiers. The guns were located in the arched casemate rooms on the north side of the fort. There are 30 gun rooms on each of the three floors. Each gun fired through an open gun port in the outer wall. Thirty-six gun positions were located on the top floor barbette, where the guns fired over the walls. Cannon balls ranging from 24 pounds to 128 pounds were used. The guns had a range of up to two miles.

The ground floor to the south housed the main powder magazine, jail and storerooms.

The fort's officers were quartered on the second floor. A small hospital and a kitchen were also located here.

Enlisted men were housed on the third floor. The rooms were heated by small fireplaces burning coal. Kerosene lamps provided light. Three granite spiral staircases open on the courtyard. The placement of the steps is considered an architectural and engineering achievement. A lighthouse built in 1864 tops one of the circular stairwells.

The walls of the fort average 5 to 12 feet in thickness. Cisterns located under the southeastern rooms of the fort are filled by rainwater from the roof to provide a supply of water.

The handsome arched casemates with their intricate brickwork once housed the fort guns. There are thirty "gun rooms" on each floor.

A row of 8 inch Columbiads peer into the fog from the barbette tier of Fort Point. The guns were removed around 1900. Guns of this size could fire a 65 pound cannon ball two miles.

FORT POINT 1886 – PRESENT

The fort was abandoned in 1886. The advent of the more powerful rifled cannon made brick forts such as this obsolete. The muzzle-loading cannon were removed about 1900. From 1933 to 1937 the fort was used as a base of operations during the building of the Golden Gate Bridge. During World War II the fort was garrisoned by about 100 soldiers, who manned searchlights and rapid-fire cannon mounted on top of the fort, as part of the protection for a submarine net stretched across the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

Fort Point served the Nation well. Its powerful guns and dedicated soldiers stood vigilant through the years as a deterrent to any would-be aggressor.

The fort was declared the Fort Point National Historic Site by the U. S. Congress on October 16, 1970, largely through the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association. The National Park Service is now planning restoration of the fort.

For guided tours and information, contact the Information Center in the fort, or call 556-1693.

ADMINISTRATION

Fort Point National Historic Site, established October 16, 1970, is administered by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. A Superintendent, whose address is P. O. Box 9167, Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129, is in immediate charge.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FORT POINT (or OLD FORT SCOTT) BLD.#999 UNDER SOUTH APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE (1853) U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS

The location of the fort was recognized for its strategic importance from the earliest days of Spanish settlement. In 1776 a three pound cannon was mounted at the crest ofthe 100 foot cliff to remind mariners that they could enter the bay only by the grace of His Majesty Carlos III of Spain. On December 8, 1794 the Spanish completed the fortification El Castillo de San Joaquin. It was built in the fom of a horseshoe with walls 10 feet thick and eight bronze cannons cast in Lima, Peru.in the seventeenth century. Six of these cannons ay be seen today. Two flank the main flagpoll, two flank the entrance to the Officer's Club and two are at Fort Mason. After Mexican independence from Spain no troops were stationed at the fort and by 1847 when the U.S, Army occupied the Presidio the Castillo was falling to ruin. Therefore when Captain John Fremont, with Kit Carson and fourteen men, crossed the b ay from Sausalito to scale the walls and spike the cannons, they met with no resistance.

In 1853 old Fort San Joaquin began to be town down and work began on a new American fort, called Fort Point, whose totell cost was near $3,000,000 when completed in 1861. On November25, 1882 Fort Point was renamed Fort Winfield Scott. The Fort was considered obsolete in 1905 when constructinn was started on a new fort in the hills to the south. The new fort was named Ft. Winfield Scott andthe old fort was once again called, as it is today, Ft. Point.

In 1914 the fort was abandoned after 60 years of service. During World WarI is was used for a time to house German prisoners andin World WarII a gun battery and searchlight detachment manned the fort in support of San Francisco's harbor defenses. Then in 1947 thecommander of the sixth army in the Presidio, General Mark Clark, announced that the hugh old baston was surplus and suggested that it be made a national monument. In the years since efforts have been made in this direction

but no one seems to have the money to render the fort usable for any purpose.

Although the iron is rusty, the stairs unsafe, the weeds the inly inhabitants, the Fort stands as a classic example of the fortification of its time and one of the best examples of this type of architecture in the U.S. It is an extraordinary brick and granite (some brought from New Hamshire around the Horn) stricture with three main stories. Many of the bricks we re made by San Quintin prisoners. It is somewhat on the Sumter plan, shaped like an irregular quadrangle, roughly 250ft. long and 150 Ft. wide. It mounted 149 guns in four tiers on walls that are 7 ft. thick at the base and rise 54 ft. The fine masonery work is shown in the three spiral stairways ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ which lead to all levels. An octagonal metal lighthouse surmounts the northwest staircase. The are numerous rooms for shops on the first floor. On the sec nd floor are the officer's quarters and the third for enlisted men. In all, the cost of Fort Point was about $2,800,000/ The construction of the granite sea wall 2,000 ft. in length, cost an additional $490,000.

INFORMATION OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS SIXTH US ARMY
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA 94129

HISTORIC FORT POINT

HAS PLAYED MANY ROLES

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO— Nestled at the foot of Golden Gate Bridge on the San Francisco side, is picturesque Fort Point. During its 105-year history, it has been the guardian of the Golden Gate, prisoner-of-war barracks, and star of countless thousands of visitors' photographs ——even Hollywood motion pictures and television commercials.

Fort Point's story goes back to the very beginning of San Francisco, when, in 1793, work was begun on the fortification El Castillo de San Joaquin on top of a hundred foot cliff, which was subsequently leveled to bedrock for the building of Fort Point. The Castillo was built in the form of a horseshoe with 10-foot thick palisaded walls. Eight bronze cannon, cast in Lima, Peru, in the 17th century, were placed in the embrasures that pierced the walls of the fort. Six of these cannon decorate the Presidio of San Francisco, the vital, busy headquarters of the Sixth United States Army.

In 1847, when the United States Army occupied the Presidio, the Castillo had fallen into ruin. Six years later, the old fort was razed and the cliff on which it stood was leveled to 16 feet above the water. That same year, 1853, work was begun on Fort Point.

Fort Point itself is built somewhat like Fort Sumter in the form of an unequal quadrangle. The width is 150 feet and the longest side is 250 feet, with 7 foot walls rising to a height of 45 feet. The walls enclose four levels of gun ports. Also built into the fort were prisoner cells, shops, forges and tools. On the second floor were officer's quarters, and above, enlisted men's lodgings. There were two shot furnaces in the courtyard. The cost of the fort was estimated at under $3 million.

MORE

During the Civil War, the fort bristled with 127 assorted guns to prevent Confederate vessels from entering the Bay. The war ended without the firing by Fort Point of a single shot in anger. These guns became obsolete with the advent of breech-loading weapons.

In 1882 the fort was renamed Fort Winfield Scott and in time the entire western part of the Presidio took on the name of this great Army general.

Little use has been made of Fort Point during the present century. The remaining iron work is badly rusted but the brick and granite fort is much as it was when completed over a century ago.

Now entirely vacated, massive Fort Point stands as a classic example of a fortification of its day and one of the finest examples in the United States. Architects have acclaimed its unique construction and unsupported spiral staircases, designating the fort as the only Civil War period building remaining essentially its original state.

Today, where once the cannon's retort echoed down the fort's spiraled staircases, the sounds are breaking surf, the screech of the gulls and the voices of the tourists. The inside of the fort is opened almost daily, to tours arranged by the Community Relations division of the Sixth Army.

Students of California history and the thousands who have seen Fort Point hope that it will someday be restored and made into a splendid historical museum for California and the West.

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HISTORIC WALLS FOUND

BRIDGE DIGGERS BARE CLUES

RECALLING SPANISH ERA

When the steam shovels started digging away earth at Fort Point for the San Francisco anchorage of the Golden Gate bridge, they uncovered a bit of early California history. Twenty feet below the surface of the ground an old adobe wall was unearthed, the last remnant of an old Spanish fort.

Spanish occupation of the Presidio dates back to 1774, when by command of the Spanish Viceroy, Don Antonio Bucarely, Lieutenant-Colonel Don Juan de Anza left Tubac, Mexico, to explore San Francisco bay. On March 28, 1776, Anza selected a site now Fort Winfield Scott, for the location of a fort.

PLAN OF FIRST FORT

The first plan for a fort and a description of how it should be constructed was submitted in 1792 by Ensign Sal to Jose Antonio Romeu, Governer of California.

The fort was to form a square 50 yards wide, three sides of which would be adobe houses built of mud and stones. The fourth side was a primitive palisade fence. The houses were roofed with tules and exposed to fire and wind. The construction was so poor and slow that when one wall was completed repairs would be necessary on previous work. The fort finally bowed to the elements. Drift sand and storms demolished it in 1793.

NEW FORT BUILT

On the present site of Fort Point before the bluff was cut down a new fort was constructed in 1794. Plans for the new building were submitted by Miguel Constanso to Governor Jose Arrilago who approved and named it Castillo de San Joaquin.

This fort composed an irregular square 210 feet by 140, with 10-foot adobe walls shielding stone magazines laid up in mud and braced by redwood posts. It was first garrisoned by a corporal and six artillery-men and armed by eight 12-pounder guns cast in Spain and sent by the Spanish Viceroy Conde de Ravilla Gigedo. The total cost of the fort was $6400.

HISTORIC NAVAL FORTS

BLOCK HOUSES AND CLAYS

BENICIA BARRACKS

[illegible] the above sketch showing very earth at Fort Point for the [illegible] from photographs of the Point (Pt. Pinole). They accompanied a pit of early California history. Twenty feet below the surface of the ground an old adobe wall was unearthed, the last remnant of an old Spanish fort.

Japanese occupation of the Presidio dates back to [illegible], when by command of the Spanish Viceroy, Don Antonio Bucareli, Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] was sent from Tubac, Arizona, to acquire San Francisco Bay. On March 26, 1776, Anza located a site for a Spanish block house, for the location of a fort.

Fort or Other Work

The first plan for a fort was a modification of Marvel's design to connect the [illegible] submitted in 1852 by Captain Gal to Jose Antonio [illegible], Governor of California.

The fort was to be [illegible] Three sides of which would be adobe houses built in [illegible] Fourth side was a crenelated palisade fence. The house walls were [illegible] and roofed with [illegible] a plan. The [illegible] was to be [illegible] door and [illegible] with the [illegible] would [illegible] work. The last [illegible] made to the [illegible]. Work was [illegible] in 1853.

Fort Mason

On the present site of Fort Mason in 1847 the first [illegible] was [illegible] constructed in 1848. Plans for the new fort were [illegible] by Miguel [illegible] the Governor Jose Arrillaga and [illegible] the Pueblo [illegible] Jacquin.

This fort consisted of irregular square [illegible] feet on a side, with 10-foot adobe walls [illegible] adobe magazine building in the [illegible] corner. It was [illegible] artillery [illegible] and six auxiliary-[illegible] used [illegible] in [illegible] the Spanish Interior Zone de Presidio Dept. The total cost of the fort was [illegible].

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BARRACKS WRECKED

The fort was considerably rebuilt and made more formidable until severe earthquakes in 1808, 1812 and 1813 wrecked the walls and barracks.

The Castillo de San Joaquin was rebuilt, partly in brick and stone, in 1816. By 1820 the fort mounted 20 guns, three of which were 24-pounders.

The Mexican occupation in 1822 ended the Spanish regime. Under Mexico the fort declined, little or no military improvements being made due to lack of funds and political unrest. By the treaty of Guadalupe, Hidalgo, February 2, 1848 Alta California passed into the possession of the United States.

FORT POINT BUILT

Under direction of General Hitchcock, then in command of the 3d Division at Benecia, plans for a modern fort were drafted in 1851. Two years later workers started dismembering the old Castillo de San Joaquin, the bluff was cut down to the water's edge, and the new brick building which is now Fort Point was started.

In the process of construction the old adobe walls were buried--forgotten--their purpose had been served. More than 100 years after they reared their battlements to the sky, a modern machine, clearing the way for the world's largest bridge span, bites through the walls with its mechanical jaws. The newspaper "short" states: "ADOBE WALLS FOUND IN EXCAVATION."

By: Murray Lawley

Source: S. F. Chronicle, March 8, 1936.

The fort was considerably rebuilt and made more formidable until twelve earthquakes in 1800, 1812 and 1857 wrecked the walls and towers.

The Casillas de San Joaquin was rebuilt [illegible] and about, in 1824, by 1831 the fort mounted 20 guns, nine of which were 24-pounders.

The Mexican occupation in 1834 ended the Spanish period. Under Mexico the fort declined. Little or no military repairs were made due to lack of funds and national unrest. By the treaty of Guadalupe, [illegible] the California passed into the [illegible] of the United States.

FORT ROSS (Russian)

[illegible] Russian settlers, that is [illegible] Russian at "Bodega, [illegible] [illegible] workers [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FACTS

ON

"FORT POINT"

"Fort Point"

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. History of California. 7 v.
San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & co., 1884-1890.
(Vol. 1: Chapter XXXII: Batteries of Yerba Buena, pp. 697-702)

.....Still there was some building done in the way of fortifications. In the general movement already noticed towards the strengthening of coast defences San Francisco could not be neglected, since it was recognized as the strongest and most important natural position in California. Vancouver as he entered the bay was saluted by a brass three-pounder lashed to a log at Fort Point, and he found another mounted on a rotten carriage before the presidio. There had been two guns here, but one had burst shortly before in firing a salute on a saint's day. No wonder the Englishman was surprised at the unprotected condition of so important a point. When he returned in 1793, eleven brass nine-pounders were lying on the beach, and a number of natives were erecting what seemed to be a platform or barbette battery at Fort Point; but this was intended by the Spaniards to be a much more formidable work, the Castillo de San Joaquin, to command the entrance to San Francisco Bay. The guns had been sent from San Blas in the Aranzazu, and a gunner's mate, master-carpenter, and one or two workmen had begun work on the fort in August. Thirty neophytes were hired from the mission, and as many more gentiles from San Jose. Choppers were sent to the distant forests down the peninsula; twenty-three yoke of oxen were employed in hauling the timber; adobes, bricks, and tiles were rapidly prepared, and the work was pushed forward until interrupted by the rains. Soon after its resumption in the spring of 1794 there came an order from the viceroy that the works here and elsewhere were to be constructed for fascines, to avoid heavy expenses; but so much progress had been made that it was deemed best to complete the fortification as begun, especially as earthworks and fascines were thought to be useless here. The fort was completed and blessed under the name of San Joaquin on December 8, 1794, the eight guns of the battery being mounted, the sentry-box, casemate, and other necessary buildings being attached, and nothing more being required but a garrison to prevent any hostile vessel from entering the port—so at least Arrillaga believed. We have no detailed description of this fort, but its main walls were of adobes, faced in the embrasures with bricks. The annexed plan is from an original in my possession. The castillo was of horseshoe shape, about one hundred by one hundred and twenty-feet. Its cost was $6,000, which was paid with some reluctance by the royal treasury.

The elements had now another object on which to exert their destructive power, and repairs kept pace as nearly as possible. The San Carlos brought some new guns in April 1796, and the Concepcion left twenty-four sailors. Córdoba examined the fort on his arrival, and in September reported unfavorably.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. History of California.
San Francisco, S. F. Bancroft & Co., 1884-1890.
(Vol. II: Chapter XXIII: Defenses of San Diego, pp. [illegible])

.....Still there was some building, and in the end, fortifications. In the general movement already noted, towards the strengthening of coast defenses in California, San Diego was neglected, which is was regarded as an unimportant and important modern capital in California. However, on the natural bay was erected a great three-gun battery on a rocky point, Fort Yuma, and the point marked on a rocky terrace, below the present. There has been one area here, and that during during in finding a return on a mainly day. In making the implacement was morphed with unprotected condition of a important a point, that be [illegible], given these disappointing with lying on the beach, and - quarter of medieval were experimental second [illegible] a platform by [illegible] battery at Fort [illegible], the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The structure rested mainly on sand; the brick-faced adobe walls crumbled at the shock whenever a salute was fired; the guns were badly mounted and for the most part worn out, only two of the thirteen twenty-four pounders being serviceable or capable of sending a ball across the entrance of the port. The whole work, protected by an adobe wall with one gate, was commanded by a hill in the rear, and the garrison of a corporal and six artillerymen was altogether insufficient. There were several places between Monterey and San Francisco where an enemy might land, therefore the cavalry force should be increased. To repair Fort San Joaquin would be very costly; but a new fort should be built on the hill just back of it, and another across the channel at San Carlos.

Beyond the constant repairs by which Fort San Joaquin was kept as neatly in its original state as possible, and some changes in the disposition of the guns under Cordoba's instructions, I find no evidence of further progress at Fort Point during this decade. There was, however, still another battery established in 1797. This was to the east on Point Medanos, later called Point San Jose and Black Point, renamed Mason, and long occupied by a battery. It was known as the Battery at Yerba Buena, designed to command the shore stretching westward to Fort Point, and that stretching eastward to that was called later North Point, together with the bay of water between that shore and Alcatraz Island, already so called, known as the anchorage of Yerba Buena, though it does not appear that any vessel except that of Vancouver ever had anchored there. Thus it will be seen that the name Yerba Buena, while it may have been given in a general way to the whole eastern part of the peninsula from Black Point to Mason Point, was applied in these early times particularly to the North Beach region and not, as is commonly supposed and as was the case after 1830, to the cove south of Telegraph Hill. Of the battery we know but little save that it was a less elaborate work than Fort San Joaquin, being hastily constructed of brushwood fascines for the most part, with eight embrasures and five eight-pound guns not mounted at the fort. No permanent garrison was kept here, but at least until after 1820 the works were visited daily by a sentinel, and to a certain extent kept in order. . . . . .

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. History of California. 7 v.
San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & co., 1884-1890.
(Vol. V: Chapter XXIII: Bear Flag Revolt-Fremont's Campaign-Spiking the Guns at San Francisco, pp. 169-190)

. . . . . Having thus "driven" Torre and his men away, Fremont and the Bears had no further opposition to fear north of the bay, and no reason to remain longer at San Rafael; yet before their departure for Sonoma two minor enterprises were undertaken, which, if they served no other purpose, figured somewhat attractively in reports of this grand campaign. Transferring the camp to the cove Point east, while the point to which it was originally given became known as the Punta del Carrill Blanco, the name given it by Ayala, as it is now called Point Pinole.

. . . . . .page 190. . . . . .

Pitching his camp at the lagoon, Ayala went at once to inspect the entrance to the bay for the purpose of selecting a site for a fort. Fort

the structure rested mainly on sand; the brick-lined stone walls crumbled at the shock whenever a salute was fired; the guns were badly mounted; and for this most part worn out, only two of the thirteen twenty-four pounders being serviceable or capable of sending a ball across the entrance of the port. The walls were protected by an abbie wall with one gate, was occupied by a mill in the town, and the garrison of a corporal and six artillerymen was altogether inadequate. There were several places between Monterey and San Francisco where an army might land, therefore the overall force should be increased. To reach Fort San Joaquin would be very convenient; the new fort should be built on the hill on the other side of the channel at San Carlos.

Beyond the coastal region, which Fort San Joaquin was kept as nearly in the original state as possible, and some minutes in the disposition of the guns under Colonel's instructions, I saw no evidence of further progress at Fort John during this decade. There was, however, still another battery established at [illegible]. This was to be used on Point Benicia, later called Point San Jose on the island Point, renamed Mason, and long occupied by a battery. It was known as the battery at Yerba Buena, designed to command the approaches to Fort John, and that something resembling the old Fort John Point, together with the bay of water between that shore and Alcatraz Island, already established upon the promontory of Yerba Buena, about it does not appear that any regular work of fortification, was yet constructed there. This it will be seen that the Fort Point Battery, which it may have been given in a general way to the Point Benicia Battery of the nineteenth from Point John to Mason Point, was employed in these wars, particularly in the North Beach region, and so, in the economic sequence and as was the case after 1847, on the cove south of Telegraph Hill. In the history as among the [illegible] was [illegible] with the Fort San Joaquin, which [illegible] transferred facilities for the most part, with other embrasures, from Fort Point-Point Mason nearer to the fort, to [illegible] and [illegible], but at least until after 1856 the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a certain extent [illegible] in [illegible].

. . . . .

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. History of California, V.
San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & Co., 1886-1890.
(Vol. VI Chapter VIII: Fort Fine Bancroft-Frenzen in Chapter-
Building the cove at San Francisco, pp. 1-[illegible])

. . . . . Having been 'driven' twice out of the cove, Dupont and the Bear had no further opportunity to fog-roll of the bay, and no reason to remain longer at San Carlos; yet before their departure for Oregon two minor enterprises were undertaken, which, if they served no other purpose, figured somewhat attractively in reports of this great campaign.

On July 1st Fremont and Gillespie visited Phelps on board the Warren, and having removed that gentleman's scruples by the assurance that war had really been declared, and that they were "acting in obedience to orders of the United States government," obtained his cooperation for a movement on San Francisco. Phelps furnished his vessel's launch with a crew, going himself as pilot, to carry Fremont and about twenty of his men across to the old castillo. Landing ashore through the surf, and boldly entering the fort, this band of warriors proceeded to spike the ten guns found there, and to make back to the boat. In the absence of a garrison, with no powder, it is not surprising that, so far as can be known, not one of the then cannon offered the slightest resistance. But the energies of the insurgents were not exclusively directed against abandoned guns; for next day ten of their number, under Semple, appeared in the streets of Yerba Buena, at noon, and captured Robert Ridley, captain of the port, who was taken from his house and sent to New Helvetia. This was doubtless done at the instigation of Vice-consul Leidesdorff, who, as we have seen, had repeatedly denounced Ridley and Hinckley as "more Mexican than the Mexicans themselves," in their opposition to the Bear movement. Hinckley would doubtless have shared Ridley's fate had he not died two days before. Obtaining such supplies as were to be found on the Warren, together with cattle from the ranches of the region about San Rafael, Fremont returned with the whole insurgent force to Sonoma. Through Semple he ingeniously contrived, without quite committing himself to a falsehood, to create the impression among the people of the United States, not only that he had been in active command of the revolutionists from the first, but that finally, after defeating Torre, he had driven him across the bay, spiking his cannon, destroying his transports, and breaking up all communication between the north and south --thus making the whole campaign a brilliant success. . . . . .

Eldredge, Zoeth Skinner. The Beginnings of San Francisco, from the expedition of Anza, 1776, to the city charter of April 15, 1850, with biographical and other notices. San Francisco, Zoeth S. Eldredge, 1912. (Port Point: Vol. 1, pp. 50, & 133.)

. . . . . To Point Lobos was given the name Punta del Angel de la Guarda. Fort Point was called Punta de San Jose. Lime Point was Punta de San Carlos, and Point Bonita, Punta de Santiago. Point San Pedro was called Punta de Langosta (Locust Point), Point Richmond, Punta de San Antonio, and Point Avisadero, Punta de Guadia. Mission bay was named Ensenada de los Llaveros (the keepers) because, it is said, the sailors saw some Indians weeping on the beach. Islais creek was called Estero Sosa; the cove between Tiburon and Belvidere was Ensenada del Santo Evangelio; Mare island, Isla Plana, and Sutter bay Junta de Los Quatro Evangelistas--The meeting of the four Evangelists. Of all the names given by Ayala there only remain to us Angel and Alcatraz islands. Point San Jose transferred its name to the next point east, while the point to which it was originally given became known as the Punta del Castillo Blanco, the name given it by Anza, and is now called Fort Point.

.....page 132.....

Pitching his camp at the laguna, Anza went at once to inspect the entrance to the bay for the purpose of selecting a site for a fort. Fort

On July 1st Fremont and Gillespie visited Phelps on board the Dawnee, and having received that gentleman's assurance by the government that we had really been invited, and that they were "acting in obedience to orders of the United States government," obtained the cooperation of a movement on San Francisco. Phelps furnished his vessel's launch with a crew, going himself as pilot, to carry Fremont and about twenty of his men across to the old presidio. Having landed through the surf, and boldly entering the fort, with want of ceremony proceeded to spike the gun from there, and to work back to the town. In the absence of a garrison, with no doubt, it is not surprising that, so far as can be known, not one of the Sonoran officers or officerless residents, during the energies of the transaction were not individually directed against abandoned guns; for most day-one of their number, Juan Bautista, appeared in the streets of Yerba Buena, as usual, and returning Juan Bautista, of the port, who was taken from his house and sent to the ship Erie. This was doubtless done at the instigation of Vice-Consul Larkin, who, as we have seen, had repeatedly denounced Fremont as "acting as more Mexican than the Mexicans themselves." In their consultation to this movement. Similarly would doubtless have acted Alcalde Leavenworth had two days before, including such supplies as were to be found on the Dawnee, together with certain from the residence of the region about Sonoma, Fremont returned with the whole insurgent force to Sonoma. Through Barnes he formally constituted, without regard something strangely on a fashion, to create the insurgents sought, Bonito, of the native states, not only that he had been in active communication of the revolutionists from the first, but that finally, after defeating force, the driven his across the bay, spiking his cannon, destroying his transports, and breaking up all communication between the north and south, leaving the whole campaign a brilliant success. . . . . .

Subsequently, Jacob Leisner, the beginning of the transport, from the expedition of 1846, is the chief officer of Jacob Leisner, Jr., who, in Sacramento, was after defeat. "He therefore, [illegible] (fort Polk). (p. 1, p. 2, p. 3.)

. . . . . To Point Lobos was given the name Punta de Angel de la Guarda; Fort Point was called Punta de San Jose. Lime Point was Punta de la Cruz, and Point Bonita, Punta de Sanchez. Point San Pedro was called Punta de Langosta (Locust Point), Point Richmond, Punta de San Antonio, and Point Atlasatero, Punta de Corona. Alcatraz Isl. was named Isla de Lobos (the Seapers) because, it is said, the sailors saw some Indians wading on the beach. Islais creek was called Arroyo Seco; the cove between Islais and Bayshore was Ensenada del Sur (Bayshore) Bare Island, Isla Plana, and Yerba Buena Island was called Isla de la Cruz (Bayshore).

The meeting of the four Bayshore. Of all the names given by Jesia there only remain to us Angel and Alcatraz Islands. Point San Jose transferred its name to the next point east, while the point to which it was originally given became known as the Punta del Cardil Blanco, the name given it by Anza, and is now called Fort Point.

.....page 172.....

Pilchard his camp at the lagoon, was sent at once to inspect the entrance to the bay for the purpose of selecting a site for a fort. Pilch

grows enthusiastic over the wonderful bay. He says the port of San Francisco is a marvel of nature and may be called the port of ports. He gives at length an excellent description of it; its shores; its islands; the great river which discharges into the Bahia Redonda (San Pablo bay), which has been called the Rio de San Francisco, and which, he says, he will henceforth call La Boca del Puerto Dulce -- The Mouth of the Fresh Water Port. At eight o'clock the next morning Anza resumed his survey, and going to the place where the entrance to the bay was narrowest, which he called Punta del Castil Blanco-- Point of the Steep White Rock, now called Fort Point--and where, he says, no one had hitherto been, he planted a cross to mark the spot where the fort should be built, and at its foot, underground, he placed a notice of what he had seen. Between the Laguna del Presidio and the Punta del Castil Blanco is a mesa--table-land--having an elevation of some three hundred and fifty feet, about a mile in breadth and a trifle more in length, narrowing to the north until it ends in the Castil Blanco. Font says: "This mesa presents a most delicious view. From it may be seen a great part of the port and its islands, the mouth of the port, and of the sea, the view reaching beyond the Farallones. The Commissaire designated this mesa for the site of a new town."

Bolton, Herbert Eugene. Anza's California Expeditions. 5 v. Berkeley, California University of California press, 1930 (Fort Point: v. I, pp. 392, 466; v. III, p. 390; v. IV, pp. 330, 332,340,341.)

. . . . . v. I, pp 392 . . Climbing to the plateau once more, and crossing the sand dunes, they returned to camp on the lake, and continued north "to the edge of the white cliff which forms the end of the mouth of the port, and where begins the great estuary." They were at Fort Point, overlooking the inner entrance of the Golden Gate. "The cliff is very high and perpendicular, so that from it one can spit into the sea," says the graphic friar. . . . . .

. . . . . page 466. . . . In the meantime, while the pack train went to Monterey for more provisions, Moraga and his men made preparations for building the presidio, on the spot chosen by Anza. He explored the land in the vicinity for springs, fields, and pastures. "Near the white cliff (Fort Point) he found two springs of water sufficient for the use of the presidio, and not far from them he found a good plain which is in sight of the harbor and its entrance, and also of the interior. As soon as he saw the spot the lieutenant decided that it was suitable for the presidio; but he delayed moving the people there, as he was waiting day by day for the arrival of the packs." He could not complete his work without the aid of Quiros and the equipment he was bringing. Especially was he short of carpenter's carpenters.

. . . . . v. III, p 390. . . . same meeting as v I, p 466 . . . . .

grove ensnarled over the wonderful bay. On maps the port of San Francisco is a marvel of nature and may be called the port of ports. He dives at length an excellent description of it; the shores, the islands; the great river which disembogues into the Bahia Honda (San Pablo bay), which has been called the Ile de San Francisco, and which, he says, he will incorporate call la Gran del Puerto Dulce — the Mouth of the Great Water Port. In short, after which the next morning Anza resumed his journey, and going to the place where the entrance to the bay was narrowest, which he called Punta del Cantil (Promontory of the Steep Cliff, now called Fort Point—and where, he says, no one had hitherto been, he planted a cross to mark the spot where the fort should be built, and at the foot, unexpressed, he placed a notice of what he had seen. Between the lagoons del Presidio and the Punta del Cantil there is a very—hard—land—having an elevation of some three hundred and fifty feet, about a mile in breadth and a trifle more in length; narrowing to the north until it ends in the Punta Blanco. Fort says: "This area presents a most delicious view. From it may be seen a great part of the port and its islands, the mouth of the port, and of the sea, the view reaching beyond the territories. The Commandante designated this mesa for the site of a new town."

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. History of California, vol. 1, p. 2.
Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1970
(Fort Point), v. 1, pp. 395, 400; v. 2, p. 370; v. 17, pp. 39, 40, 41.

. . . . . v. 1, pp 395 . . . Landing in the plaisant cove north, and crossing the same shore, they returned to camp on the lake, and continued north on the side of the white cliff which forms the end of the mouth of the port, and where begins the great ocean." They were at Fort Point, overlooking the inner entrance of the Golden Gate. "The cliff is very high and perpendicular, so that from it one can spit into the sea," says the graphic diari.

. . . . . page 400. . . . In the meantime, while the ship trails were to Monterey for more provisions, forage and its men were preparedness for building the presidio, on the spot chosen by Anza. To explorer the land in the vicinity for springs, lagoons, and pasturage. "Near the white cliff (Fort Point) he found two springs of water sufficient for the use of the presidio, and not far from this he found a good plain within the sight of the harbor and the entrance, one step of its harbor. As soon as he saw the spot the lieutenant decided that it was suitable for the presidio; but he delayed moving the people there, as he was waiting day by day for the arrival of the packet." He could not complete his work without supplies of clothes and the equipment he was bringing. Especially was he short of competent carpenters.

. . . . . v. III, p 370. . . . same morning as v 1, p 395 . . . . .

. . . . . V. IV, p 332.....We again ascended the sand hills, descended to the arroyo, and crossed high hills until we reached the edge of the white cliff (1) which forms the end of the mouth of the port, and where begins the great estuary containing islands. The cliff is very high and perpendicular, so that from it one can spit into the sea. From here we see the pushing and resistance which the out-going water of the estuary makes against that of the sea, forming there a sort of a ridge like a wave in the middle, and it seems as if a current is visible.

(1) Fort Point.

.....p 340..... Thursday, March 28.—I said Mass. In the morning the weather was fair, although there were some clouds which scarcely permitted me to observe; but at length by dint of care and patience I succeeded in making the observation. The commander decided to erect the holy cross, which I blessed after Mass, on the extreme point of the white cliff at the inner terminus of the mouth of the port.(1) At eight o'clock in the morning he and I went there with the lieutenant and four soldiers, and the cross was erected on a place high enough so that it could be seen from all the entry of the port and from a long distance away, and at the foot of it the commander left written on a paper under some stones a notice of his coming and of his exploration of this port.

(1) Fort Point.

.....p 341.....Indeed, although in my travels I saw very good sites and beautiful country, I saw none which pleased me so much as this. And I think that if it could be well settled like Europe there would not be anything more beautiful in all the world, for it has the best advantages for founding in it a most beautiful city,with all the conveniences desired, by land as well as by sea, with that harbor so remarkable and so spacious, in which may be established shipyards, docks, and anything that might be wished.

This most (1) the commander selected as the site for the new settlement and fort which were to be established on this harbor; for, being on a height, it is so commanding that with muskets it can defend the entrance to the mouth of the harbor, while a gunshot away it has water to supply the people, namely, the spring or lake where we halted. (2)

(1) It is the table land, south of Fort Point, occupied by the Presidio grounds.
(2) Mountain Lake.

Engelhardt, Fr. Zephyrin. San Francisco or Mission Dolores. Chicago, Franciscan Herald press, 1924. (Fort Point: 120,121,122-3)

.....page 120..... Turning to building activities, we find that in August, 1793, the construction of a new fort was begun at Fort Point. This work was completed only in December, 1794. On the eighth day of that month, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, the fort was blessed, privately it seems, under the invocation of San Joaquin. The main walls were of adobes, faced in embrasures with brick. This castillo, as it was called, had the shape of a hexahedron, and measured about one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet.

.....page 121..... Fort Point - "La Punta del Angel de la Guarda" - The Point of the Guardian Angel.....

. . . . . v. IV, p 322.....By again assembling the same drills, companies to the array, and crossing high drills until we reached the edge of the white cliff (1) which forms the end of the south of the port, and where begins the great, tedious coastline islands. The cliff is very high and perpendicular, so that from it one can visit many sites. From here we see the pending and mountains which form the coast-line, which at the evening seems similar that of the sea, forming a sort of a ridge like a wave in the middle, and it seems as if a current is visible.

(1) Fort Point.

.....p 326..... Thursday, March 26.--I left home. In the morning the weather was fair, although there were some clouds which suspended permitted me to observe, but at length by this evening and yesterday I succeeded in making the observation. The commander decided to start his long cruise, which I planned after Mass, on the extreme point of the white cliff at the inner terminus of the south of the port.(1) It stood alone in the morning and I went there with the lieutenant and four soldiers, and the cruise was started on a place high enough so that it could be seen from all the arrival the port, and from a long distance away, and at the foot of it the commander left written on a paper under some stones a notice of his coming and of his exploration of this port.

(1) Fort Point.

.....p 340..... Indeed, although in my travels I saw very good sites and beautiful country, I had never which planned or seemed so to me, thinking that if it could happen, recalled like Tempe there would not be anything more beautiful in all the world, for it has the best waters for irrigating it is a most beautiful city, with all the conveniences desired, and as well as by sea, with that harbor so remarkable and so spacious, it would be the most beautiful city, doubt, and anything that might be wished.

This case (1) the commander selected as the site for the new settlement and fort which were to be established on this harbor, for, being on a height, it is so commanding that with cannons it can control the entrance to the region of the harbor, while a gunshot they it may reach to travel the people, namely, the spring or lake where we halted. (2)

(1) It is the south land, south of Fort Point, occupied by the Presidio grounds.
(2) Mountain lake.

Engelhardt, Fr. Zephyrin. The Franciscans of Alaska. Chicago, Franciscan Herald press, 1924. (Fort Point: 120,121,124-5)

.....page 120..... Turning to building activities, we find that in August, 1793, the construction of a new fort was begun at Fort Point. This work was completed early in December, 1794. On the eighth day of that month, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, the fort was blessed, privately it seems, under the invocation of San Joaquin. The main walls were of adobe, faced in embrasures with bricks. This capital, as it was called, had the shape of a horseshoe, and measure about one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet.

.....page 124..... Fort Point - "La Punta del Angel de la Guarda" - the Point of the Guardian Angel.....

Lloyd, Benjamin E. Lights and shades of San Francisco. San Francisco, A.L. Bancroft & co., 1876.
(Chapter LXV: San Francisco's fortifications, pp. 436-439)

.....page 436.....After passing Seal Rock, the eye roots upon the guns of the Fort Point line of works, which frown down from the heights above—extending from a short distance eastward of Point Lobos, on the right hand, past Fort Point, following the inequalities of the ground. This line of works, nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, is considered one of the most formidable on the continent. It is a continuous line, with centre salient.....
.....page 437.....The sand hills contiguous to the work form the material desired. At Fort Point the sand which is so useful in the construction of batteries caused at one time great inconvenience by drifting, and in the course of a few hours covering up the work of days. To prevent this, various plans were resorted to, without producing the result desired. Finally, a quantity of rich earth from the neighboring low land was applied as a top dressing, ten or three inches in depth, upon the sand. Upon this, clover and other small grasses grew luxuriantly and form a firm, clean sod.
.....page 438..... The Golden Gate is one mile and seventeen yards wide; and directly opposite Fort Point forming the northern portal of the Gate, is Lime Point. Upon this shore, within a limit of about three miles, are batteries, at three different points, all known under the grand name of the Lime Point batteries.

From the deck of the incoming steamer, after viewing the formidable parapets of the Fort Point works, the stranger, if he will turn his eyes to the left, and keep a sharp lookout, will see, sheltered between the mountain points, which thrust themselves boldly into the bay, a little wedge-shaped valley; and following it down to the shore, the bleak muzzles of a group of Rodman guns are disclosed.

Mourelle, Don Francisco Antonio. Voyage of the Sonora. San Francisco, The private press of Thomas C. Russell, 1920. (Fort Point: pp 85,92,104,105)

.....page 85..... at the foot of the cross erected there by Rivera in 1774, they found two letters from Fr. Vincente de Santa Maria, the chaplain of the San Carlos, Ayala's packetboat. One of these letters directed the land party to go a league inland and light a fire on the beach, which would be seen by the San Carlos at her place of anchorage at the Isla de Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles in case she had not sailed for Monterey, the survey of the new port of San Francisco being finished. The other letter was simply a notification of a successful arrival and anchorage at the port. Ascota proceeded to the Punta del Castil Blanco (literally, the point of the precipitous white cliff), the present Fort Point,—and, the signals of the party meeting with no response, return was made to the camp which they had left on the shores of a lagoon, which they named La Laguna de Nuestra Senora de la Merced (the Lake of Our Mother of Mercy), on the 24th of September, and from thence proceeded to Monterey, arriving there on the 1st of October.

.....page 92.....Night coming on, and the launch not returning, the San Carlos, with full sails, and not making more than a mile and a half an hour owing to the swiftness of the current, sought an anchorage, and, carefully sounding all the way, passed through the narrow strait now known as the Golden Gate, and, at half-past ten that night,—Saturday, August 5, 1775,—anchored without difficulty within the present Fort Point, named by them Punta de San Jose,—the first vessel to pass through the strait.

Lloyd, Benjamin. Lights and shoals of the Pacific. [illegible]
N.Y., Harcourt & co., 1878.
(Chapter XXV: San Francisco's fortifications, p. 436-439)

.....page 436.....After passing Point Reed, the eye rests upon the site of the Fort Point Life of course, point from Rose the British, approaching from a short distance seaward of Point Lobos, on the right hand past Fort Point, following the irregularities of the ground. This [illegible] of course, nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, is dominated now by the most formidable on the coastline. It is a continuous line, [illegible] .....page 437.....The guns still constitute to the well form the material desired. At Fort Point the same action is so useful in the construction of batteries caused at the time great inconvenience or difficulty, and in the course of a few hours covering up the work of days. In prevent this, various plans were resorted to, although producing the result desired. Finally, a [illegible] of rich earth from the neighboring low land was applied as a top dressing, two or three inches in depth, upon the sand. Upon this, clover and other small grasses grow luxuriantly and [illegible] .....page 438..... The Golden Gate is one mile and seventeen yards wide and directly opposite Fort Point lowers the northern point of the [illegible] light house. Upon this shoal, within a [illegible] of about [illegible] are batteries of three different models. [illegible] the ground [illegible] the time [illegible] batteries.

From the deck of the Lighting steamer, after rounding the [illegible] promontory of the Fort Point [illegible], the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moraile, Don Francisco Antonio. Journal of the Sonora (continued)

.....page 104.———Punta de San Jose" Fort Point. This is the Punta del Cantil Blanco of the Anza expedition of 1776, and later marked "Punta del Cantil Blanco y Puerto de San Joaquin" on Spanish maps.

.....page 105.....Anza thereupon wrote to Rivera, expressing the feelings of the pobladores and the padres, and on March 23d he set out for San Francisco, with Moraga, Padre Pedro Font, the chaplain of the expedition, a corporal and ten soldiers, and a pack-train. On the 26th they reached Punta de Los Lobos, and found a part of the cross erected there by Rivera in 1774. From there they passed on to the present Fort Point, named by them Punta del Cantil Blanco (the point of the precipitous white cliff), and here a cross was raised to mark where the fort (fuerte) should be built,—the point and fort later called by the Spaniards the Punta del Cantil y Fuerte de San Joaquin. They encamped at Mountain Lake (Laguna del Presidio), and the stream running therefrom (Lobos Creek) they named Arroyo del Fuerte (the stream of the port). The adjoining mesa (tableland), between Mountain Lake and Fort Point, was designated by Anza as the site for the new town.

Sherman, Major Edwin A. The Life of the Late Rear-Admiral John Drake Sloat of the United States Navy.... Oakland, California, Carruth & Carruth, printers, 1902.

.....page xx ..... (note: There are conflicting accounts about the spiking of the guns at the Castillo at Fort Point. As Commander Montgomery gives the credit to Fremont, it is well to give both statements, as given by other parties who pretend to relate history.

The first is, that, "W. D. Phelps, Master of the American bark 'Moscow', (which arrived at San Francisco March 10, 1846) and which was anchored at Sausalito on July 1st, 1846, was assured by Fremont and Gillespie, who had come on board, that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico, and that they were 'acting in obedience to orders of the United States government', and were successful in removing his doubts and secured his co-operation for a movement on San Francisco. Captain Phelps furnished his vessel's launch with a crew, going himself as a pilot to carry Fremont and about twenty of his men to the old castillo. Wading through the surf and boldly entering the fort this band of warriors proceeded to spike ten guns found there and to wade back to the boat and returned."

The other account given by Capt. Daniel McLaughlin now of Los Gatos, California who was a seaman on board of the U.S. Sloop of War "Cyane", informs us that that ship was at Sausalito, and that Lieut. Archibald Gillespie of the U. S. Marine Corps, took the cutter of that ship and manned the crew (of which he, McLaughlin, was one) with muffled oarsmen and rat-tail files and instructed them how to effectively spike the guns at Fort Point. That they crossed over at night and that he helped to spike the guns under Lieut. Gillespie's directions and returned without alarming the sentry at his post a short distance from the battery. He says that Fremont was not with them and that Lieut. Gillespie, only, should receive the credit for crossing the channel and spiking the guns. It is highly probable that there were two boats going at different times and in separate directions, as it was reported that several of the Bear Flag men were in Yerba Buena (San Francisco) the next day.

Morrillo, San Francisco Arsenal. Venues of the Conspiracy (continued)

.....page 10/..... ...randa de San Joaquin Port Point. This is the Punta del Canal Blanco of the Spanish expedition of 1775, and later moved Punta del Canal Blanco y Punta de San Joaquin on Beaulac maps.

.....page 10/..... ...ing observation posts to divert, separating the facilities of the ordnance and the marines, and on March 25, on and for San Francisco, with Swago, Barry Smith for, the complaint of the, appellate, a concerted attack on the military, and a quasi-trial. On the night they reached Punta de los Lobos, and found a party of the crews mutinied drove the divers in 1775. From there they moved on to the present Port Point, hence to Punta Punta del Canal Blanco (the point of the peninsulas which still), and then a cross was raised to mark where the fort (Fuerte) should be built,—the point and fort later called by the Spaniards the name del Canal; a fort, a fort Presidio. They observed at Mandalay Point (Punta del Presidio), on the shrub rocky shoreline (Loose Creek) they came, through San Bruno (the shrub of the port). The solitary area (Solitaria), however, Spanish Dale another, Point, was, designated by Anza in the after of the one town.

Thereon, Major Ryan, [illegible] of the late Pan-Hispanist Navy, Point Point of the Spanish Navy [illegible] Spanish [illegible] Spanish, [illegible] 1776.

.....page 10/..... [illegible] are equipping according the agitation of the guns at the Presidio or Port Point, [illegible] Presidio drive the crews [illegible] Spanish [illegible] Spanish [illegible] who protest to return [illegible].

The time is [illegible] Spanish [illegible] Spanish [illegible] (Walker arrived at San Francisco March 10, 1858) and which was announced at Presidio on July 1st, 1858, was answered by Frémont and Gillespie, who had come on board, that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico, and that they were leaving to embarkation to return to the United States government, and were successful in receiving this treaty for co-operation for a [illegible] on San Francisco. Captain Hinds turned the vessel's launch with a crew, going aboard as a pilot, to carry Frémont and some twenty of his men to the Bay Presidio. Getting through the surf and safely mounting the fort this band of warriors proceeded to spike ten guns found there and to raise Bear to the boat and returned."

The other account given by Capt. Daniel McLaughlin now of Los Gatos, California, who was a seaman on board of the U.S. Sloop of War "Cyane", informs us that this ship was at Sausalito, and that Lieut. Archibald Gillespie of the U. S. Marine Corps, took the leader of those who had served the crew for which he, McLaughlin, was one) with muffled oarsmen and tal-tail. They proceeded then to effectively spike the guns at Fort Point. That they crossed over at night and that he helpmate spike the guns under Lieut. Gillespie's direction and returned without alarming the sentry at the gate a short distance from the battery. He says that Frémont was not with them and that Lieut. Gillespie, only, should receive the credit for crossing the channel and spiking the guns. It is highly probable that there were two boats going at different times and in separate directions, as it was reported that several of the men from Yerba Buena (San Francisco) the next day.

Soule, Frank, Gihon, John H., and Nisbet, James. The Annals of San Francisco... New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1855.
(Fort Point: p 545)

.....page 545.....Works are already in process of construction on Fort Point and Alcatraz Island. Point San Jose and Angel Island will, probably, be selected to complete the line of defense. The fortress at Fort Point, which will be the strongest position, will present one hundred and fifteen guns of eight and ten inch calibre, in four tiers. Directly opposite, on Lime Rock Point, a battery of one hundred guns will complete the outer line. The second point of fortification on the inner line is on Alcatraz Island.

Thompson, R. A. Government of California. Capture of Sonoma by Bear Flag men, June 14, 1846... Santa Rosa, California, Sonoma Democrat publishing co., 1896. (Fort Point: p23)

.....page 23.....There was now no enemy north of the bay. Captain Fremont hurried down to Sausalito and arranged with the captain of an American ship there for the use of a boat. With twelve of his best men he crossed over to Fort Point in the gray dawn. He spiked with rat-tailed files fourteen long brass Spanish cannon which were mounted there. This work was done by Sloop, a gunsmith of the party. A few men were seen to escape on horseback as the Americans climbed up the steep embankment to the Fort. This was on the first of July.

Tuthill, Franklin. The History of California. San Francisco, H. H. Bancroft & co., 1866. p 173-174.

.....page 173..... Fremont dispatched a party of ten, under R. Semple, to cross to San Francisco, to take prisoner the captain of the port, R. T. Ridley, and convey him to Captain Sutter's residence and fort, which was to serve as a prison. The task was successfully performed. Fremont himself, accompanied by Kit Carson, Lieutenant Gillespie, and half a score of others, crossed in a launch to the old fort near the presidio, spiked its ten guns, and returned to Sonoma. There, on the 5th of July, 1846, he called the whole force together, and recommended an immediate declaration of independence.

Rushford, Herbert, and Wagner, Harr. A man manifest. The story of John Charles Fremont. San Francisco, Harr Wagner publishing company, 1927.
(Chapter VIII: The conquest of California, pp 205--228)

.....page 216.....Misled by the intercepted letters Fremont meantime had gone after de la Torre, but he had made good his escape by taking a launch at Sausalito and crossing the bay. The Captain followed and obtained a boat from the master of the Magnolia, lying at anchor at Sausalito, and with a company of twelve men crossed to Fort Point on the southern side of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. He had learned that the fort was garrisoned by very few and anticipated but little trouble in capturing it. On clambering up the sheer bluff

Gould, Frank, Gideon, John H., and Hibben, James. The records of San Francisco... New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1855.
(Fort Point: p 92)

.....page 92:.....Works are already in process of construction on Fort Point and Alcatraz Island. Point San Jose and Angel Island will, probably, be selected to complete the line of defense. The fortress at Fort Point, which will be the strongest possible, will present one hundred and fifteen guns of eight and ten inch calibre, in four tiers. Directly opposite, on Lime Rock Point, a battery of one hundred guns will complete the outer line. The second point of fortification on the inner line is on Alcatraz Island.

Thompson, R. A. Government of California. Sketches of homes by sea and land. San Jose, Ca. 1860... Santa Rosa, California, Sonoma Democrat publishing co., 1890. (Fort Point: p23)

.....page 23:.....There was one day, early in the day, Captain Fremont hurried down to Sausalito and arranged with the captain of an American ship there for the use of a boat. With twelve of his best men he crossed over to Fort Point in the gray dawn. He walked with re-drilling, three fourths long brass Spanish cannon which were mounted there. This work was done by Steep, a gunsmith of the party. A few men were sent to secure or forbearance as the American flag-bearer on the steep mountainside to the fort. This was on the flag of May.

Tuthill, Franklin. The history of California. San Francisco, H. H. Bancroft & co., 1866. p 173-174.

.....page 173:.....Fremont dispatched a party of men, under R. Semple, to cross to San Francisco, to take prisoner the captain of the port, W. T. Ridley, and convey him to Captain Sutter's residence, Fort, which was to serve as a prison. The task was successfully performed. Fremont himself, accompanied by his Corson, lieutenant Gillespie, and half a score of others, crossed in a launch to the old fort near the presidio, spiked the gun guns, and returned to Sausalito. There, on the 5th of July, 1846, he united the whole force together, and proclaimed an immediate declaration of independence.

Bancroft, Hubert, and Cayner, Rose. A man unofficial. The story of John Charles Fremont. San Francisco, Bart Cayner publishing company, 1927.
(Chapter XIII: The governor of California, pp 205--229)

.....page 216:.....Related by the interpreted Antonio Fremont had gone after de la Torre, but he had made good his escape by boarding a launch at Sausalito and crossing the bay. The captain followed and obtained a boat from the master of the Hawaii, lying at anchor at Sausalito, and with a company of twelve men crossed to Fort Point on the southern side of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. He had learned that the fort was garrisoned by very few and antiquated but little trouble in capturing it. In climbering up the steep bluff

A man unafraid (continued) p 216

in the gray of the morning a party of horsemen was seen leaving the fort in the direction of San Francisco. The post was deserted and its fourteen guns were promptly spiked by Stepp. With the retreat of de la Torre Mexican authority ceased in California north of San Francisco.

Frémont, John Charles. Memoirs of my life, including in the narrative five journeys of Western exploration during the years 1842,1843-4,1845-6-7-8-9, 1853-4.... V.1 (all published) Chicago, Belford, Clark & co., 1887 (Chapter XIV: Third expedition, 1845-46, pp 497-542.)

.....page 529..... I found here at Sausalito the master of the American vessel Phoenix, Captain William D. Phelps, of Worcester, Massachusetts. He was a trading vessel visiting the coast of California with a mixed cargo for the purpose of exchanging goods with the Californians for hides and tallow, which made his return cargo. With him I arranged for the use of one of his boats, with which he met me at the landing before daylight in the morning. I took with me twelve of my men stowed out of the boat shadow—Captain Phelps and his boat's crew knowing and pledged to aid in the work on hand. The captain happened to have on board his ship a quantity of rot-shell files, with some of which we supplied ourselves. I had learned that little or no guard was maintained at the fort, which was at the point on the southern side of the gate which makes the entrance to the bay and which I named Point Diablo. Pulling across the strait or stream of water which leads in from the bay we reached the Fort Point in the gray dawn of the morning and scrambled up the steep bank just in time to see several horsemen scampering at full speed towards Yerba Buena. We promptly spiked the guns—[illegible] all long brass Spanish pieces. The work of spiking was effectually done by Stepp, the son a gunsmith, and knew as well how to make a rifle as to use one.

The measures which I had taken, coming with the retreat of De la Torre, had freed from all Mexican authority the territory north of the Bay of San Francisco, from the sea to Sutter's Fort.

Vancouver, George. Vancouver in California, 1792-1794. The original account of George Vancouver, edited and annotated by Marguerite Eyer Wilbur. (Vol. I, Chapter I, pp. 19-23; 210.)

.....page.....19... This sketch will be sufficient, without further comment, to convey some idea of the decisive spirit of the people, and the unpromising state of the establishment at this place, which I should conceive ought to be a permanent object of the Spanish crown, as a key and barrier to their more southern and valuable settlements on the borders of the north Pacific. Should my idea of the importance be groundless, certain it is, that considered solely as an establishment, which must always have proved an expensive concern, it possesses no other means for its protection than such as have been already described; with a brass three-pounder mounted on a rotten carriage before the Presidio, and a [illegible]

[illegible] not only to the Californians but also to Commander Montgomery—although it was thought that new verbs might be drilled in

A war warfare (continued) p 9

In the grip of the morning a party of foremen was sent locally the fort in the direction of San Francisco. The peat was deserted and the foremen were promptly killed by sleep. With the report of de la Torre Sebastian subsided, cessed in California north of San Francisco.

Francis, John Gaffney [illegible] of my life, including in the revolution [illegible] (history of western [illegible] during the years 1844,1845,1846 [illegible] 1847 [illegible] (all published) Chicago Belford, Clarke & co., 1887 (Chapter IV) Total expedition, 1844-46, pp 47-52.)

.....page 329..... Gaffney found here at Sausalito the master of the American vessel Moscow, Captain William C. Hodge, of Mordecai, Massachusetts, who was a trading vessel visiting the coast of California with a mixed cargo for the purpose of exchanging goods with the Californians for hides and tallow, which made his return cargo. When this I arranged for my use of one of his boats, which which he met me at the landing before daylight in the morning. I set with me twelve of my men stationed out on the open shoals--Sausalito Point and six boats were supplied and placed to sit in the area on land. The schooner happened to have on board his ship a quantity of rye-meal flour, with some of which we supplied ourselves. I had learned that little or no guard was maintained at the fort, which was at the point of the southern side of the cove which makes the entrance to the bay and which I named Yerba Buena. Sailing across the straits or channel of water which leads in from the open to remember the fort found in the early hour of the morning and approached on the shore just at the time to see several foreman assembly at full speed towards Yerba Buena. We promptly seized the guns--fourteen--nearly all long brass pounds cannon. The work of spiking was effectually done by Sharp, who was a mechanic, and knew as well how to spike a rifle as he did to use one.

The measures which I had taken, owing with the retreat of de la Torre, had freed from all Indian authority the territory north of the bay of San Francisco, from the sea to Sonoma's fort.

Vancouver, George. Vancouver in California, 1792-1794. The original account of George Vancouver, edited and annotated by Marguerite Eyer Wilbur. (Vol. I, Chapter I, pp. 19-20; 24.)

.....page.....19..... This district will be cultivated, without further comment, by convey some time of the industry spirit of the people, and the unprotected state of the establishments at this port, which I should consider ought to be a principal object of the Spanish crown, is a key not farther to greater more ambition and valuable settlements on the borders of the South Pacific. Should my idea of the importance be over-rated, evident it is, that considered solely as an establishment, which must have been formed as circumstances appear, it possesses no other claim for the protection than such as have been already described; with a brass piece-mounted on a rotten carriage before the Presidio, and a

Infinitely the principle very always of their danger. The following year cannon were sent up from San Blas. In 1776 the population of San Juan was enrolled on fort roll on the south side of the Golden Gate.

Vancouver.

similar piece of ordnance which (I was told) was at the S.E. point of entrance lashed to a log instead of a carriage; and was the gun whose report was heard the evening of our arrival. Before the Presidio there had formerly been two pieces of ordnance, but one of them had lately burst to pieces.

.....page 240.....The number of vessels that have lately visited the coast of North-West America in new commercial pursuits, have been instrumental in awakening the attention of the Spaniards, and they have recently made some efforts to show an appearance of defence. On our last visit to San Francisco, eleven dismounted brass cannon, nine pounders, with a large quantity of shot, of two different sizes, were lying on the beach. These, we understood, were to be placed on the south-east point of entrance into the port; which is a steep cliff, well situated to command the passage into the harbour, but is commanded in return by a hill at no great distance, to the south-eastward. Several Spaniards, with a numerous body of Indians, on our last visit on the top of the cliff, were employed in erecting what seemed to be intended for a platform, or a barbet battery, but it was not at that time in a sufficient state of forwardness for me to decide, whether it might not be designed for a more regular work.

Sabin, Edwin L. Kit Carson days, 1809-1868. "Adventures in the path of Empire" Rev. ed. with new matter. 2v. New York, The Press of the Pioneers, 1935. (Vol. 1 pages 486-87.)

.....page 486.....The next day Captain Fremont and Lieutenant Gillespie paid a return call upon Captain Phelps aboard the Moscow, and, as Fremont says, arranged with him "for the use of one of his boats, with which he met me at the landing before daylight in the morning," the captain and his boat's crew being "excited and pleased to aid me in the work on hand"; this the more so, perhaps, in that, according to the testimony of Captain Phelps, he had been assured by the two officers that war had been declared and that they were "acting in obedience to orders of the United States government"; and that more so, again, in that Captain Phelps conceived that the arduous transportation, and the risk and hazard attached to "capturing and dismantling" the fort across the Bay, and "spiking the guns thereof"(ten heavy brass and iron pieces), entitled him to $10,000 from said government.

The fort was El Castillo de San Joaquin, built in 1794 and humbled by its half-century of conflict with Time. There was no garrison, and, in truth, none was apprehended. Supplied by Captain Phelps with rat-tail files from the Moscow's cargo of Yankee notions, and taking "twelve of my men singled out as the best shots" (Carson thereby included in the master), Fremont--but he tells (Hawgrey) the better story, as always:

> Pulling across the strait or avenue of water which leads in from the Gate(as some he named this salty Delaware, Chrysopylae or Golden Gate) we reached the Fort Point in the gray dawn of the morning and scrambled up the steep bank just in time to see several horsemen escaping at full speed towards Yerba Buena. We promptly spiked the guns--fourteen--nearly all long brass Spanish pieces. The work of spiking was effectually done by Stepp, who was a gunsmith, and knew as well how to make a rifle as to use one.

Carson should have thrilled to that crossing of the silent, gray-misted strait and the charge upon the high batteries. This was war. The spiking was so effectually done that the pieces were rendered unservicable not only to the Californians but also to Commodor Montgomery--although it was thought that new vents might be drilled in

similar place of ordnance which (I was told, was at Ship's B. point of entrance) landed to a fortnight of a certainty, and at the same moment report of hence the evening of our arrival. Below the [illegible] there had formerly been two places of ordnance, but one of them had lately buried to pieces.

.....page 424.....The number of vessels that have lately, that on the coast of North-West America in the commercial business, have been increased in assuming the situation of the Spaniards, and they have recently made efforts to show an appearance of defence. On our last visit to San Francisco, eleven diamounted cross cannon, nine pounders, with a large quantity of shot, of two different sizes, were lying in the [illegible]. These, we understood, were to be placed on the [illegible] of entrance into the port. With [illegible] a very [illegible] well situated to command the [illegible] entrance, but in consequence in return by a [illegible] in the [illegible]. [illegible] Spaniards, with a numerous body of [illegible], upon that visit on the top of the [illegible] were employed in erecting mud works to be intended for a platform, or a barbed battery, but it was [illegible] a particular area of [illegible] for use on [illegible], whether it [illegible] for a more regular work.

Robin, John A. [illegible] Carmen [illegible]. "Adventures in the [illegible] of Monterey" [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the Pioneer, 1893. (Vol. I pages 424-4[illegible]).

.....page 426.....The new [illegible] Captain Fremont and Lieutenant Gillispie is said a return call upon Commodore Stockton about the [illegible] arrival, accompanied with him "for the use of his [illegible], with which on [illegible] the landing before daylight in the morning, the regiment and his boats's crew, being "equipped and pleased to attack in the work on shore, in this the work [illegible], in that, according to the testimony of Captain Phelps, it had been [illegible] by the [illegible] that war had been declared and that they were "[illegible] obedience to orders of the United States government; and that work [illegible] Phelps conceived that the orders transmitted, and the [illegible] attached to "[illegible] and disembarking" the [illegible] "[illegible] the [illegible] heavy [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] government.

The fort was in [illegible] condition, with [illegible] was [illegible] by its half-century of [illegible]. There was no garrison, or, in truth, none was apprehended. Supplied by Captain Phelps with [illegible] from the Brooklyn's cargo of Yankee-[illegible], and [illegible] twelve of [illegible] on the best [illegible] (Carson [illegible] in [illegible]). Fremont--[illegible] be [illegible] the better story, as always:

=Falling across the street, or avenue of water which leads in from the [illegible] [illegible] made this [illegible] [illegible] (Date) we reached the fort [illegible] in the gray dawn of the morning and surrounded up the deep dark [illegible] in time to see several horsemen escaping at full speed towards Yerba Buena. The property seized the guns--fourteen-- nearly all long brass Spanish pieces. The work of spiking was effectually done by Sapp, who was a gunsmith, and knew so well how to make a spike as to use one.=

Carson should have thrilled to that crossing of the silent, gray-robed stealth and the charge upon the high bastiles. This was war. The spiking was so effectually done that the pieces were rendered unserviceable not only to the Californians but also to Commodore Montgomery--although it was thought that new vents might be drilled in

the brasses. His officer placed in command found there not fourteen but ten pieces of armament—three brass 12's and 18's (dated 1623, 1628, and 1693), "three long iron 12's, and four smaller iron guns," with the carriages of the few mounted pieces rotted and the round-shot rusty.

It was really left to Senator Benton and Secretary of War Marcy, incited by Fremont's home letter (July 25) pronouncing of de la Torre's narrow escape, the spiking of (new) "six large and handsome pieces" and the capture or destruction of all "boats and launches," to save the flag—"the Mexican commander, de la Torre, barely escaping with the loss of his transport boats and nine pieces of brass artillery, spiked," as Secretary Marcy affirmed in his annual report before mentioned. There may be little wonder that Carson saw laugely. But Lieutenant (then Major) Gillespie, summoned by the board of California Claims commissioners in Washington, September 19, 1853, rehearsed the matter without actual disparagement of Captain Fremont:

> I hereby certify that in July, 1846, Captain W.D. Phelps did transport a party of men under the command of John C. Fremont from Sausalito across the bay of San Francisco (seven miles) to the fort at Yerba Buena, commanding the entrance to the harbor, for the purpose of spiking the guns of the fort, which was in a very dismantled condition and could not have been recaptured without having been almost entirely rebuilt. There was no enemy present, and the sole object Captain Fremont had in view was to prevent the Californians from using the guns at any future time. There was no risk or personal danger incurred, and the service would be well paid for at fifty dollars.

Whereupon Captain Phelps was required to lower his own belated flag. Those his services, as related in his deposition approved of by Fremont and as considered by Fremont "to have been very valuable to the United States," passed in measure with his transit glorie mundi.

Duflot de Mofras, M. Duflot de Mofras' travels on the Pacific Coast, 2v. Santa Ana Calif., The Fine Arts press, 1937. (Vol.1, Chapter IX: Fort Point: pp 228-229)

.....page 228.....The Fort of San Francisco lies at the northern extremity of the peninsula which forms the southeastern part of the Bay of San Francisco and marks the least opening of the entrance.

The fort (107) is situated on a small point some hundred meters long which juts out into the sea and is made up of a simple adobe battery shaped like a horseshoe. This has 16 openings and is equipped with 3 obsolete guns, a cannon, and 2 good bronze pieces of 16 caliber, cast in Manila. These pieces are mounted on wooden gun-carriages which date from 1812 and are partially decayed. In the center of the horseshoe, the barracks, used originally to house soldiers, have

(107) Castillo de San Joaquin, also known as Fort Sherman, stood on that was known as Point San Jose, a long projecting point 100 feet out of the water on the east side of the mouth of the bay. The fort, built in 1797 of adobe, was shaped like a horseshoe, and had fourteen embrasures and cannon. Barracks for the soldiers lay within the citadel.

Russell, San Francisco, the private press of Thomas C. Russell, 1906. (Fort Point p. 17)

.....page 17.....At last, on the 7th of April, 1806, Don Jose Joaquin Arrillaga, gobernador of Nueva California, arrived. He selected from the fort

the dresses. His officer placed in command found there not fourteen but ten pieces of armament--three bronze 12's and 12's (dated 1820, 1820, and 1829), "three long iron 12's, and four smaller iron guns," with the carriages of the few mounted pieces rotted and the round-shot rusty.

It was really left to Senator Benton and Secretary of War Marcy, heeding by Fremont's home letter (July 25) pronouncing of de la Torre's nerve equals, the spiking of (now) "six large and handsome pieces" and the capture or destruction of all "boats and launches," to save the flag--"the fighting commander, de la Torre, barely escaping with the loss of his transport boats as sole place of base artillery, spiked," as Secretary Marcy affirmed in his annual report before mentioned. There may be little wonder that Gideon was largely. But Lieutenant (then Major) Gillespie, summoned by the board of California Claims commissioners in Washington, September 19, 1853, remembered the matter without actual disparagement of Captain Fremont:

> I hereby certify that in July, 1846, Captain W.A. Phelps did transport a party of men under the command of John C. Fremont from Monterey across the bay of San Francisco (across Alden) to the fort at Yerba Buena, commanding the volunteers in the battery, for the purpose of spiking the guns of the fort, which was in a very dismantled condition and could not have been recaptured without having been almost entirely rebuilt. There was no enemy present, and the sole object Captain Fremont had in view was to prevent the Californians from using the guns at any future time. There was no risk or personal danger involved, and the service would be well paid for at fifty dollars.

Whereupon Captain Phelps was granted to lower his an painted flag. Those his services, as related in his deposition approved of by Fremont and as confirmed by Fremont "do have been very valuable to the United States," passed in concerts with his transit giorie small.

Dufot de Mofras, M. Duflot de Mofras' Journey on the Pacific Coast, 2v. Paris: Arthur Bertrand, 1844. (Vol. I, Chapter II, "Fort Rotuit: pp 228-229)

.....page 228.....The fort of San Francisco lies at the northern extremity of the peninsula which forms the southwestern part of the bay of San Francisco and marks the exact opening of the entrance.

The fort (107) is situated on a small point, some hundred meters long which juts out into the sea and is made up of a single block battery shaped like a horseshoe. This has 16 openings and is equipped with 7 obsolete guns, a cannon, and 2 good bronze pieces of 12 calibre, cast in Manila. These pieces are mounted on wooden gun-carriages which date from 1812 and are partially decayed. In the center of the horseshoe, the barracks, used originally to house soldiers, have

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Castillo de San Joaquin, also known as Fort Alando, stood on what was known as Punta del Castillo, a large promontory rising 100 feet out of the water on the left side of the bay. The fort, built in 1794 of adobe, was shaped like a horseshoe, and had fourteen apertures for cannon. Barracks for the soldiers lay within the walls.

fallen into ruins, and no one is living near the battery. On the land approach there is neither ditch nor outside protection; in fact all the fortifications are in range of a small hill a gunshot away, which thus commands the fort whose keepless face only toward the sea. The fort does not respond to guns fired at random, but there are always ships at anchor which will reply to signals, which it is advisable to give, especially in foggy weather.

The fort has been so completely abandoned that a ship could easily send its small boats over to the shores below and without attracting the attention of the presidio carry off the cannon that could be easily rolled down the cliff. This point, furthermore, is too high to permit accurate firing on ships that pass below, for vessels come within range only at the mouth of the bay, and batteries to be effective would have to be erected at a lower level.

Langsdorff, Georg H. von. Langsdorff's narrative of the Resanov voyage to Russ California in 1806. San Francisco, The private press of Thomas C. Russell, 1927. (Fort Point: p. 37)

.....page 37.....Hardly had we arrived at our destination on the morning of March 28, 1806, n.s., April 6, n.s., after a voyage of thirty-two days, when fifteen horsemen came out of the fort /El Puerto de San Joachin d/ San Francisco, and advanced at full gallop to the shore near our place of anchorage. They demanded, by calls and signs, that we send a boat ashore, and manifested such impatience while we lowered one, and Lieutenant Davidov and myself went therein to the shore.

Rasp, H. F. "The delayed discovery of San Francisco Bay", California Historical Quarterly, vol. 27 (December, 1948), pp. 289-296. (Fort Point: pp. 293-4)

.....page 293.....The first entry of the Bay of San Francisco from the sea occurred in November of 1775, and the vessel to enjoy the honor was the packet boat San Carlos, in command of Juan Manuel de Ayala. It was a difficult approach to the Golden Gate, and the little vessel was buffeted by adverse winds and currents from the time of her arrival off the Heads on July 28 until August 5. Most of the intervening time was spent beating back and forth attempting to find favorable currents and winds for the approach to the Gate. Finally, late on the 5th in a west-southwest wind, the craft was able to enter the strait and anchor for the night under Fort Point. In this case, unfavorable winds of some degree and very strong currents made it difficult to keep the vessel under control and there was some concern lest it should be wrecked at the entrance.

.....bottom page 293 and top 294.....Just inside the strait, a small rocky island, directly extends for 1400 feet at right angles to the entrance of the bay. The shores of the strait itself are rugged and cliff-bordered, rising 300 to 900 feet above the sea. Promontories extend into the Golden Gate from both peninsulas. The most prominent of these, Fort Point, displays a pronounced fault escarpment on its western face. At the most constricted point, the Gate is only seven-eighths of a mile from one peninsula to the other.

Resanov, Nikolai Petrovich. The Resanov voyage to Russ California in 1806. An English translation revised and annotated with notes, etc., by Thomas C. Russell, San Francisco, the private press of Thomas C. Russell, 1926. (Fort Point p. 19)

.....page 19.....At last, on the 7th of April, 1806, Don Jose Joaquin Arrillaga, gubernator of Russ California, arrived. He emerged from the fort

fallen into ruins, and no one is living near Lookout. On the land approach there is neither ditch nor notable protection; it lack all the fortifications are in range of a small hill a musket shot, which thus overlooks the fort whose loopholes face only toward the sea. The fort had not repaired to gun fired at random, but there are sharp ships at anchor which will reply to signals, which it is advisable to give, especially in foggy weather.

The fort has been so completely abandoned that a few small sailing craft small boats over to the shores below and without disturbing the plunderers of the provisions carry of the garrison that could be easily rolled down the cliff. This point, furthermore, is too close to which requires little to ships that pass below, for vessels come within range only if the wind of the bay, and believes to be effective would have, to be worst, at a lower level.

Langsdorff, George H. von. Langsdorff's narrative of the Russian voyage to Sitka, California in 1806. San Francisco, the private press of Thomas C. Russell, 1927. (Fort Point: p. 37)

.....page 37.....Hardly had we arrived at our anchorage on the morning of March 26, 1806, p.m., April 6, n.s., after a voyage of ninety-two days, when fifteen horsemen came out of the fort (Fort Rezanov on Sitka Sound) and advanced at full gallop to the shore near our place of anchorage. They ascended by paths and steps, that we had a look adapted and fortified, hoisting while we lowered one, and illuminated colours and equal and liberals to the above.

Bancroft, H. H. "The Spanish discovery of the Franciscan bay." California Historical Society Quarterly, vol. 27 (December, 1948), pp. 295-296. (Fort Point: pp. 295-296)

.....page 295.....The first entry of the log of the Sonoqueo from the San Francisco in September of 1775, and it appears to enjoy the honor was the pocket book San Carlos, in command of Juan Manuel de Ayala. It was a difficult approach to the Golden Gate, and the little vessel was battered by adverse winds and currents from the time of her arrival off the coast on July 23 until August 5. Most of the interesting time was spent beating back and forth attempting to find favorable currents and wind for the approach to the Gate. Finally, late on the 5th in a west-southwest wind, the crew was able to make the shoals and anchor for the night under Fort Point. In this case, unfavorable winds of some force and very strong currents made it difficult to get the vessel under control and there was some concern that it should be wrecked at the entrance.

.....bottom page 295 and top 296.....that lands the avisos, a small rocky island, Alcatraz, opposite the fort lies at right angles to the entrance of the bay. The above of the shoals that are rugged and cliff-covered, rising 300 to 500 feet above the sea. Topographical island like the Golden Gate from high peninsulas. The most prominent of these, Fort Point, displays a pronounced fault escarpment on its western face. At its most constricted point, the Gate is only seven-eighths of a mile from one peninsula to the other.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. The history of the Pacific States of North America. San Francisco, the private press of Thomas C. Russell, 1926. (Fort Point p. 19)

.....page 19.....At last, on the 7th of April, 1806, the Juan Joaquin Arrillaga, governor of Nueva California, arrived. He sailed from the fort

with nine guns, and another battery, behind our ship, which was not visible on account of a point, opened a fire with the same number.

No matter how much the Spaniards are, yet since the visit of Vancouver in 1792 they have increased their artillery. We later secretly inspected the second battery above mentioned, and found five brass guns of twelve pounds' caliber. They say they have seven guns at the fort, but whether there are more or less is unknown to me, as I was never there, and I did not allow others to go, in order to disarm suspicion.

Upon the arrival of the gobernador I at once sent an officer to congratulate him. Courteously replying, he informed me that he had a painful foot and was tired from his journey, but hoped to see me soon. And really the venerable don, whose hair was white, was actually entirely fagged out from the journey on horseback, as there is no other mode of traveling overland in California.

Davidson, George. Geographical Society of the Pacific Transactions and proceedings, Vol. IV, no. 2 (May 1907) "The First Vessell to Enter the Golden Gate".....

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.....page 117..... The party started on the 14th of September, six weeks later than the San Carlos, and escorted by nine soldiers as guards, with three sailors and one carpenter. It was outfitted by a small northern sloop which was carried on the hurricane deck of a mule. They followed the trail of 1774 and on the 22nd reached the beach south of the present Cliff House under Point Lobos, where they found Ayala's fishing boat or launch cast ashore. The same day they visited the summit of Point Lobos, where they found the cross of 1774, and at its foot Father Palou found two letters from Father Vicente Santa-Maria, which informed them that the San Carlos had finished the survey of the new Port of San Francisco, and had sailed for Monterey. They visited Fort Point, then called Punta del Cantil Blanco (White Cliff Point), and made signals to the Angel Island anchorage; and those nothing answered they retraced their steps on the 24th as far as the lake three miles south of Point Lobos, and which they named la Laguna de Nuestra Senora de la Merced (Our Mother of Mercy). They reached Monterey on the first of October and found the San Carlos at anchor.

.....page 119-.....Father Palou says that Colonel Anza followed the route of 1774, passed the site on the Guadalupe River which Father Palou had proposed for a Mission; passed by the Arroyo de San Jose, Cupertino, and Redwood Creek; and continued northwesterly along the foothills bordering the east side of the bay; crossed the creek which he named the Arroyo de San Mateo, and a dry arroyito in the vicinity of Millbrae; then followed a line nearly that of the present county road and the railroad, to the vicinity of Colma, where at an elevation of two hundred feet the head of Lake Merced lies nearly northwest, distant two miles. He then skirted the basin of the small valleyo draining into that lake, gradually approached and followed its northern plateau and line of drainage to the ocean beach, which he followed, and "arrived at the mouth of the port at the location of the cross which I planted on the 4th of December, 1774." From this well defined position on the rocky summit of Point Lobos, three hundred and eighty-one feet above the sea, the party passed over the hills towards the Punta del Cantil Blanco (our Fort Point), and on March 27th at eleven o'clock A.M., they encamped at Mountain Lake (Laguna del Presidio), "near the mouth of the Port," out of which lake flowed a small rivulet with enough water to run a mill. They named this stream the Arroyo del Puerto, the present Lobos Creek. Father Font's journal says this above, between Point Lobos and Fort Point, runs

northeast and southwest, and is not straight; and into the bend emptied the (Adobe) creek upon a bowlder, now locally known as Adobe Beach. From this camp Colonel Ames made an exploration around the country and found wood, water and pasturage, but no timber with which to construct the presidio and other buildings.

Here Father Junípero Serra said Mass. Fort Ross is a miracle of nature, and may be designated the Fort of forts, on account of the great economy. He says the narrowest part of the entrance is marked by two steep and high cliffs; that on the north is reddish (Fort Bluffs), and that on the south is white (Fort Point).

Mark Antonio Galindo took work to the white cliff (Santa Manco), and designed inside the entrance (between the beach Point Lobos and Fort Point Bluffs) and designed it the place for a fortification; and the adjacent tools land to the southward was chosen for the presidio. At the very extremity of Fort Point they erected the standard of the Holy Cross "where nobody had ever been"; and at the foot of the cross was buried an account of the expedition.

The extremity of this white head was then a sheer cliff 100 feet above the sea, with a slight depression between the outer end and the hills to the south. Father Junípero observations for latitude placed the point in 38° 48', which is only half a mile in error; and he made a survey of the sites for the fortress, the presidio and the entrance of the Gate with a pendulum.

Bancroft, George. The story of the "Gate" to San Francisco Bay. (Bancroft University publications. History, economics, and political science, vol. II, no. 2) Berkeley (University press 1922. (Fort Point: 29., 83, 93, 182)

.....28.....October the 1st. Favoured by a strong wind from N. and N.W., which somewhat blew a storm, we sailed the voyage from Sonalaskie to California in a very short time. At midnight we saw by moonlight the Cape de los Reyes, and at four o'clock in the afternoon dropped anchor in Port St. Francisco, opposite the Presidio. Our little Bulkie sended to throw the Presidio into no small alarm, for as we approached the fortress of St. Francisco (-Fort Point: nicknamed for "St. Joaquin"; modern name, Fort Point.--A.G.M.)--

which lies on a tongue of land, consisting of high rocks, and forming the southern entrance, we saw many soldiers on foot and on horseback, with the fortress itself they were equipped in shooting the cannon. The entrance of the harbour is so narrow, that you are obliged to pass the fortress within musket-shot. As we drew near, they saluted through a speaking trumpet, to what nation we belonged, the Russian imperial flag not being known here. Having answered that we were Russians, and friends, I fired a salute of five guns, which were answered by as many from the fort. A full hour elapsed after we had cast anchor before they troubled themselves about us; the soldiers had all left the fort, and posted themselves on the shore opposite our ship. It at last occurred to me, that Yuncovsky had not set with any boats being I therefore sent Ivan Kuskov, accompanied by M. Gedeikov, on shore, to announce our arrival to the commandant, Don Jesús d'Argüello, who received the two gentlemen very politely, and promised to supply the Russian ship with fresh provisions. He immediately sent us a basket of fruit, which was a welcome present, after we had been so long deprived of it. He had already received from his government orders respecting us, to likewise dispatched the same day a courier to Monterey, to inquire the Government of California of our arrival.

.....pp 85-86..... A fort, erected in a great situation, guards the harbour of San Francisco. The Presidio is now built with stone (adobe brick), and covered with tiles. The building of the chapel has not been begun. In the missions they build in the same manner, and the barracks of the Indians at San Francisco are of similar construction. An artilleristat has erected mills in the wilderness, worked by horses; but they are now for the most part out of order, and unfit to be repaired. At San Francisco is a stone which a horse turns without touching over another stone, the only mill in order. The Indian women rub the corn between two stones for immediate use. A windmill of the Russian American Company's settlement creates astonishment, but does not find imitators. Some years ago, when artisans were brought here at a great expense to teach the necessary arts, the Indians practised more by their instructions than the gente rational (rational people) on the Spaniards all themselves.

.....page 93.....Early on September 30, 1816 (old style, Oct 2), we came within sight of the coast of New California. The land we first saw was that to Bonos or Point Reyes, to the north of San Francisco. As the wind was favourable we soon passed the Farallones, which are dangerous rocks, and at four in the afternoon we entered San Francisco harbour. The fort, which is within the entrance near the south shore, is thoroughly equipped for defence (the artillerist exhausts of that nationes). The presidio of San Francisco is about one quarter mile from the fort and on the same side; it is square in form and has two gates which are constantly guarded by a considerable company of men. The buildings have windows on the side towards the interior court only. The presidio is commanded by eleven commandantes, a commissaire, a lieutenant, a commissary, and a sergeant. Most of these are married. The men and women are tall and well built. Very few of the soldiers have married Indians. They are all good horsemen and two of them can easily cope with fifty natives.

.....page 182..... New California..... The northern tongue of land running into the sea, on which the little fortress of St. John (San Joaquin), at the entrance of the bay of San Francisco, lies, consists of serpentine rock, which is also found farther south on the steep shores of the sea coast. With it are mixed calcareous, scaly talc, magnetic pyrites, and brownish (or reddish spar), minerals which in other countries usually accompany the serpentine rock similar mixture, and afford here an additional proof of the regular course of the process of the formation of the earth. The same is shown by the manner of the stratification. It is well known that in most primitive rocks the serpentine appears on the outside, that is, there where its last layers (that uniformly cover the other rocky strata) touch on the circle mountain; in Saxony for instance, at the circumference of the white stone, the gulty covering of which adjoins rocks of later formation; on the south side of the Swiss Alps (near Aviglia and Tvrea), where the chain of Piemont begins with secondary mountains (Schutthugel); in Silesia, in the Zobten mountain, which extends far into the level country, and in the same manner on the coast of New California.

.....pp 85-86..... A fort, erected in a good situation, guards the harbour of San Francisco. The Presidio is now built with stone (adobe brick), and covered with tiles. The building of the chapel has not been begun. In the missions they build in the same manner, and the barracks of the Indians of San Francisco are of similar construction. In artillery has wooden mills in the missions, worked by horses; but they are now for the most part out of order, and cannot be repaired. At San Francisco is a stone mill in a horse drawn without mechanism over another stone; the only mill in order. The Indian women rub the corn between two stones for household use. A windmill of the English American Company's settlement stands at Sonthalmount, but does not find industry. Some years ago, when artisans were brought here at a great expense to teach the necessary arts, the Indians profited more by their instructions than the Spanish national (national people) as the Spaniards call themselves.

.....page 93..... Early on September 24, 1816 (old style, Oct 4), we came within sight of the coast of New California. The land we first saw was what is known as Point Reyes, to the north of San Francisco. As the wind was favourable we soon passed the Farallones, which are dangerous rocks, and at four in the afternoon we entered San Francisco harbour. The fort, which is within the entrance along the south shore, is thoroughly equipped for defence (the efficient defence of that entrance). The presidio of San Francisco is about one marine mile from the fort. On the same side, it is remote in form and has two gates which are conveniently guarded by a considerable company of men. The buildings have windows on the side towards the interior court only. The presidio is occupied by ninety Spanish soldiers, a commandant, a lieutenant, a commissary, and a surgeon. Most of these are married. The men and women are small and well built. Very few of the soldiers have married Indians. They are all good horsemen and two of them are well versed with fifty natives.

.....page 104..... New California..... The northern tongue of land running into the sea, on which the little fortress of St. John (San Joaquin), at the entrance of the bay of San Francisco, like, consists of serpentine rock, which is also found farther south on the steep shores of the sea coast. With it are mixed substitute, shaly rate, magnetic pyrites, and hornblende (or Schiller Spar), minerals which in other countries usually accompany the serpentine in a similar manner, and affect here an additional proof of the regular course of the process of the formation of the earth. The same is shown by the manner of the stratification. It is well known that in most publicity rocks the serpentine appears on the outside, that is, there where the last layers (that naturally cover the other rocky strata) appear on the floors immediately in search for instance, at the circumference of the white stone, the salty covering of which adjoins rocks of later formation; on the south side of the Sierra Alps (near Antibis and Nyons), where the clay of Flamont begins with conchoma mountains (Sonthalmount); in Silesia, in the Sudeten mountain, which extends far into the level country, and in the same manner on the coast of New California.

Nevins, Allan. Fremont, Pathmarker of the West. D. Appleton-Century Co., New York - London, 1939. (Ft. Point pp. 277-278)

.....277.....Fremont's designs, with the whole area north and west of San Francisco in his hands, were by this time of a most ambitious character. He meant to rally the settlers into any army sufficient to defeat Castro and capture Monterey and Santa Barbara. Arce's horses and those at Sonoma had given him an adequate supply of mounts; at Sonoma had given guns and munitions which supplemented the powder, lead, and caps sent him by Captain Montgomery of the Portsmouth. Now on July 2nd, crossing San Francisco Bay to Fort Point, he seized the little fort of El Castillo de San Joaquin there, ruinous and quite unparrisoned, spiked its ten old Spanish brass guns, and captured some additional supplies. The spiking party consisted, besides Fremont, of Kit Carson, Gillespie, and Captain Phelps of the Moscow, with some of Fremont's and Phelps's men. Amid all his anxieties, the explorer's poetic vein prompted him to bestow upon the entrance of San Francisco Bay the name of the Golden Gate, an appellation that has become immortal. Settlers were flocking in to reinforce the American camps at both Sutter's Fort and Sonoma in steadily increasing numbers. Reports of the successes of Fremont, Merritt, and Ide, of the brutal murder of Cowie and Fowler, and of the proclamation of a California republic, had aroused much excitement and enthusiasm. Native Californians of the region, threatened with severe punishment if they took up arms, were making haste to declare their peaceful intentions. The road was open for a triumphant march southward.

Williams, Francis. Propaganda in the War. D. Appleton-Century Co., New York - London, 1939. (P. [illegible] - [illegible])

(2) .....Francois's feelings, with the Black Arm North and West of Fredericton in his hands, were by this time of a most ambitious character. He had to justify the enthusiastic confidence of many politicians in defeat Garcia and capture Monterey and Santa Barbara. Arcelia Garcia had shown in Sonora his given his an impenetrable supply of munitions of Sonora has given and maintains with supplements in powder, lead, and caps and his by Santa Ana's management of the Northwest. Now a duty that, Fredericton the President May be taken, he taken the Mill-Tout of Castillo de San Joaquin there, reduces our with government, solves its can in Spanish areas from, any commercial and allies, the existing party isolated, besides Prescott, of his Garcia, difficult, are Spanish Indian of the Sonora, with some of Francois's and Pedro's and. and Alliance, the pilotage's points with provided May is Indian upon the workers of San Fredericton May be Sonora of the Indian Cada, of Spanish Indian that has been Garcia. Besides were to Indian in to relations the. Santiago Sonora at Mark Indian's Indian Sonora is Indian increasing members. Imports of the allegiance of Francois, Martin, and Ida, of the metal number of Guam and Martin, and of the proclamation of California republic, but round much assignment and assistance. Active militarians of the rights, increased the across punishment if they land on arms, were easily Santa's to remains their personal Santiago. The road was open, for a struggle with Indians.

OLD FORT POINT TO BE SURPLUS

General Clark Seeks to Retain

Landmark as Monument

Fort Point, the glowering bastion which for nearly 100 years has stood its faithful guard over the Golden Gate, will shortly be declared surplus, the victim of an atomic age.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, Sixth Army commander, said yesterday he would recommend that the historic old fort be maintained as a national monument by the city, the State or the Federal Government.

The picturesque old bastion which rests on a low promontory directly below the southern approach to the Golden Gate Bridge, was declared obsolete as long ago as 1905.

Its batteries were not abandoned until 1914 and since then the massive structure has been empty and all but forgotten.

EARLIER FORTS--

The history of earlier forts on the same site dates back to 1776, when the Spaniard, Don Juan Bautista de Anza, founded San Francisco's Presidio.

Atop a 100-foot cliff which rose where the fort now stands the Spaniards mounted a three-pound brass canon, a lethal weapon in its day.

It was a warning to all mariners that none could enter the great harbor without the permission of His Majesty Carlos III of Spain.

FINISHED IN 1861--

When California joined the Union, the Army decided San Francisco harbor needed a more substantial fortress. So they scaled down the 100-foot cliff to bedrock and built there close to the water the present fort.

The fort was completed in 1861 and garrisoned by two companies of the Old Third Artillery. Its original armament included 149 guns, ranging from 24 to 42 pounders.

Never in its history was great Fort Point called upon to fire a shot in anger. Grim and forbidding, it accomplished its mission simply by being there, a silent, fully armed sentinel.

Source: S.F. Examiner
September 24, 1947, p. 11

CITY LEADERS MOVE TO CONVERT

OLD FORT POINT INTO MUSEUM

A movement to convert Old Fort Point into a military museum gained headway today with appointment by Mayor Rossi of a citizen's committee of 15 civic leaders to make a survey for the preservation of the historic structure.

Joseph B. Strauss, chief engineer of the Golden Gate Bridge, originated the plan. He was named chairman of the citizen's committee.

Other members are Anson S. Blake, president of the California Historical Society, vice-chairman; R.F. Allen, president of the Downtown Association; George Creel, writer; Henry C. Clausen, chairman, Junior Chamber of Commerce speakers' bureau; Herbert Warren of Californias, Inc.; Clyde P. Edmondson, manager, Redwood Empire Association; William P. Filmer, Golden Gate Bridge president; General William E. Gilmore, Golden Gate International Exposition; Supervisors Franck R. Havenner and Adolph Uhl; Mrs. Frank Panter, president, City and County Federation of Women's Clubs; Charles W. Duncan, associate of Mr. Struass; Sydney W. Taylor, Jr., traffic engineer, who was born in the old fort; Mrs. Alice M. Rosseter, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, and Miss Lotus Coombs, secretary.

The Army originally planned to scrap Old Fort Point to make way for the Golden Gate Bridge, but Mr. Strauss designed the span to provide for preservation of the military structure in its entirety. He has interested San Francisco leaders in restoring the fort and making it a place of interest like Fort Ticonderoga in New York and Sutter's Fort in Sacramento.

The old fort's dungeons and marvelous winding stairways are well preserved, Mr. Strauss said, and for making it a military museum, the old smooth-bore guns and gun carriages are available. The committee will consider seeking a WPA project to convert the fort into a museum and enlisting Was Department aid in assembling relics of American wars.

Source: Chronicle, October 20, 1936

GUARDIAN OF A GOLDEN GATE

San Francisco Neglects an Old Pal

As Fort Point Yields to Sea and Rust

One of San Francisco's best potential tourist attractions is badly in need of a friend.

It is Fort Point--90 years--old this year. Its bricks are crusted with history and worn by the winds of the sea. Locked against intruders, the massive pile stands within easy reach of sightseers, under the south approach of the Golden Gate Bridge, forlorn, crumbling and virtually forgotten by the city which once it guarded.

Like ghosts of the old Third Artillery which garrisoned it so long ago, the wraiths of the fog drift across the parapets, and like the clatter of soldiers at work, the great steel web of the bridge support clangs and creaks overhead under the stresses of traffic and the winds.

MUD AND LOGS

There was a day when from the jutting point the best columbiads and Rodman guns mounted in the fort could sweep the Gate with fire to prevent the entry of any hostile ship. Even before Ft. Point was built, the Spanish recognized its commanding position, and in 1776 Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga established the presidio at the point, setting up a rude fort there.

In a structure of mud and logs he set up two brass swivel guns from Monterey. But by 1779 the adobe Presidio and its meager fortification had been blown down and washed away by winter storms. Fourteen years later, Governor Arrillaga picked the same place for a better stronghold. He built Fort San Joaquin, laid by a mason named Toribio Ruis, and furnished with eight brass nine-pounder cannon. The fort was finished in 1794. It cost more than $6000.

Two years later a Spanish military engineer inspected Fort San Joaquin. It was useless, he said. Only two of the guns could fire across the Golden Gate,

and then only if elevated until they had no accuracy. He rebuilt the horse-shoe-shaped brick and adobe works, completing the job the next year.

DOWN AGAIN

Hardly 12 months passed before a violent storm battered down his creation, and in 1802 another bad storm finished it off. In 1805, Fort San Joaquin was rebuilt again, with three sides of stone. In such vicissitudes of storm and rebuilding, the site continued to receive military attention. In 1818 its guns were spiked by a Frenchman commanding a private expedition, who captured and sacked the Presidio and then sailed away. In 1824 a Russian reported Fort San Joaquin was a peaceable saint, his cannon in no condition to fire. In the same year an American commodore, mistakenly believing Mexico and the United States were at war, captured the Presidio, apologizing profusely the next day and giving it back.

In 1846, when the Americans captured Northern California permanently, they found Fort San Joaquin delapidated and deserted, its walls crumbled and its roof fallen.

PRESENT FORT

In 1857 work began on the present Fort Point. That date is written over the great studded entrance to the fort. Inside, the empty sally ports look upon the barren courtyard; the gun embrasures stare vacantly through rusted bars at the sea. Rust lies in great scales on the barbette pintles on the parapet. Rust has eaten the ironwork railing. The seaward side and outer walls, eight feet thick at the top, are pocked and pitted by nearly a century of attack from the sea, which forever pounds the tiny beach.

The artful masonry of the fort, with sharp-angled walls and unusual arches, is in itself worth the attention of a visitor. The self-supporting winding stone stairs to the roof are curious examples of architecture of a day deep in the past. The pitchdark prisoners' cell, the old barracks rooms where the

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sound of the surf comes in through the narrow windows, the great stone pavement like a castle yard -- all these would lend themselves well to the glib patter of a guide and the history-conscious appetite of a sightseer.

It is from the fort, too, that visitors have the best vantage for inspection of the mammoth structure that supports the Golden Gate Bridge. No other accessible point on land can put a sightseer so close to the great abutments and the intricate, massive pattern of steel to which anchor the long spans.

A wartime sign forbids public entry to the fort, but San Franciscans ignore it to fish from the broad seawall, and the M.P.s do not strictly enforce the order. A member of the Sixth Army staff explained the fort's old gate is kept locked because the building in its present condition would be dangerous to visitors. Timbers are rotting away and railings crumbling.

The army does not have funds to restore the old bastion, declared obsolete in 1905, but officers say unofficially the War Department might be amenable to its conversion to a public monument. Fort Point awaits the attention of some responsible organization which will rescue it from ruin and open its dark gate to history.

Source: S.F. News
September 5, 1947, p. 19

the Pilgrim Maiden as portrayed by Miss Alice Pilgrim Butterfield.

Lastly but most certainly not least, Founders Day, 1967 when I was completely surprised to receive the Society's Gold Medal Award. Such a wealth of happy memories to last a lifetime and fondest remembrances of the many wonderful members who contributed so beautifully to these joyous times.

Helen Dryhurst
Honorary President General

GREETINGS

"Greetings to members of the National Society of New England Women".

Living as I do six months of the year in the New England State of Vermont and associating with natives, I have come to appreciate more and more the sterling qualities, the honor and the trustworthy virtues of New Englanders.

As I note the lack of patriotism, the disrespect for law and order and the desecration of our flag, I have come to appreciate a New England background and an inheritance of qualities from New England forebears which opens one's eyes to the dangers to the liberty and freedom which was so dearly bought by them, for us.

We New England women believe that the strength of the nation is in the home, the church and the school.

These are all threatened by decisions of the Supreme Court and the infiltration of Communism in our churches by some clergymen, who pretend to be really sincere, while all the time are hard core Communists. Lack of loving discipline in the home has exposed our young people to the wiles of the youth groups and the unprincipalled law breakers.

We say we will safeguard the home, the church and the schools to our utermost.

Are we?

A new administration will take over the government in Washington on January 20th. New laws will be enacted to safeguard the citizens of this great country.

A personal letter to your representative in Congress, short and concise, giving your opinion, may help him to make decisions on laws which come before Congress.

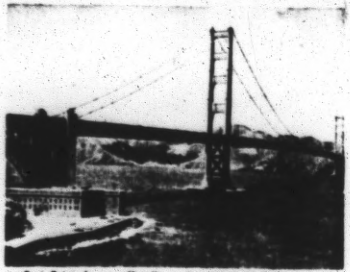
Elsie J. McKeige,
Honorary President General

YEAR BOOK CHAIRMAN

Sincere thanks to all National Officers, Chairmen and Colony Presidents for your prompt cooperation in sending requested material for the YEAR BOOK—and for your patience during its delayed printing. I'm truly sorry for the delay, as well as for some typographical omissions of signatures, titles and addresses. For identification of National Officers, 1968-1969 (photo), please read right to left.

I will be happy to mail YEAR BOOKS to members upon receipt of a check for $1.65 (incl. post., as voted at Congress) made to: NATIONAL SOCIETY, N.E.W.

Mrs. Charles E. Lynde
939 Union Street
Manchester, N. H. 03104



Fort Point, known officially as Fort Winfield Scott, is located under the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge on the Presidio of San Francisco. Legislation now pending in Congress would name the Fort a National Historic Site.

HISTORIC FORT POINT

In the October 25, 1968 issue of the San Francisco Chronicle is this part of a statement, "the National Park Service announced plans yesterday for developing the proposed Fort Point National Historic Site beneath the San Francisco end of the Golden Gate Bridge. The plans hinge on final passage of a bill now in Congress that would establish the Historic Site. . . . The proposed site includes the old brick fort, 23 acres of present Presidio land and 63 underwater, acres".

No site of more significance from a historical standpoint could possibly exist. Fort Point stands today as an outstanding example of the craftsmanship employed by the brick and stone masons and the architects and builders of the period 1852 to 1861. Completed in 1861 and declared obsolete in 1906 it stands today, in its majestic silence, a classic example of the brick forts built by the U.S. Army Engineers to guard the seacoast of the United States during the 1800s. During this period the United States also built other brick forts along the eastern seaboard. Forts Pulaski, Jefferson, Sumpter, Monroe, Pike and Macomb were similar to Fort Point, but differed in size, shape, and in the number of guns mounted. Fort Point is the only fort to rate three floors of casemated guns and a fourth floor barbette (protective wall) tier. Old Fort Point also holds the distinction of being the only brick fort west of the Mississippi River.

Fort Point is built on the original site of an old Spanish Fort called the Castillo de San Joaquin. In the 1790s the Spanish, fearing English and Russian expansion to the Pacific Area, authorized a bolstering of its California Coastal areas. New defenses were undertaken at San Diego and Monterey. Recognizing the strategic value of San Francisco, the construction of the Castillo de San Joaquin was approved. It was completed in 1794 at a cost of $6400 to the Spanish treasury.

The Castillo stood as an uncertain guardian over the entrance to the Golden Gate until July 1, 1846. On that date John Charles Fremont and members of his army survey party crossed the choppy waters of San Francisco Bay from Sausalito to spike the guns of the rundown fortification. Historians have never agreed whether the capture of the old fort was a daring feat of military arms or merely a precaution to keep the guns from being used against the Americans at some future time.

The capture of the Spanish Fort was followed on July 9, 1846 by the occupation of Yerba Buena. On that day a force of U.S. Marines and Sailors from the ship, U.S. Portsmouth, landed and hoisted the American flag on the pole in the Plaza later to be known as Portsmouth Square in what is now San Francisco's Chinatown. California was now in the firm grip of the Americans. American Californians soaned tired of rule by U.S. Military Government and clamored for statehood. On September 9, 1850 California became a full-fledged state.

The commercial and strategic importance of San Francisco Bay soon turned attention to the prospects for defense should an enemy strike. In 1851 General E. A. Hitchcock directed Army Engineers to submit plans for the defense of San Francisco Bay. They recommended that forts be constructed at the old Castillo site at the Bay entrance and on Angel Island, with supplementary batteries at Point San Jose (now Fort Mason), and Angel Island. Upon approval of the engineers Congress appropriated half-a-million dollars to begin the work in 1853. The Army referred in its official reports to the new work as "The Fort at the Point". It was so called until Army General Order #133, dated November 25, 1882, changed the name in stating "by direction of the president the military post on the south side of the Golden Gate, California now known as Fort Point shall hereafter be known and designated as Fort Winfield Scott, Major General U.S. Army". The order was signed by General William Tecumsah Sherman.

Constructed of brick and granite, the Fort is a massive irregular quadrangle, 250 feet long, 150 feet wide and 55 feet high. The walls approximately seven to eight feet thick, present an unbroken surface except for three tiers of gun ports on the three sides that face the water. A barbette tier on the top of the Fort provided for the fourth floor of guns, covering both water and land approaches. On the land side are tall windows and rifle slits. Inside the Fort the covered galleries open to a central court. On the southern side of the courtyward fluted iron columns and bricked archways support the second and third floors where living quarters for the soldiers were located. Each set of quarters was heated by a small coal-burning fireplace. Mineral oil lamps provided light for the living area.

Offices, shops and storage rooms were located on the ground floor level below the soldiers living quarters. A powder magazine was located at the southwest corner of the Fort at the ground level.

Three octagonal towers support spiral staircases which give access to the gun corridors on each of the levels. The steps are made of huge slabs of granite, quarried near Folsom, California. They are considered to be a marvel of construction inasmuch as they have little cement bonding them together. The weight of one stone upon the other is the main thing holding them together.

Two brick shot furnaces were originally located in each corner of the inner courtyard. They were designed to be used in heating cannon balls to a red-hot degree and then loaded into the huge cannons and fired against attacking ships. The furnaces were removed when the old Fort was used as a workshop in support of the building of the Golden Gate Bridge during the years 1933-1937.

The active life of the Fort covered periods of crisis for the United States when it was engaged in the Civil, Indian and Spanish American War. The Fort Point garrison supplied forces where needed all over the West. One finds orders moving platoons and companies, and individual enlisted men and officers, from Fort Point to Colville, Walla Walla, Spokane, Vancouver Barracks, Washington and many of the military outposts that were essential during the Indian Wars.

Fort Point marks the end of an era. This was the last brick and granite fortification of its type. The rifled cannon sounded the death knell of this type of military construction. This was adequately demonstrated by the destruction of Fort Sumpter and Fort Pulaski, both of which have been restored at great cost and designated as National Historic Monuments, and are now under the operation of the National Parks Service. So, Fort Point stands alone, as the only example of this type of magnificent architecture and the only fort of its type that never fired a shot in anger. Perhaps the very fact that it stood here at the stern guardian of San Francisco Bay, armed and equipped with competent soldiers, may be the reason why this was never necessary to fire a shot in anger.

Golden Gate Area Colony has taken a membership in the Fort Point Museum Association. This Association is organized to help establish a Museum of the Army of the West, covering the period 1801 to 1906. Exhibit material of all types are being collected and will be displayed in this magnificent structure in such a way that the heritage of San Francisco, the Great State of California, and the Nation, will be of interest to the viewers.

Aileen Ross
Golden Gate Area Colony

T.V. AND RADIO

Let's start another year of television viewing and enjoy the new season's offerings. There is an improvement in the programs, and, I believe, the New England Women can take their share of credit for this. Our TV logs have shown what our members like. Their constructive criticisms were valuable to the networks.

It would be well to read the TV articles in the New York Times, the TV Magazine with Sunday papers in the larger cities, TV Guide, and the Saturday Review to get hints of outstanding programs to be seen.

Because the networks want to know your reaction to programs, TV Opinion Ballots are printed in many papers. Let the network know what you like, as well as what you dislike.

TV violence has caused so much concern among viewers that networks have sent scripts back for selective editing, which means violence will be implied by sound effects and the actual violent acts will happen off camera.

The best remedy would be for all New England Women to write their Senators and Congressmen, and demand they act to advise "Federally licensed broadcasters that meaningless violence has got to stop."

Presidents, please send the report of your Colony viewing to me, or individuals may send them, if they wish. Please encourage your members and their friends to participate. The comments made are most important.

Florence H. Harrill,
National Chairman

PG&E Progress
Dec. 1968

HISTORY AT THE GATE

Public "Rediscovers" Old Fort Point

BRICK, granite walls of Fort Point: five to eight feet thick.

ATOP a weatherbeaten brick tower in San Francisco's historic Fort Point sits a skeleton of a lighthouse, rusty with age.

Above it, the Golden Gate Bridge reaches out majestically to touch Marin County—a study in contrasts.

Started by army engineers in 1853, the fort was built on the site of an old Spanish fort called the Castillo de San Joaquin—a crumbling structure whose guns had been spiked by Capt. John C. Fremont during the war with Mexico. Fort Point was completed in 1861 and its 127 muzzle-loading cannon never fired a shot in anger.

The formidable three-tiered building has withstood the punishment of time. Built in the shape of an irregular quadrangle, the structure looks as if it could have been erected by Roman craftsmen of another era. Circular stone stairways were built using little or no cement, held in place by the sheer weight of the steps themselves.

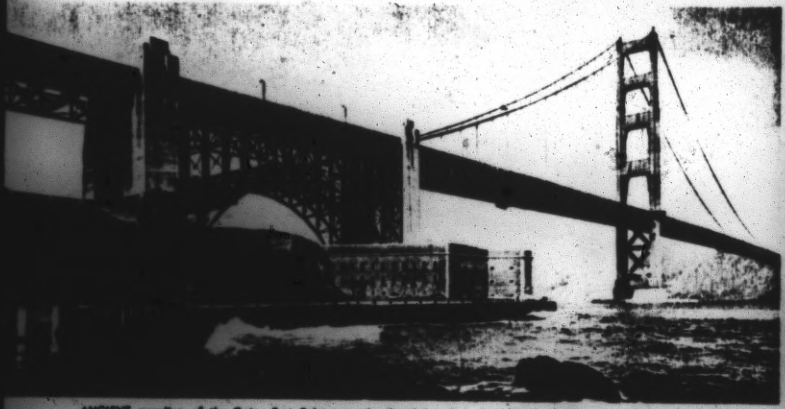
As a visitor moves through the passageways, the columns supporting the building take various angles—the arches opening and closing with each step.

Bills now pending in Congress would turn the fort into a national museum and in addition, would transfer the 28-acre site from the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army to the Department of the Interior.

Fort Point would then be set up to show the relics of four wars—Civil, Indian, Spanish-American and the Philippine Insurrection—conflicts that occurred during the fort's period of "active duty," which ended in 1904.

At present, the fort is open to the public free of charge on the first three weekends of each month from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. This spring, when work is completed on the anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge, the Fort Point Museum Association plans to conduct daily tours. Visitors can get to the fort by entering the Lombard Street gate of the Presidio and following Lincoln Blvd.

During the construction of the bridge, it was planned originally to raze the fort and anchor the south terminal on its site. But Joseph Strauss, chief bridge engineer, vetoed the idea after visiting Fort Point and then set about to re-design the anchorage in order to save the bastion.



ANCIENT guardian of the Gate, Fort Point was abandoned in 1914 after 60 years of service without firing a single shot against an enemy. Efforts are being made to have Congress designate the fort a National Historic Site.

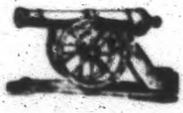
S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
FORT POINT. FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSN.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

FORT POINT. FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

SF DISTRICTS. Presidio. Fort Point
Founding Membership Brochure.

FORT POINT was built by the United States Army during the Civil War. For more than half a century it guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay, its guns commanding the entrance to the Bay at the Golden Gate.



The Fort Point Museum Association is a non-profit organization formed by a group of distinguished San Francisco citizens.

Our purpose is to restore Fort Point and establish it as a museum, making the building and its historic contents available to the public.

The museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and the Indian War periods.

Ultimately we hope to secure action by the United States Government to declare old Fort Point and the Museum a National Historical Monument. At that time support and maintenance would be taken over by the U. S. Department of the Interior to operate the facility as a National Park. The Fort Point Museum Association would then become an advisory group of interested friends of the museum.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

The museum association is now launching a membership drive that will continue until its goals are attained.

General memberships are $10 yearly. Sustaining memberships are $100 yearly or more.

To help maintain this treasure of San Francisco's memorable past, and to preserve the exciting records and moments of California history, we invite you to join the Fort Point Museum Association.

You will find a membership form in the enclosed envelope.

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Fort Point was built by the Army to defend the Golden Gate. It replaced El Castillo de San Joaquin, original fortification on the site completed by the

Spaniards in 1794, but which was falling into ruin by the time the U.S. Army occupied the Presidio in 1847. When the old fort was razed Fort Point was constructed on a ledge cut out of solid

rock, moving the new fortification to the water's edge 16 feet above the Bay.

The brick and stone Fort Point was a classic of its time, one of a series of similar fortifications built or planned for both coasts in the years before the Civil War. It is similar to Fort Sumter on the east coast and was the only one of its type built in the West. Fort Point and Fort Sumter are the only two fortifications of this design still in existence.

Construction of Fort Point was completed in 1861. Built entirely of brick, trimmed with granite slabs, this massive old fort was, in its time, the principal unit of Pacific Coast defense.

Two sets of doors, the outside one iron bound, nailed and fastened with a five foot iron bar, closed each end of the arched entry. Loop holes cut in the brick walls on either side of the closed entry were added as defense measures.

Fluted iron columns supported the gallery of the second tier which, on the

land side of the fortress, held offices, living quarters and the hospital.

The flagging, column bases and trim were cut from granite quarried near Folsom, California, and set by master stone masons, some of whom were brought from the east coast in the 1850's to aid construction of the Fort. Many of the bricks used in the structure were made at San Quentin, California.

The cell block or prison was located on the first floor of the fort with entrances to the cells barely five feet high. The iron hinges, bars, hasps and studded nails were forged in smithies in the

fort itself. (Any one of the rooms across the courtyard of the fort as viewed through the door to the prison could have been the blacksmith shop. Stables,

wheelwright shops, forges and tool shops were also maintained within the fort.)

The two end cells had only one small window, each for light and ventilation. The center cell for prisoners confined to "Solitary" had no window. Ventilation was obtained through slits in the masonry close to the floor.

The ammunition storage magazines of the fortification reveal the painstaking craftsmanship which went into the

construction of this early landmark. The walls of the magazines are four and five feet thick. Air vents allowed circulation of air beneath the heavy six by six beam flooring which was laid from wall to wall and buttressed in the center with brick supports.

The fort has three staircase towers, one of which is topped by an octagonal lighthouse. The spiral staircases in the towers, built of granite, were cut and laid out with such precision by master stone masons that joinings are hardly discernible. The spiral steps are considered an architectural masterpiece.

Two fifteen-foot shot furnaces were located at one end of the courtyard, or parade. The original winch for raising the shot from the furnaces to the guns on each tier is still in place on the barbette tier almost a century since its installation.

Fort Point was armed with 149 guns of various calibers set in the four tiers. The embrasures of the three lower tiers are screened with wrought iron grills, some of them bricked up. Guns were installed on the fourth, or barbette tier, and fired over the parapet.

Rainwater caught on the sloping asphaltic roof was carried through iron pipes built in the masonry to double storage cisterns cut in the solid rock below the fort. When, after the earthquake of 1906, excavations were made of the structure to reinforce the south wall, the water in the reservoir was found still palatable.

Declared obsolete as a fort in 1906, and its batteries abandoned, the grim brick fortress at the Golden Gate is still as solid as the rock on which it is built. Closed up tight for years, it has been the recent scene of extensive clean up operations preliminary to restoration.

THE FORT POINT MUSEUM PLAN

To prepare Fort Point for its new role as a museum of the Army of the West requires exterior and interior restoration and interior construction appropriate to housing the museum.

The Fort Point Museum Association has already located and prepared to acquire for San Francisco many of the furnishings and much of the armament of the original building. Batteries of cannon and other arms used at Fort Point have been stored for years at the

U. S. Army Museum at West Point, New York, and will be available to the Fort Point restoration. Uniforms, battle flags and other paraphernalia have also been located. Historical documents will also be made available for study and view.

The present site occupies only one and a half acres of ground. Arrangements are being made whereby the Army will lease an additional 27 acres of Presidio land to the Museum Association. This additional acreage is located

on present approaches to the Fort. Acquiring this land for the museum will permit beautification of the site while providing parking space away from the building itself.

The whole project is being carried forward with the idea of preserving and beautifying the water front and enhancing the setting for the Fort as a San Francisco landmark ultimately to become a new National Historical Monument for the city, for California and for the Nation.

Your support through acceptance of this invitation to become a Founding Member of the Fort Point Museum Association will help make this plan become reality. Join by using the enclosed membership form.

THE FORT POINT
MUSEUM ASSOCIATION
BOARD
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(U. S. Army Ret.)

Mrs. Nion Tucker

FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 9163, Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129

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Membership Application

FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 9163, Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ *State* _____

Type of Membership

☐ *Regular $10 yearly*

☐ *Sustaining $100 yearly* *Date* _____

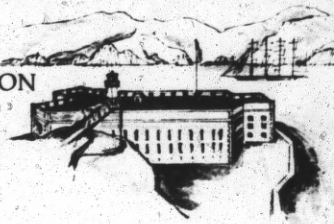
☐ *Additional contribution* *Amount of contribution $* _____

POST OFFICE BOX 9163 • PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94129

FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

A California Non-Profit, Tax Exempt Corporation

September 18, 1967



Dear Mr. Cox:

This letter cordially invites you to become a Founding Member of the Fort Point Museum Association.

Through membership in this association, you can make a valued contribution to the preservation and new dedication of old Fort Point for future generations. You will be joining a distinguished group of our fellow citizens spearheading a movement to secure:

... Restoration of historic old Fort Point - that magnificent site beside the Golden Gate, situated at the San Francisco end of the Golden Gate Bridge.

... Installation at Fort Point of a Museum dedicated to the United States Army of the West; especially to preserving and displaying historic mementos of the Civil, Indian, Spanish-American Wars, and Philippine Insurrection.

... Establishment of Fort Point Museum as a National Historic Site with the work of the restoration, staffing and maintenance of the Museum to be carried out by the National Park Service.

Board of Directors

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VICE PRESIDENT

Col. J. P. Connor

G. M. Dean
PRESIDENT

Mrs. Mortimer Fleishhacker Jr.

R. G. Follis

W. L. Greer

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Marshall Madison

J. G. Motheral

E. B. Page

T. S. Page

B. C. Pearce

Roland Pierotti

Mrs. W. L. Rogers

A. R. Shreck
TREASURER

The objective of the association is to get widespread community support, which is the first need for securing action in Washington to make the Fort Point Museum a reality. Once this is accomplished, the association will become a membership of interested friends of the Museum, a very special group indeed for making this most worthwhile project possible.

The enclosed material will give you more complete details. Gifts to the association are tax deductible. We urge you to act now - and we promise, you will be glad you did. Upon receipt of your membership acceptance, we will send you your Founding Membership Certificate as your own valued memento for the future.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. Dean

G. M. Dean
President

FORT POINT - 1861-1906

Once guardian of the Golden Gate, Fort Point stands below the south arch of the bridge, a massive reminder of days long gone.

Constructed of brick and granite between 1853 and 1861, it is in the form of an irregular quadrangle, somewhat on the plan of Fort Sumter. The only brick fort west of the Mississippi, it is one of the best examples of this type of architecture in the United States.

The site of Fort Point was at one time a high, white cliff where in 1776 Spanish Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza erected a large cross where he felt a presidio should be built. In 1794 the fort "Castillo de San Joaquin" was constructed on the site of the cross. Over the years it was allowed to fall into ruins.

In 1850 Congress appropriated money for a new fort. The 100-foot cliff on which the old fort stood was cut away to solid rock foundation about 10 feet above high water. Here the present fort was constructed. Its brick walls are 5 to 12 feet thick, and it stands 45 feet high. On the land side is the entrance to the fort, secured by a set of heavy doors studded with large nails. Inside, off the parade or great inner court, are three prison cells and rooms once used by wheelwrights, carpenters and blacksmiths. On the second and third floors are the quarters where the officers and enlisted men lived. There are three separate spiral staircases which lead to all levels, one terminating in a lighthouse. On the three sides facing the water there are three tiers of gun ports, and above them a barbette (protective wall) runs entirely around the fort to shelter a fourth tier of guns which, when mounted, covered approaches from both land and water. Declared obsolete in 1906, Fort Point was abandoned.

The Fort Point Museum Association is a non-profit organization formed by a group of interested citizens. Its initial purpose was to gain National Historic Site status for the old Fort. Now that this campaign has been successful, the Association will continue in an advisory and supporting role, and assume other responsibilities of a National Park Service cooperating association. A primary effort will be gathering historical property for the museum.

To help with this program, we invite you to join the Fort Point Museum Association. Regular memberships are $10.00 yearly (tax deductible). Junior memberships $1.00 yearly. Sustaining memberships $100.00 or more. Please fill in the bottom section of this page and forward it to the address below.

Membership Application

FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION
P. O. Box 9163
Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129
Telephone: 561-3837

PETER TAMONY
2376 24TH ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94110

Name _____

Address (Street, City, State, Zip Code) _____

Enclosed is my check for $_____. Date: _____

FORT POINT NAMED A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Old Fort Point, located under the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge, on the Presidio of San Francisco, is to become a National Historic Site and the adjacent land converted into a National Park.

A bill officially creating the new National Park was signed by the President of the United States on 16 October 1970. His action marked the culmination of the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to establish National Historic Site Status for the old Army fort.

The Association was incorporated in 1959 as a non-profit organization under the laws of California, for the purpose of restoring the Fort. Since that time, the Board of Directors and members have worked diligently to establish the Fort Point National Historic Site.

In 1967, Senators Kuchel and Murphy submitted bills to create the Site, and a similar bill was sponsored by Representative Mailliard. The Senate bill was approved, but the House of Representatives failed to take action to finalize the legislation. In 1969 Representatives Burton and Mailliard again submitted Fort Point bills. Their legislation, supported by other Representatives and Senators, cleared Congress and was signed by the President.

The bill authorizes funds for the Department of the Interior to carry out restoration of the Civil War Fortress and the creation of a park on the adjacent lands.

The Fort Point Museum Association has stimulated public interest in the historic project by opening the Fort to the public on Saturdays and Sundays from 1 to 4 p.m. Since April, 1968, over 400,000 visitors have toured the Fort. There is no admission charge.

The Association has established a museum in the Fort. Historical properties related to the Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish American War and the Philippine Insurrection are being gathered and displayed.

When the National Park Service takes over management of the Historic Site, the Fort Point Museum Association will continue in an advisory and supporting role, and will assume other responsibilities as a Park-cooperating-association. Obtaining items for the museum will be a major effort.

The Museum Association carries on a continual membership drive. You are invited to join. General memberships are $10.00 yearly. The address is: Fort Point Museum Association, P. O. Box 9163, Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129. Telephone 561-3837.

Membership Application

TO: FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

PETER TAMONY
2516 24TH ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94110

Name

Address (Street, City, State, Zip Code)

Enclosed is my check for $. Date:

MAY, 1978

VOLUME 4, NO. 2

THE FORT POINT SALVO

Newsletter of the Fort Point and Army Museum Association

SUNSET ON "NABOB HILL"

Fascinating Diorama of San Francisco's Palaces before 1906 Fire being Restored at the Presidio Army Museum

"Nabob Hill" (nob Hill for short) which Robert Louis Stevenson called the "Hill of Palaces" was bathed in a fateful sunset April 18, 1906.

The palatial homes of the "Nabobs" — the Big Four Railroad Kings: Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, Charles Crocker; the mansions of Comstock's Silver King, James Flood; banker Richard Tobin, the Townes, the Ponds, and on the crest of the hill, the unfinished Fairmont Hotel. They stood out starkly against a terrifyingly beautiful backdrop, the smoke and flames of the grest fire which was devouring Chinatown below and gathering strength to climb through the night, block by block, to the crest of "Nabob Hill".

This scene in exquisite detail will go on display at the Presidio Army Museum even before restoration is completed. It will be placed in position in one of the Museum's galleries and visitors will be able to watch model builder Brian Chin at work on it.

"One of the Nicest Pieces of Work"

It was one of 10 dioramas built by the display firm of Nelson-Green for the City of San Francisco's historic exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939 on Treasure Island.

In a letter to Jay Green, the designer, San Francisco's photographer, Gabriel Moulin wrote: "In photographing the dioramas, we realized that this was on the the nicest pieces of work that was turned out for the Exposition."

The first of the dioramas, "San Francisco's Presidio circa 1806" went on display at the Army Museum last summer. Thanks to the efforts of our Association President, Mr. George Dean and the good offices of Mr. Jack Spring, General Manager of San Francisco's Park and Recreation Department, the "Fire of 1906 as seen from Nob Hill" also has been turned over to the Museum.

The diorama is a real historical treasure for it provides exact models of the palaces on "Nabob Hill". Their burning ended a particular era of conspicuous opulence which San Franciscans of the day heartily approved and which has never been approached since.

"Sinful City Got What it Deserved!"

San Francisco was indeed a swinging City in 1906 and Tuesday evening, April 17 was perhaps the most lavish in its social history. The Metropolitan Opera Company opened its engagement with Carmen. Ladies, beautifully gowned and glittering with jewels, swooned over the golden voice of Enrico Caruso. Twenty-four hours later, some of them still wearing their diamond dog collars and jeweled stomachers were standing in bread lines.

At 5:13 A.M., April 18, the great earthquake in 47 seconds left hundreds of people dead and dying and the City a devastation of fallen brick and stone and crazily tottering buildings. Worse yet, the quake started the great fire and made sure the firemen couldn't put it out by breaking the mains and cutting off the City's water.

All this horror, however, was not viewed everywhere as a massacre of the innocents. The Flying Rollers of the House of David in Benton Harbor, Michigan, put on a parade complete with a brass band. The "wicked city" had got what was coming to it!

The Rollers knew it was coming and had tried to warn the San Franciscans. They had sent a missionary, Mary Mc Dermott, to convert the heathens, but the latter paid little attention to her.

Farther east, Bishop Hamilton warned his flock that San Francisco was "A City of saloons and anarchy, where Methodism flourisheth not," and called on the faithful from Lawrence, Mass. to Trenton, N.J. to raise tram fare and send a missionary of their own to save the modern Sodom.

However, the City's salvation already was under way. It started when the quake unceremoniously dumped a feisty red headed little general named Frederick Funston out of his bed in his home at 1310 Washington Street.

Throwing on his clothes, he "hastened on foot to the highest point on California Street which is popularly known as Nob Hill". From there he saw the great fire south of Market Street and below him to the east, new blazes in the financial district. He also saw frustrated fire companies — their hoses flat for want of water. He knew what San Francisco was in for and what had to be done. ("Story of the Earthquake, fire, and General Funston." "A 5 feet 4, the Tallest Man in San Francisco", appeared in the Fort Point Salvo, Vol. 3 No. 2, May 1976.)

Had he returned to Nob Hill later in the day, the General might have seen a fresh thirteen-year old girl whose father he knew. She was Phyllis de Young, now Mrs. Nion Tucker. She was the daughter of M.H. de Young, publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle and member of Mayor Schmitz' Committee of 50 organized "to provide protection for the City and relief for the injured and homeless".

"I Might Have Been One of the People in the Nob Hill Diorama"

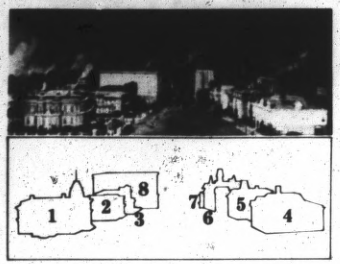
"Our house was on California Street, west of Nob Hill, between Gough and Octavia," Mrs. Tucker

recalls. I was on Nob Hill that afternoon, the 18th, and I knew the Nabob Palaces well. My brother Charles drove me up in our Winton 6. We turned on Powell Street and went down to Union Square. The fire was eating into the buildings on the south side. Breuner's Furniture Store had begun to burn. And then I could hardly believe my eyes!"

There were Ghost Chairs, Rocking, Rocking!

"In Breuner's big window was a whole row of rocking chairs - all of them rocking as if the people sitting in them had just gotten up to leave. My brother told me it was the hot blast of the fire coming up from the floor that made them rock. But it certainly gave me a start!"

Back on the Hill, the Nabob's palaces, mostly closed or serving public institutions, their builders all departed, waited for the fire to sweep them away. In the opinion of architects and artists, that was one good thing the conflagration did! But the great old mansions, to the last, were as fascinating as dreams — even bad dreams.



The Palaces as they were

As they stood on their last afternoon, April 18, 1906 (1) - left foreground, chart above) was what has been called the "delerium of a woodcarver" - the million-and-a-quarter dollar mansion of Railroad King, Charles Crocker, surmounted by a 76-foot tower. A few misanthropes speculated as to whether there were slits in the tower from which Crocker could pour down boiling oil if the proletariat ever stormed the hill.

Mr. Crocker, to see Mr. Medici

"Early Renaissance" was what Crocker wanted and he pursued the matter diligently. While in Italy buying paintings from the Gallery of the Medicis, he is said to have insisted on speaking to Mr. Medici himself. He found however, that he has about four centuries late for an appointment with Lorenzo the Magnificent.

But no matter. Back in San Francisco, Crocker watched over 50 woodcarvers who were producing scrollwork decorations never before - or since - seen anywhere. And he had to decide whether his Gobelin tapestries "should be hung on the walls as paintings or on the floors as mats."

The grand "Crocker Meissonier" was thought much finer than Collis P. Huntington's mansion (2) next door. It was a severe Georgian house with hardly any ornament at all. It probably was the best architecturally of the lot. But it had its fantasy, too. It was filled with second-rate paintings and objets d'art Huntington had collected, believing, some said, that in acquiring them he would acquire the instinct of a gentleman as well.

James Flood's $60,000 "Brass Rail"

Next (3) was the Palace of Silver King, James Flood. Using brownstone, which was just coming into fashion in the east, he built his 43-room mansion at California and Mason. He surrounded it with a $60,000 hand-wrought bronze fence and hired a man full time to keep it polished. San Francisco's wags called it "Jim's brass rail" and claimed Flood built it to remind himself of the days when he had tended bar at the Auction Lunch Saloon.

On the right side of California Street (foreground) stood the white mansion of Albion Towne (4). The only thing that remains of it is the doorway framed by graceful marble pillars. These may be seen today in Golden Gate Park. They are the "Portals of the Past" set by a reflecting pool.

Flanking the Towne House was the home of banker Richard Tobin (5) distinguished by its handsome mansard roof. Then came the Pond and Hamilton houses.

Mary Hopkins' Nightmare

At California and Mason Streets stood the nightmare of nightmares (6), a castle past all imagining. Tight fisted Mark Hopkins had surprised the City by giving in to his wife Mary's most cherished flights of fancy. He gave her a jumble of towers, turrets, steeples whose architecture ran the gamut from Norman to Carpenter's Gothic to cuckoo-clock - with cuckoo predominating.

The best thing about the place was the stone foundation, three stories high, which shored up the lot on the steep Pine Street side. It stands to this day like a medieval bastion below the Mark Hopkins Hotel.

Mr. Hopkins, himself, never slept in his palace. Death took him before it was finished. His widow, Mary, married the young decorator who, likely, was responsible for the Palace of the Doges drawing room, the carved English oak dining room, the master bedroom of ebony, ivory and inset jewels. On her death, the house was given to the University of California. At the time of the fire, it housed the Hopkins Art Institute.

Stanford's Towering Hall

Last but not least of the "Nabob's Palaces", was Senator Leland Stanford's mammouth wooden mansion set in a two-acre lot at Powell and California (7). On Mrs. Stanford's death, the year before the fire, it passed to Stanford University.

The kingly residence was fronted by a flight of marble steps which led into a great circular hallway that rose to a height of 70 feet. Its only visible support was a single marble pillar. The floor was covered with signs of the Zodiac inlaid in black marble. Other noteworthy features included a hothouse conservatory and an East Indies Salon where stately waltzes were played "in a misty Victorian elegance."

At Last, A Touch of Beauty, The Fairmont

On the crest of "Nabob Hill", overlooking the whole City, was the nearly completed Fairmont Hotel (8) designed in the shape of a European Palace with a first story of gray granite surmounted by five stories of cream marble and terra cotta. It was the most beautiful building on the hill.

Its site had been owned by James G. Fair, one of the Silver Kings and a partner of James Flood. Fair had planned to build his own palace there which would dwarf all the others, but after a bitter divorce gave up the idea. On his death the site became the property of his daughter, Tessie Oelrichs. In 1904 she announced she would build a grand hotel on it to be called "The Fairmont".

As The Fairmont neared completion, Tessie's marriage to New York socialite, Herman Oelrichs broke up. Shortly before the fire she traded the hotel to Dr. Herbert Law, who had made a fortune selling patent medicine and his brother, Hartland, for two income properties, the Realto and Crossly buildings on Mission Street. Both burned April 18, the first day of the fire, while The Fairmont looked down handsome and serene from the brow of Nob Hill.

Fire Sweeps Palaces at Dawn, April 19

Through the night of the 18th, servants and volunteers led by Professor Edmund O'Neil worked feverishly to rescue paintings, statuary, and other valuables. Most of the indifferent paintings in the Hopkins Collection were saved. Servants got Millet's "Man with the Hoe" out of the Crocker Mansion, but Reuben's "The Holy Family" and many other priceless paintings were lost.

Though a good deal of the statuary was piled in the garden of the Flood House, there was no one to haul it away.

Then, just before dawn, the fire, which had been inching its way up the steep eastern slope of Nob Hill, swept over the crest. Mark Hopkins' gabled and groined crackerbox burned in an hour. Leland Stanford's home followed - its great entrance hall serving as a chimney up which flames shot high in the air. The Crocker, Flood, Towne houses and the rest died in the roaring conflagration.

The fire had some trouble scaling the foundations of The Fairmont. So it by-passed the hotel momentarily, sweeping west along Sacramento Street. But a breeze from the ocean turned it back and it struck The Fairmont full in the face.

About that time Novelist Gertrude Atherton happened to be on the bay in a launch headed for Oakland. She turned, and for a moment "forgot the doomed City as I looked at The Fairmont, a tremendous volume of

Crocker Mansion surmounted by 76-foot tower.

white smoke soaring upward from where its unfinished roof had been - every window a shimmering sheet of gold".

By mid-morning only two structures remained - the Flood Mansion and The Fairmont. Their interiors were gutted, but their stone walls still stood.

Racing West to Devour the Rest of the City

Without a moment's pause the fire swept down the western slope of Nob Hill. Out Sutter, Pine, California, Sacramento Streets, gorging itself at the rate of $6,000,000 an hour. As it ate its way nearer and nearer to broad Van Ness Avenue where the final stand had to be made, it also drew closer to the home of Phyllis de Young who had seen sunset on "Nabob Hill" the day before.

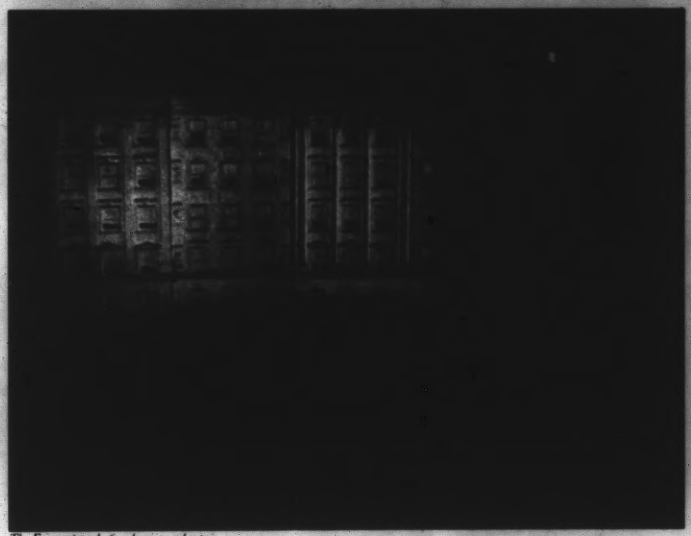
"We were right there on California Street, two blocks west of Van Ness," she remembers. "Our home was full of friends who had been forced to flee the St. Francisco Hotel, and the Army also had it packed with dynamite. I can see my brother now clutching armloads of dynamite sticks and rushing off the deliver them to the soldiers who were blasting to stop the fire at Van Ness.

"You know, even when we were so excited and wondering if we were going to be burned out, little things happened that were funny.

"I'll never forget one man trudging by our house clutching his prized possessions. Firmly jammed on his head was a glossy silk hat. In his harms he held a bird cage with his cat locked inside. On his shoulder, preening itself, was his bird. We all laughed, and it helped. I hope the man came through the fire and lived a happy life."

Rebuilding Before the Bricks Had Cooled

The fire's westward sweep was halted at Van Ness, and as Mrs. Tucker says, "It was literally true, rebuilding started almost before the embers cooled. I saw it. I was there."



The Fairmont ready for cleaning and repair.

Up on "Nabob Hill", Tessie Oelrichs, despite her heavy losses, bought back The Fairmont. She engaged noted architect, Stanford White, to supervise reconstruction and finish the hotel. She opened it a year to the day after it was burned out, on April 19, 1907. It was the first of the great hotels (The Fairmont, Palace, St. Francis) to open after the fire. In the City, still clearing away rubble and rebuilding in every direction, The Fairmont stood tall and serene, the most imposing building on the San Francisco skyline.

Mark Hopkins' cuckoo clock jumble of turrets and towers. Next to it, on left, Leland Stanford home

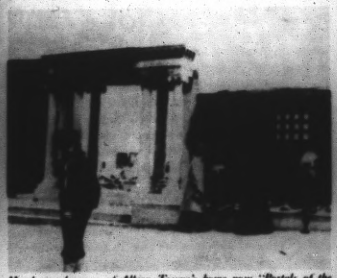
Again, the "Hill of Palaces"

Today, far handsomer buildings top Nob Hill. Beautiful Grace Cathedral stands on the site of the Crocker Mansion. Huntington Park occupies the site of Collis P. Huntington's home. The great brownstone Flood Mansion is the exclusive Pacific Union Club.

Only two skeletons left on Nob Hill — the Flood Place and The Fairmont

Across California Street and a block east on Powell is the gracious Stanford Court Hotel. Next to it, at California and Mason, "Mary Hopkins' Nightmare" has been replaced by the fine and stately Mark Hopkins Hotel. A little farther west, where the Towne residence stood in 1906 is the charming Huntington Hotel whose "Big 4" restaurant is filled with memorabilia of the titans who built the original palaces.

On the crest of Nob Hill stands The Fairmont, designed to resemble a European palace and endowed with a courtly graciousness. There it stands after 71 years, still San Francisco's "Grand Hotel".



Handsome doorway of Albion Towne's home now "Portals of the Past" in Golden Gate Park

Chin at work on Mark Hopkins' Mansion

Painter, Designer, Restorer . . . Brian Chin

Last summer Brian Chin saw the handsome diorama "Presidio of San Francisco circa 1806" in the Army Museum and made a right turn in his career. He asked Curator John Langellier about future plans for designing displays, building models and dioramas and in short order joined the Museum staff.

He is now at work meticulously restoring the big diorama, "The Fire of 1906 as seen from Nob Hill" which is one of the finest of the group displayed by the City of San Francisco at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

After the Exposition closed, the dioramas were stored. They were vandalized while in storage. Almost all the buildings in the Nob Hill diorama need repair and repainting. Chin has built a new cable car replacing the one which was lost. He also will build from scratch a new model of the Albion N. Towne residence (right foreground in the Nob Hill scene) to replace the original.

Chin's first assignment for the Museum was designing and painting the Stephen Damian memorial panorama. It not only illustrates all the different guns which protected the San Francisco Bay in the days of coastal artillery, but also pictures the types of ships each weapon was designed to attack. The work required careful research as well as artistic talent.

A native of San Francisco, Brian Chin comes well equipped for his profession. He holds a Master's Degree in History from the University of California, Santa Barbara. Before joining the Museum staff, he started work on a second Masters in Film Production at UCLA. He has been a film animator and has produced stop-motion material and miniatures for filming. He also builds architectural models.

CLOSE ORDER DRILL SHOULDER TO SHOULDER EFFORT

Howard Chapman, Western Regional Director National Park Service, Addresses Annual Meeting

Association Sustaining Member, Ben Swig, Chairman, Fairmont Hotels and Association President Dean chat with Speaker Chapman before meeting

At our Annual Meeting April 19, Mr. Chapman gave a large and enthusiastic audience a highly enlightening picture of one of the most unique cooperative arrangements in National Park Service operations. And he left no doubt as to why our Association is needed now, and in the future.

We quote Mr. Chapman's remarks in large part:

"Some of you will recall that I addressed your Annual Meeting at Fort Point in April 1972. That was six years ago.

"I was just beginning my duties as Western Regional Director of the National Park Service. It was, also, a beginning for Fort Point. The Fort Point and Army Museum Association led by your very capable and dedicated President, George Dean, had spearheaded the Congressional action that established the Fort Point National Historic Site in October 1970. During the 1970-71 transition period your Association continued to operate the Fort and keep it open to visitors.

"In early 1972, David Ames was brought back from Hawaii and named the first superintendent of Fort Point. At that time, some people felt the Association had accomplished its goal in getting the Fort established as a national historic site.

"Now it would — like the old soldier — just fade away. But good soldiers don't fade away and neither do associations with real dedication and purpose, like yours.

Most Unusual Relationship

"Fortunately for Fort Point *and* the National Park Service, one of the most unusual relationships in our Park Service operation developed. Your Association, in those early days, became a veritable partner with us in the operation and development of the Fort.

"Without the cannon, limber, caissons, and historical museum exhibits provided by you, Fort Point would have had little to offer the visitor.

"Your historical artifacts provided our tour guides graphic tools for relating the history of the Fort and describing the lives of the soldiers who were stationed there.

"Your Fort Point Salvo is an excellent and informative publication. One needs only to glance through its pages to see the many outstanding events conducted at the Fort in cooperation with your Association. The factual reporting of military history events related to Fort Point, the Presidio and the U.S. Army, mark the Salvo as a most authoritative publication.

"Now that we have reflected upon the past, it is time to talk about what is happening now and what will happen at Fort Point in the future.

"Visitor-interest continues to be high at Fort Point with visitation increasing each year. In 1977, visitation totalled 828,000 - an increase of 80,000 over 1976. It also is interesting to note that since the establishment of the Historic Site, over 4,145,000 visits have been recorded at the Fort.

"There is no indication that visitor-interest will decline at Fort Point. Indications are that the trend will continue to be upward.

Why Does Park Service Still Need the Fort Point and Army Museum Assn.?

"It is easy to assume, when a government agency such as the National Park Service takes over an historical property or new park area, that along with the Congressional mandate to preserve, protect and interpret - comes the money to do all the things we must do and would like to do.

"It doesn't always work out that way. Congress authorizes the establishment of the park — but does not always appropriate enough money to fund all of the projects a park manager considers both necessary and desireable.

"At Fort Point, the main thrust is the preservation and restoration of the primary resource. It will be some time before we complete this primary objective and can turn our attention and our funding efforts to such things as replica gun tubes, carriages and the like.

Two Major Problems at Fort Point

"At present we are faced with two major problems at Fort Point, the solution of which exceeds the capability of a normal Fort Point budget.

"As many of you know, the road to Fort Point was washed out by a severe storm on December 22, 1977. Since that time, we have spent over $35,000 trying to keep the road in temporary repair, in order that visitors can get to Fort Point. But our basic problem with the road-washing out has not yet been solved.

"We have completed a study of our basic problem, which is the undercutting of the historic old seawall by the constant pounding of the waves. To effect permanent repairs to the seawall, we have submitted justification to the Department of Interior for the funding of the project in the amount of $267,000.

"The Western Regional Office has established a high priority project in the amount of $30,000 to repair the most critical portion of the wall during this current fiscal year.

"The second major problem at Fort Point is the condition of the Fort's ironwork. I'm sorry to report that the paint we applied on the replica iron railings and staircases has deteriorated due to the weather. We are programming $33,000 to correct this problem and bring the ironwork up to a standard that will enable us to maintain it by routine maintenance.

"It is easy to see that, with funding problems such as these, it will be a long time before we will be able to do the types of things you have been doing for us!

"This is where the Fort Point and Army Museum Association can, and we hope will, continue to support the Fort Point project. I am told that your Association has committed itself to obtaining and placing in the Fort at least one gun of each type originally emplaced there.

"The magnificent 32-pounder gun and carriage now in place on the south barbette of the Fort is there by the good graces of the Association. It would have been a long time before the Park Service would have been in a position to fund the casting of such a gun and the building of the required carriage. Perhaps never.

"This wonderful replica is used daily in our interpretation of the Fort's history to our visitors. It enables our tour guides to describe - graphically - how the Fort was armed, and relate to those trying days at the start of the Civil War when, for a short time, the soldiers at Fort Point were more concerned about an attack by local rebels over the hill behind Fort Point than they were by the threat of a Confederate man-o-war.

"In addition to our daily visitor program, our Fort Point Environmental Program makes good use of the equipment you have supplied. Fort Point has become a living classroom. Students from elementary level through college come to the Fort to get a first-hand look at history.

Making an Indelible Imprint on Young Minds

"What is happening at Fort Point is making an indelible imprint on the minds and characters of the 4th, 5th, and 6th grade pupils who actually turn back the pages of time to the 1860's as they re-enact the life of the Civil War soldier at Fort Point during an all-night stay.

"Imagine ... if you can, the thrill of a 10-year-old youngster standing guard along with the big 32-pounder on a dark, foggy midnight tour of duty. When the students go back to class they can easily relate to what they find in the history books.

"They know something about the loneliness of that Civil War Soldier, the boredom of garrison life, the blandness of a breakfast meal of boiled mush with syrup.

"They also become aware of the environment in which they are living today. In the solitude of a lonely tour of duty on top of Fort Point they become aware of the winds, waves, stars, the moon, the sounds of the night, the creaking of the Golden Gate Bridge. They feel something of an on-going purpose which in the race of everyday life they may not have experienced before.

"A Sixth Grade teacher from Piedmont has said: 'This was one of the most delightful educational experiences that my children have ever encountered.'

"In answer to the question: 'What value is the program to you and your students?' she said, 'Where does one begin? It has given them new responsibility and perspective — made them more aware of their surroundings — created new leadership — provided new unity — motivated children to do further research. This cannot be measured, but I wish all teachers and students were able to participate in this unique field trip.'

"How do students who take part in the program feel about it? One young man had this to say in a letter to our Fort Point staff: 'I learned how hard it must have been to be a soldier. It must have been tough living back then — no running water — no television — nothing! I also learned not to complain about how life is now, and just remember that I'm lucky I've got life now instead of then.'

"Yes, one can easily say Fort Point is a classroom!

And a "Park for People" too

"There is another program at the Fort for which I must commend your organization — San Francisco's 'First Spanish Christmas' parts honoring our Spanish-American community whose ancestors literally brought Christmas to San Francisco in 1776.

"In my original remarks to your Annual Meeting six years ago, I made the point that 'Parks are for People' and stressed the importance of our parks serving and involving the community.

"The 'First Christmas Program,' organized and carried out by the Fort Point and Army Museum Association, the local Hispanic-American Community and the National Park Service, is one of the better examples of joint community involvement and agency effort.

"The third annual event, held last December, attracted 4,000 participants and gained the official recognition of the City of San Francisco in a special proclamation by Mayor George Moscone.

"Your contribution to our park programs has been outstanding. We look forward to your continued support in the future. Thank you."

"GUESS HOW OLD THIS CANNON IS"

There is head scratching when Fort Point tour guides put that challenge to the hordes of school children that crowd around our 32-pounder on the Fort's barbette tier.

"Well," the answer usually goes, "the Civil war was more than a hundred years ago. So the gun must be about a hundred years old."

"No," says the guide, "it's two years old!" Mouths drop open and somebody always says it: "You've got to be kidding!" But no kidding. The guide tells his troopers the story — how our Association got the original blue prints of the 32-pounder and its carriage from the National Archives in Washington. How our President located a foundry which could cast the gun barrel or tube and found a company that could make an exact replica of the original carriage. We funded the entire $30,000 project so people could see again just what Civil War weapons were, and better understand what they could do and did do.

Then the barrage starts — questions from every direction: "Will that gun shoot?" "Did the 32-pounder shoot cannon balls or grape shot, or what?" "How many gunners were in the crew?" — and on and on.

To say our 32-pounder fascinates young visitors is the understatement of the year. Hardly a tour group leaves it that somebody doesn't say, "Gee, it must have been something to be a Civil War artilleryman." It was! And before the war was over, U.S. artillerymen were among the best in the world.

Our 32-pounder at Fort Point is helping open up history in way youngsters, particularly, won't forget. Its size and heedless power also call to mind the sadness of war well expressed in a line from the Civil War song "Two Brothers": "Cannon balls don't pay no mind - though you're gentle and you're kind."

FORT POINT AND ARMY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION
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President George M. Dean

HELPING TO FILL AN AMERICAN NEED

Geo. M. Dean, Pres., Fort Point and Army Museum Association

Illustrating his report with color slides of exclusive displays and acquisitions at the Presidio Army Museum and Fort Point, President George M. Dean showed more than 100 Association members at our Annual Meeting April 19, how we are working to involve people in their history.

"We are making tremendously interesting chapters of San Francisco and Army history live for an ever increasing number of visitors of all ages," he said.

"I have already reported how close we came this last year to our goal of 1,000,000 visitors — and more — a year. The Fort and Army Museum together welcomed roughly 900,000 in 1977. This year attendance is steadily moving ahead of last, despite the severe storms that washed out the road to Fort Point and kept it closed for weeks. The stream of visitors slowed, but didn't stop. Many made the half mile round trip from the Park Service office to the Fort on foot. They certainly wanted to see it and know the history it has to tell.

"Interest also has grown so much at the Army Museum that we have simply had to find more tour guides. Thanks to generous gifts from two of our directors in 1976-77, we have been able to implement a Docent Training Program, the first in any army museum in the United States. I am glad to report that our Docent volunteers are at work helping visitors to thoroughly enjoy the Presidio Army Museum.

"Our latest and most ambitious contribution to the Fort is the exact replica of one of the 32-pounder cannons which comprised the first battery mounted on the Fort's barbette tier in 1861. The manufacture of the gun and carriage is our biggest financial effort so far in meeting our objective of providing one gun, or reproduction, of each type that armed Fort Point.

"We hope to mount a second cannon this year. It will be an 8" Columbiad. One of the big guns that manned the ocean side of the barbette tier. Designed about 1811, the Columbiad was considered to be the first major American contribution to the worldwide development of artillery.

"Our most exciting project right now is the restoration of the beautifully detailed diorama 'The Fire of 1906 as seen from Nob Hill' which the City of San Francisco has graciously made available to us for display at the Presidio Army Museum (story page 1).

"Another exclusive exhibit is the Stephen Damian Memorial. The panoramic painting shows every type of gun, in simulated action, that made up San Francisco's defenses in the days when coastal artillery protected the harbor. The mural which covers an entire gallery wall is of particular interest to our young visitors who crowd into the Army Museum by the bus load, virtually every school day.

"Let me remind you that both at the Presidio Army Museum and Fort Point every military artifact (and we now have over 14,000 of them) - every gun, sword, picture, uniform, display, has either been given to us or has been purchased with funds provided by you, our members, or by contributors who have made gifts directly to the Presidio Army Museum. To all our donors, we are profoundly grateful.

"What our Association is striving to do is to take chapters of our history out of the musty catalogue of names and dates and bring them to life. We want to involve people, especially the young in historic events. Let them see something of our country's forward march, how it has met crises and disasters, how the honor and dedication of its leaders have seen it through. President John F. Kennedy stated the proposition:

> 'There is little that is more important for an American citizen to know than the history and traditions of his country. Without such knowledge, he stands uncertain and defenseless before the world, knowing neither where he has come from nor where he is going. With such knowledge, he is no longer alone, but draws a strength far greater than his own from the accumulative vision of the future.'

"I want to thank you — Association members and donors — most sincerely for making possible what we are accomplishing. I ask your continued support as we go into our 11th year of service."

THE FORT POINT SALVO

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TAKES COMMAND

WILL INTERPRET FORT POINT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Probably not since 1853 when Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, signed the original plans, has Fort Point received as much thoughtful advance planning as the National Park Service is giving it now.

In March 1971, the Service sent out from Washington the knowledgeable interpretive team of William E. Dutton and Raymond S. Price. They were joined on the ground by Norman B. Herkenham of the Western Regional Office, William T. Ingersoll and A. Lewis Koue of the Western Service Center and John E. Jensen, then National Park Service Superintendent of Fort Point.

The working draft of their interpretive prospectus is in. Of course new ideas will be injected and changes will be made as restoration gets underway. But even preliminary suggestions show that Fort Point can be made one of the most interesting historic sites in the Nation.

Very simply, the idea is to make the old Fort come alive again as it was in Civil War days when it served as the anchor of our whole Pacific defenses.

REFURBISHED ROOMS

The first major interpretive development planned is the refurnishing of representative rooms to suggest some facets of garrison life.

The powder magazine will be restored with a supply of powder kegs and shot.

A hospital will be reconstructed on certain early plans of the Fort. Since the Presidio would have had substantial medical facilities, it seems quite probable that the hospital at the Fort was equipped only for emergencies.

FORT POINT NOW OPEN 1-4 P.M. SEVEN DAYS A WEEK!

The kitchen will be equipped for messing operations. The room itself will be kept hot. Bouillon cubes and other inexpensive but fragrant foodstuffs can be used to simulate the odor of cooking food.

The jail will be refurnished.

Two enlisted men's quarters and two officers' quarters will be restored. Since the enlisted men's quarters could be called upon to pass inspection, one of them should be spit-and-polish. The other should be used to suggest early morning before the bed is made while uniform items are lying around as the soldiers prepared to dress. Since the officers quarters would not be subject to inspection, they should be more informal and reveal more about the personal life of young officers.

With fog blowing in from the Pacific the climate at Fort Point was (and is) cold and damp. To help warm the cockles of the garrison in Civil War days, extra pay in the form of cash or grog was offered. There is little evidence that much cash was paid out.

GUNS TO BE REMOUNTED

Several gun implacements will be restored on the east side of the Fort, facing the City, in the first tier and on the barbette tier. Two cannon will be placed in Battery East also. The long galleries on the north side of the Fort, facing the Golden Gate, will remain unfurnished so that visitors can observe the architectural beauty of the arches and vaulting.

In the first tier, the plan is to close the last three casemates in the bastion facing the City with a substantial partition which visitors can see through. Two of the cannon in these casemates will be completely supplied with the equipment necessary to fire one of them and to clean the other. Visitors will be able to see the guns, sponges, reamers, powder, buckets, ammunition, block and tackle, brushes, and all of the other equipment which was used with the cannon. The arrangement of the pieces will combine maximum visibility with a realistic working situation.

The hot shot furnace in the parade may be rebuilt. If so, it will have a supply of balls and the necessary shovels, tongs, and other equipment to handle the fuel and the shot.

LIGHTHOUSE WILL LIGHT AGAIN

The lighthouse should be equipped with a fourth-order lens and the clockwork necessary to turn it. Because of changes in technology, these lenses are disappearing rapidly. The National Park Service will approach the Coast Guard as soon as possible to acquire one.

An ardent admirer of Fort Point, Miss Miriam Nagle, may have the original lense which was in the lighthouse when her grandfather was lighthouse keeper.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

Certain spaces in the Fort are planned for exhibits: the two magazines next to the guard room, the last three casemates in the southwest corner of the first tier, and the northwest bastion on the first tier.

An exhibit to demonstrate the character of coastal defense of the Bay Area will be based on a series of relief maps.

The first is planned to consist of a small map showing only the bluffs and the point area with Castillo de San Joaquin.

The second map will show the same area after the bluff had been cut down for Fort Point.

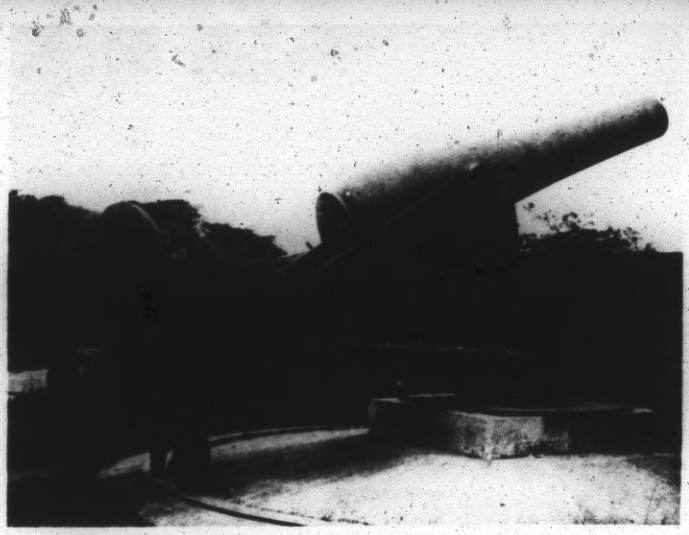
The third map will be the same as the second showing Fort Point and the batteries on the bluffs above the Fort.

A fourth map will serve as a centerpiece around which the others will be arranged. It will show the Golden Gate area from Angel Island on the north, the Bay Bridge on the east, Geary Boulevard on the south, and Fort Cronkite on the west. The map should contain a very short message of no more than a minute, describing how the development of the coastal fortifications proceeded through three strategic concepts.

Castillo de San Joaquin fired directly across the Golden Gate to prevent an enemy vessel from entering the Bay.

Fort Point was one of a triangle fortification, the other two points being Lime Point in Marin County (which was never built) and Alcatraz Island. These three fortifications were planned to concentrate a considerable amount of fire in the triangular area and destroy any enemy vessels which might have entered the Bay.

The third and last strategic concept depended on the construction of batteries of disappearing cannon on the bluffs above Fort Point facing the ocean. These cannon had great fire power and rendered the interior triangle obsolete. The concept was that fire from the disappearing rifles would destroy any naval armament before it had



RODMAN GUN "REACTIVATES" BATTERY EAST

Our Museum Association has acquired a huge Rodman cannon for display in the Fort Point National Historic Site area.

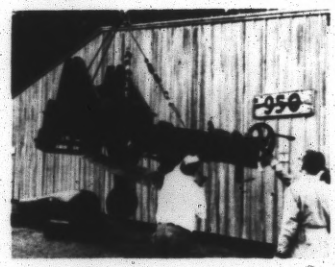
The gun and carriage which actually were part of the armament of Battery East, above and to the right of the Fort itself, were obtained from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. The gift was made possible through the efforts of our President, Mr. George M. Dean, with the cooperation of Congressman F. Edward Hebert, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

The Association appropriated $1800 to defray the cost of transporting the 15,000-lb. Rodman gun and its 5000-lb. carriage from West Point, New York, to the Presidio of San Francisco.

The gun and carriage will be reconditioned through the cooperation of Army officials at the Presidio. Present plans call for placing it in the old Battery East site overlooking the Fort.

During the Civil War period the defenses at Fort Point were strengthened by the construction of Battery East which, according to military maps, mounted sixteen mighty cannon.

Present National Park Service plans call for converting old Battery East area into a park. The Rodman gun will be a major attraction in the area.



entered the Bay. Lights will be used on the map to identify Fort Point, Alcatraz Island, Lime Point, and the subsequent batteries of disappearing rifles along the bluffs. Lights also will be used to show the direction of fire of these fortifications.

A second exhibit will be based upon models of the kind of artillery used to defend the Bay. The first cannon involved would be the type of 24-pounder, muzzle-loaders which were installed in Castillo de San Joaquin in the 18th century. Fort Point was at first armed with 42-pounders, 32-pounders, 8- and 10-inch Columbiads, and a few of the old 24-pounders. Following the Civil War, the armament in the batteries on the bluff consisted of Rodman guns and heavy mortars. The last types of weapon installed here, marking the obsolescence of Fort Point, were 12-, 8-, and 6-inch rifles on disappearing carriages. There were also 16- and 12-inch mortars and some 15-inch dynamite guns. They should be accompanied by graphics showing trajectories and ranges.

PUSH-BUTTON FIRING

The models will be large enough to have a visual impact and they will move on their bases to show what happened when the guns were fired. A push-button operation will allow visitors to "fire" them.

Another exhibit will focus on artillery equipment, excluding the cannon themselves but including all the cannon's appurtenances, the artilleryman's uniform and small tools.

A fourt exhibit will show the different kind of projectiles used at Fort Point. The exhibit should show projectiles of different shapes and interpret them to reflect various technological changes.

POWER AND RANGE

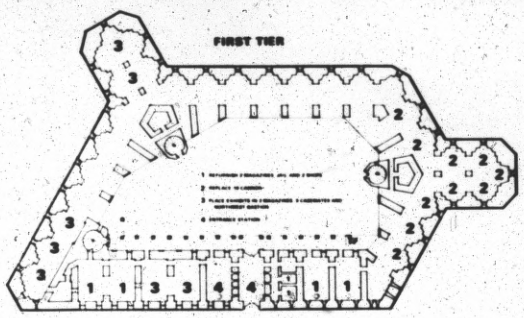
Visitors usually underestimate the power and range of artillery in the Fort Point period. An exhibit will be installed in one of the embrasures. It will consist of a pair of glass windows with crosshairs lined up on a target in Marin County in the normal range of one of the cannon which might have been placed there. A target should be selected which an artillerist in, say 1863, could reasonably expect to hit.

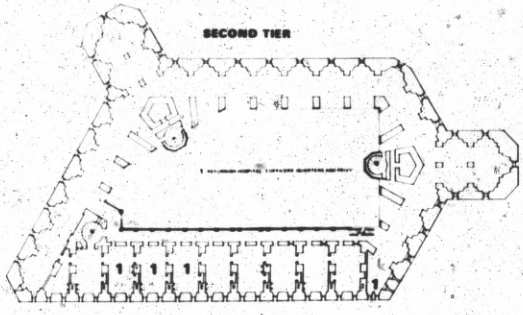
ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY OF FORT POINT

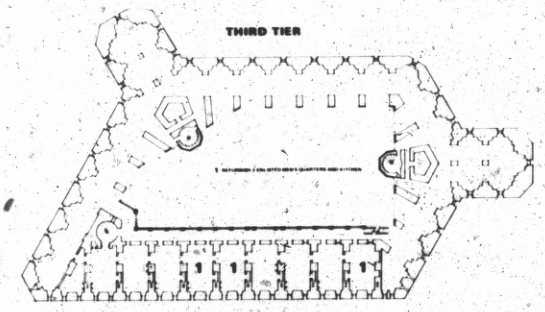
An exhibit on the construction of the Fort will center upon models of some of its architectural features, particularly the masonry. Many of the arches and vaults required exceptional tours de force in the mason's art. Some of the iron grillwork is beautifully done. These interesting details will be supplemented by photographs or drawings of the Fort under construction, if such materials turn up in the course of historic research. Architectural drawings may be included.

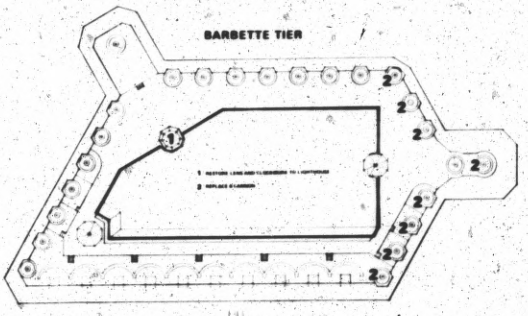
These and other interpretations, including audio-visual devices will make Fort Point live on down the generations.

After 111 years the guard changes; the National Park Service takes over restoration so that the old Fort itself may speak more dramatically than words of the determination of Americans to protect their Nation.









CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS IN INDIAN WARS REMEMBERED AT FORT POINT

Memorializing three frontier army doctors who won the Nation's highest award, the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., has prepared a special Medal of Honor display for the Fort Point Museum in cooperation with officials of Letterman General Hospital and our Museum Association.

All three doctors were cited for valiant action over and beyond the call of duty during the Indian campaigns (1870s-1880s). All served at the Presidio of San Francisco and knew Fort Point well in the days of its active duty.

The first to be cited was Contract Surgeon, U.S. Army, John O. Skinner, who proved his valor at Lava Beds, Oregon, January 17, 1873, in the Modoc War. Braving heavy fire during the assault on the Modoc stronghold, he dashed into the field to bring in a wounded soldier who lay helpless after two of his comrades were shot down trying to save him.

The second citation was won by Major and Surgeon, U.S. Army, Henry R. Tilton, who answered his call at Bear Paw Mountain, Montana, on September 30, 1877. Again and again he risked his life and displayed great gallantry in rescuing and protecting wounded men.

Last, and most noted of the three doctors, was Leonard Wood, later Teddy Roosevelt's superior and commander of the "Rough Riders" of Spanish-American War fame. Later still, as General Wood, *he became Chief of Staff of the United States* Army and stands today as the only physician to occupy that high military post. But back to 1884.

DISMISSED FOR INDEPENDENCE

Leonard Wood, fresh from Harvard Medical School, was dismissed from the staff of Boston City Hospital for exercising too much independent judgment (albeit good judgment) in treating his patients. He went into private practice and was struggling ahead when his Harvard roommate persuaded him to take the examination for the Army Medical Corp. In April 1885 he did so and passed second in a group of 59. He became an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army with a rank of First Lieutenant.

However, there were no vacancies. Would he accept a contract as a surgeon's assistant at $100 a month for service in Arizona against the Apaches, the Army asked. Would he! On June 23 he was on his way.

CHASING GERONIMO

Although the most ruthless and notorious of Southwest Indian war captains, Geronimo, his chief Natchez and their Apache band, were people who had been victimized by Indian Agents and land contractors. Squeezed tighter and tighter, pushed out of their ancestral lands, they were desperate for their old freedom. After a long "tizwin" (spree) about one-third of them broke for the border mountains on May 17, 1885.

> "They stepped up on their ponies lean, with water-baskets hung,
> The women with their breasting-babes, the old men and the young;
> A rifle at each saddle-horn, a fist of food or so
> 'To Mexico and Freedom!' *'Ahnnh!'* cried Geronimo."

So terror came to the border—swift, bloody, murder in the night.

Grimly the U.S. Army rode into the forbidding Sierra Madre Mountains after Geronimo with 25-year-old Dr. Wood in the lead unit, B Troop, Fourth Calvary, under tough Captain Henry W. Lawton.

IN THE SADDLE FROM DAWN TO MIDNIGHT

Between 700 and 800 miles a month on horseback was Dr. Wood's regular stint. He learned what it meant to go 36 hours without water. And how it felt to clamber up mountains on foot when his mounts gave out in heat so fierce the soldiers could not bear to touch their rifle barrels! He became used to the whistle of bullets round his ears from "rock and cactus spitting fire" out of Apache guns.

At one point Captain Lawton was desperate for reinforcements. But when these did arrive, the infantry detachment turned out to be the dregs of a post guardhouse, virtually unmanageable. Dr. Wood, still a civilian, volunteered to take command of them. And he did!

The chase went on. Up over high passes, down into sweltering valleys. The Indians always just ahead. Time and again Wood led his men through rock and brush so rough the pack mules couldn't make it. The men's shoes tore to shreds; their feet bled.

One day Wood was bitten in the thigh by a tarantula. He suffered agonies and again and again had to lance his swollen hip. But there was no stopping . . . He marches at the head of his men and can scarcely wait for the fight with the Indians which is always just a day beyond. The men on their part have come to look to him for something more than orders. The growls and insubordination have long ceased. This grave, grim person who can laugh as heartily as anyone on occasion; this Herculean creature always volunteering for the toughest jobs; doctor, officer, civilian or what?—this man is to be followed."

GERONIMO SEEKS PEACE

As the months went on Geronimo and his hard-bitten band felt the ever increasing pressure of Lawton's and Wood's pursuit. Closer and closer it came; in one surprise attack Geronimo lost his best horses. But again he got away.

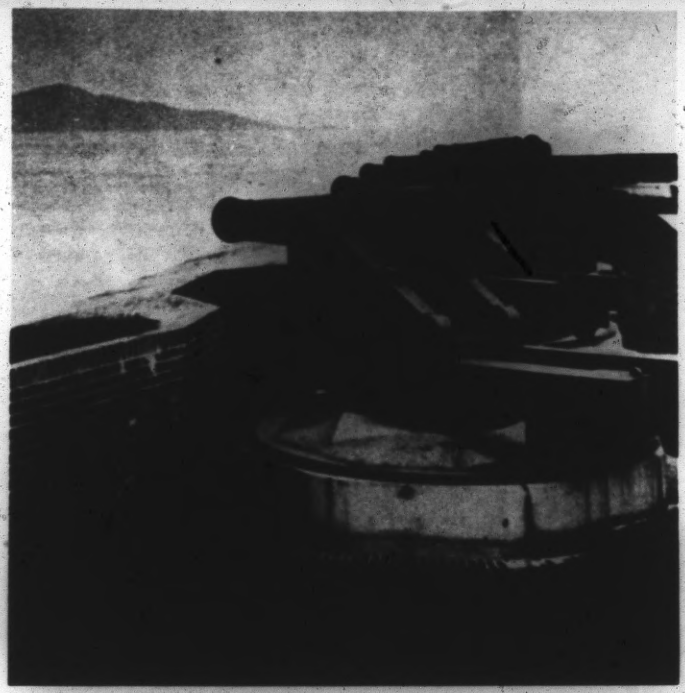
Finally, in the fall of 1886 he led his people out of the mountains and said to his pursuers . . . "I want to meet the American commander." After some ticklish negotiations, with rifles cocked on both sides, Geronimo accepted the pledged word of Brig. Gen. Nelson A Miles, and said . . . "I will quit the warpath and live in peace forever." So ended the Apache War in an honorable peace on October 27, 1886.

Leonard Wood, who had received his commission as First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corp a few months before, was cited for carrying messages through enemy territory when even seasoned Indian scouts would not volunteer, and for leading Lawton's infantry with great understanding and courage.

Captain Lawton's citation of him read:

> "Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, the only officer who has been with me through the whole campaign. His courage, energy and loyal support during the whole time; his encouraging example to the command, when work was the hardest and prospects darkest; his thorough confidence and belief in the final success of the expedition, and his untiring efforts to make it so, have placed me under obligations so great that I cannot even express them."

Olympic Club football team, San Francisco, 1891. Lt. Leonard Wood (front row, fourth from left.)



THE OLD GUNS OF FORT POINT

What kind of guns did Fort Point have and what happened to them, are two of the questions most often asked by visitors to the Fort.

According to a research paper prepared in 1960 by Colonel Fred B. Rogers, the reported armament for the Fort in 1862 was twenty-eight 42-pounders and two 24-pounders in the lower tier; twenty-eight 8-inch Columbiads and two 24-pounders in the second tier; twenty-eight 8-inch Columbiads and two 24-pounders in the third tier; nine 10-inch Columbiads, seventeen 8-inch Columbiads and eleven 32-pounders in the fourth (barbette) tier—a total of 127 muzzle-loading guns.

Today's visitor to the Fort can count 127 prepared gun positions where the old guns formerly rested.

In 1897 the guns and cannon ball were made available to permanent posts for ornamental use. In 1901 guns which remained were bought by Herman White for scrapping. They were called "White's Elephants," but White was equal to the problem. He removed the guns from the Fort and took them to a swampy area at what is now the end of Crissy Airfield on the Presidio of San Francisco.

A large, deep pit was dug. Each gun to be broken up was dropped in the pit by means of a steam hoist derrick so that it would remain with the open end of the barrel upright in the clay bottom. The vent was plugged and the bore filled with water. Giant powder was attached to a rod and then inserted in the bore. The charge was fired electrically, breaking the cannon into pieces that could be handled by several men.

Thus the muzzle-loading cannon of Fort Point which stood vigilant and unchallenged over the Golden Gate from 1861 to 1897 met their end at the hands of a scrap dealer.

CANNON MARKINGS TELL HISTORY

Close examination of the old Civil War cannon in Fort Point reveals a series of letters and numbers on the gun barrel. They tell the history of this gun and similar markings tell the story of every cannon manufactured under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government.

The United States has always, for the most part, depended upon private industry to manufacture its heavy weapons.

At the start of the Civil War all artillery pieces were made at privately owned foundries and afterward inspected and approved by Ordnance Department Officers detailed for that purpose.

Foundries making cannon in 1860 were the West Point Foundry near Boston, Massachussets, and the Ames Foundry near Chicopee, Massachusetts.

All cannon were required to be weighed and marked as follows: The number of the gun, and the initials of the inspector's name on the face of the muzzle; the numbers in a separate series for each kind and caliber at each foundry. The initial letters of the name of the founder and of the foundry on each end of the right trunnion; the foundry number on the end of the right rimbase above the trunnion; the weight of the piece in pounds on the base of the breach; the letters U.S. on the upper surface of the cannon near the rear of the barrel.

WHO EVER HEARD OF HAY BURNING CANNON?

The gunners at Fort Point—that's who! Although they never fired a shot in war, they had plenty of gunnery practice. Cannon balls for their big guns were heated red hot in a furnace at the northeast corner of the parade (so that they could fire ships as well as smash them).

As a derrick lifted the shot up to the gun tier, the gun crew carefully swabbed out the barrel of its gun, then rammed home a cloth bag, or charge, of gunpowder. A wad of dry hay was rammed in against the powder bag.

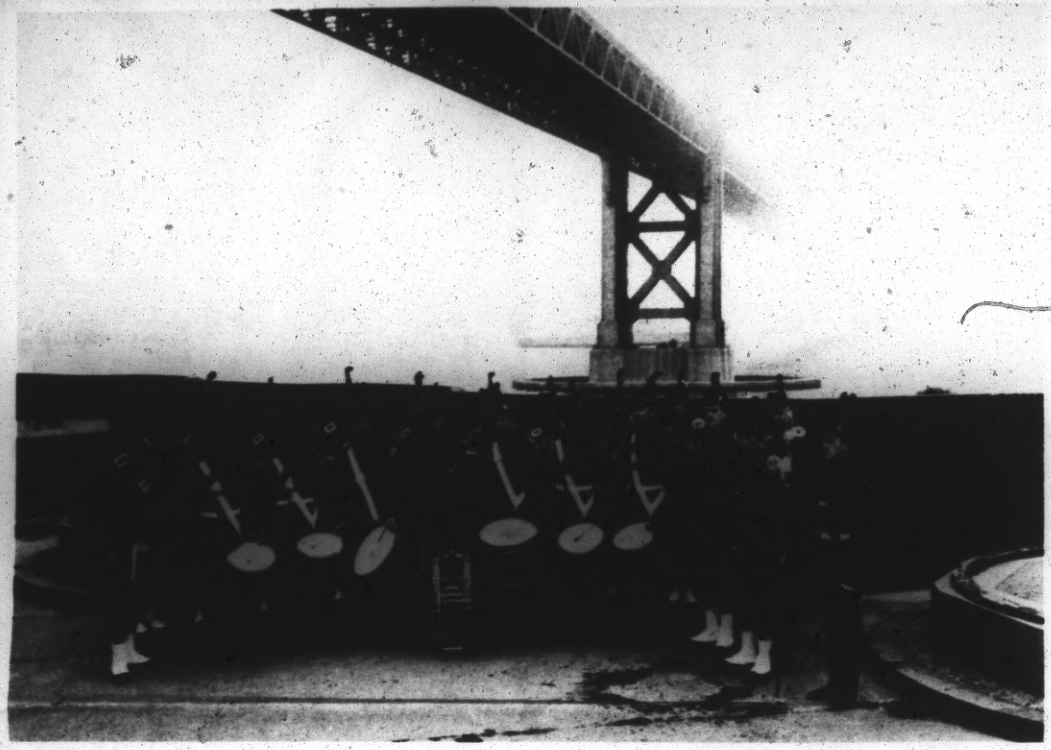
Then came the ticklish part, handling the hot shot. First, the gunner reached into a tub of wet hay kept next to his gun, wadded up a handful and pushed it up against the dry hay in the barrel. The reason? No gunner in his right mind was about to ram a red hot cannon ball against a powder charge with his head in front of the gun's muzzle. The wet hay insulator gave him a few seconds of safety.

When the shot was rammed home, on the instant the big cannon was swiveled round on its circular track and pushed forward so its muzzle pointed out the gunport.

Then it was, "yank the lanyard and fire away!"

Before taking leave from the National Park Service, Park Ranger (Historian) Mrs. Paige Lawrence Cruz makes a farewell inspection of historic cannon with Park Technician, Charles Hawkins.

Paraphrasing Irving Berlin's famous World War II song "This Is The Army Mr. Jones," we say "this is the service Mr. Hawkins." After a fine Army career, M/Sgt. Hawkins retired and became the invaluable Information Manager of the Fort Point Museum Association. When the National Park Service took over he donned a new uniform. He continues to conduct guided tours and tell an ever increasing number of visitors the fascinating and little-known story of the indomitable old fortress.



ROYAL SCOTS VISIT FORT POINT

Twenty-one members of the colorful Pipes and Drums of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Scots (the Royal Regiment) under the command of Captain P. J. C. Moore, paid a surprise visit to Fort Point recently.

Fort visitors were entertained for almost an hour by the martial music of the Royal Pipes and Drums as Pipe Major, Robert Burns and Drum Major, David McMeckin put the British-Soldier-Pipers through their paces.

The Scots posed on Fort Point's barbette as San Francisco's fog rolled in "like the mists of the highlands."

SOON THE FIRST MILLION WILL FEEL THE SPELL OF OLD FORT POINT

George M. Dean, President, Fort Point Museum Association.

Although its guns have long been stilled and its empty gunports now frame vistas of the blue Bay, Fort Point serves its country yet.

It still holds some of the spirit of the men who commanded it, manned it, and went forth from it to give all they had to give for causes they deeply believed in. Visitors feel this spirit, for they come and come back again.

I am constantly amazed at the interest the public has in the old Fort standing quietly "at rest" in all its massive grace. Over 16,000 people came to visit it the first afternoon it was open nearly five years ago. By now half a million people have visited it. In the months ahead another half million will surely come to explore its long, beautiful galleries, and our Fort Point Museum. Even that will only be the beginning.

I am often asked why we need the Fort Point Museum Association and its members now that the National Park Service has taken control of the Fort. These are the reasons:

First, we are operating Fort Point as a National Historic Site under contract with the National Park Service. We expect this arrangement to continue for some time.

Appropriations must be authorized by Congress, and engineering studies made, before rehabilitation can be accomplished to present the Fort as it was in its active duty days.

Second, our Association is responsible for raising funds to procure important historic exhibits for the Museum, covering the period from the Civil War through the Indian Wars and the Philippine Insurection.

Third, we also must carry on activities at the Fort which cannot be provided by the Park Service. For example, we have built, stocked and staffed a visitors store in the old orderly room. Here our interesting new booklet, "Fort Point, Gibraltar of the Pacific," is on sale, together with an assortment of other historic booklets, film slides, postcards, miniature Civil War cannons, etc.

Fourth, we must assist the National Park Service in building and sustaining interest in the Fort Point Historic Site.

To do these things, we continue to need active and dedicated membership. We are deeply grateful to you and the many others who belong to our Association, and we particularly want to thank those who have made generous contributions to our work.

Please accept my personal invitation to visit Fort Point soon. You will be pleased and excited with the improvements that have been made and the new things you will see.

DAVID B. AMES TAKES CHARGE

On March 19, 1972, David B. Ames reported for duty as superintendent of the Fort Point Historic Site, replacing Mrs. Paige Lawrence Cruz, Supervisory Park Ranger (Historian).

The Fort Point assignment will be a homecoming for Mr. Ames. A native of Mill Valley, California, he is a graduate of Tamalpais High School and San Francisco State College. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in biology.

He entered the Park Service in 1963 as a Ranger at the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado. In 1965 he was transferred to Everglades National Park as a naturalist. In July 1966 he went on to Albright Training Center in Grand Canyon National Park as an instructor. In April of 1970 he was appointed superintendent of the City of Refuge National Historic Park on the Island of Hawaii. The Fort Point Museum Association cordially welcomes him to the Golden Gate.

ONE SLEEVE BLUE, THE OTHER GRAY

Still another display you will want to see in our Museum is made up of two stained, tattered bits of a general's uniforms—one blue, one gray. Both were worn by the same man.

Albert Sydney Johnston wore the blue one in 1861 when, as a Brigadier in the U.S. Army, he assumed command of the Department of the Pacific of which Fort Point was a part.

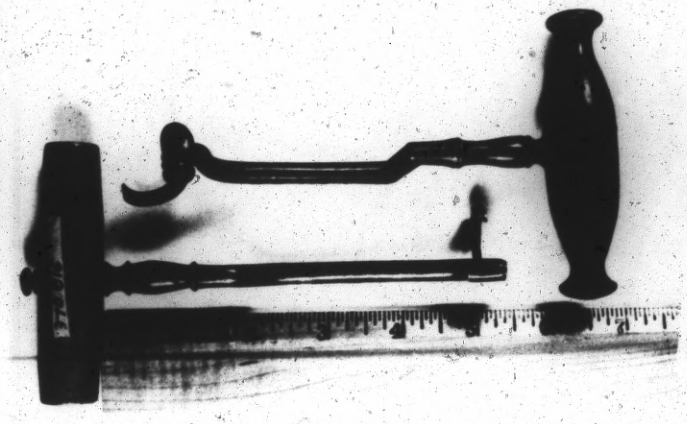
The torn gray sleeve and blood-stained handkerchief which came with it were part of the uniform Confederate General Albert Sydney Johnston was wearing the day he met his death, April 6, 1862, while gallantly commanding the Southern forces at the great battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

SHADES OF TORQUEMADA

One of the new exhibits that will fascinate you when you visit the Fort Point Museum is a collection of Civil War surgical instruments. Due to the efforts of Major General William H. Moncrief, Commanding General of Letterman General Hospital, it was gathered together by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

One instrument in particular is a device Tomas de Torquemada never dreamed of at the time of the Inquisition. It is known as a dental turnkey. The Civil War dentists and medics clamped this underneath a throbbing tooth, then turned the screw, and turned it, and kept on turning it until something gave—tooth, jawbone or whatever.

The surgical tools, from bleeders to amputation kits, are not only a tribute to the doctors who designed them, but also to the men they were used on. You'll be more thankful than ever for today's Army surgeons and hospitals. Driven by the necessity of conflict they have developed instruments and procedures which benefit us all.



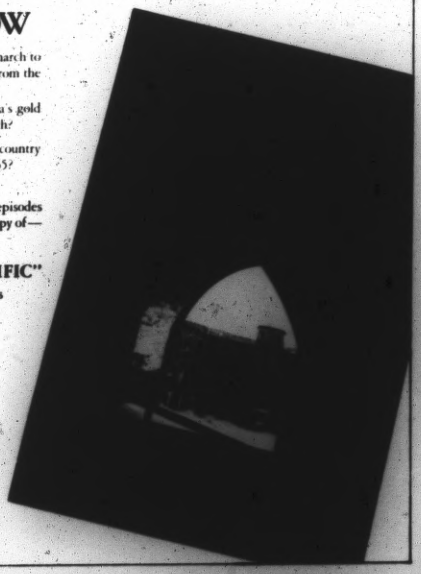
DID YOU KNOW

- that the man who commanded "the march to the sea" in the Civil War was rescued from the waves off Fort Point?
- how a brazen plot to seize California's gold shipment was scuttled on Friday the 13th?
- how a captain and ship without a country planned to capture San Francisco in 1865?

Read about these and other fascinating episodes in the life of Old Fort Point. Get your copy of—

"FORT POINT, GIBRALTAR OF THE PACIFIC"

at the Visitor's Store in the Fort's Orderly Room — $2.00 a copy.



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JOIN THE FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

— and help make History live again!

We need you now more than ever as we work with the National Park Service to help restore Old Fort Point. Not as a silent relic of the past, but as a vivid, exciting part of the history of a great nation.

If you haven't renewed your membership in the Fort Point Museum Association, do so today! Pass this issue of Salvo on. Ask your friends to join us now.

Mail This Coupon With Your Membership Check

to Fort Point Museum Association, P. O. Box 9163, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129.

Sustaining Membership	$100 a year
Regular Membership	$ 10 a year
Junior Membership	$ 1 a year

(All membership tax deductible)

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State_____ Zip_____

NEW RECRUITS

LTC Chance F. Boggiano	San Francisco
Mrs. Lucille Friedman	San Francisco
Mr. Kenneth Pasqualetti	San Francisco
Mr. Edward J. Roper	San Francisco
Mr. Noel Breazcliffe	Kensington
Miss Robin Chalton	Alhambra
Mr. & Mrs. Cortlandt Harward	Saratoga
Dr. & Mrs. Charles D. Shopwin	Los Angeles
Mr. George Cerasi	San Francisco
Miss Kathryn C. Kendrick	San Francisco
MG E. F. Easterbrook	Carmel
Mr. William R. Klein	San Jose
Mrs. Margaret Tracy Romey	Walnut Creek
Miss Nellie Varney	San Francisco
Mr. Alan K. Browne	Hillsborough
Mr. & Mrs. Howard Hein	Albany
Mr. A. C. Latno	San Francisco
Mr. Joseph Maddux	Santa Rosa
Miss Sheryle Paukert	Berkeley
Mr. J. W. Schorer	San Anselmo
Miss Ruth Wink	Santa Clara
Mr. & Mrs. Virgil Porter	Richmond
BG & Mrs. Frank Camm	Presidio
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Frederick	San Francisco

DON'T MISS ANNUAL MEETING APRIL 19

You are cordially invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the Fort Point Museum Association in the Parade at Old Fort Point at 11 o'clock, April 19th. The 6th Army Band will present a special concert. Speaker of the day will be Howard C. Chapman, Director, Western Region, National Park Service. Plan to be there.

Women's Architectural League	San Francisco
Mrs. M. I. Clockdile	San Lorenzo
Mr. Richard B. Daugherty	Palo Alto
Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel	Washington, D.C.
Mr. Peter E. Lee	San Francisco
Mr. Charles Hall Page	Belvedere
M. J. R. Stanich	Mountain View
Miss Maria Rincon	St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. & Mrs. Fred P. Cox	San Francisco
Mr. & Mrs. James T. Donlin	Novato
El Palo Alto Chapter, DAR	
Mr. O. P. Winningstad	San Leandro
Mr. & Mrs. Warren C. Shukis	Sunnyvale
Miss Nancy L. Hayes	Mill Valley
Mr. Anthony Mangifesti	Moraga
Dr. Donald I. Van Giesen	Santa Rosa
Sons in Retirement #26	Castro Valley
Col. Walter E. Christie	Orinda
Mr. Robert C. Eaton	Edmonds, Washington
Mr. Frank Garcia	Richmond
Mr. David Kay	Palo Alto
Mr. Ashfield E. Stow	Corte Madera
BG Robert N. Trubey	San Francisco
Mrs. Joan E. Derck	Presidio
Mr. & Mrs. Sherwood Hall III	Altadena
Mr. Mervyn Schick	Hillsborough
Mr. Donald J. McGee	San Francisco
National Society Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, California Court of Assistants.	
Mr. Carl W. Stubenrauch	San Francisco
Mr. & Mrs. Leland Horrell	Sacramento
Miss Patricia Ann Crowley	San Francisco
Mr. William B. Dugan	Orinda
Weight Watchers of Greater Puget Sound, Inc.	Seattle, Washington
Mrs. Margaret P. Clover	Tracy
The Bank of California, N.A.	
Mrs. Lillian Berggruen	San Francisco
Mr. Eustace V. Cleary	San Francisco
Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Dana	San Francisco
Maj. John H. Fick	Burlingame
MG A. E. Milloy	Presidio
Miss Trudy Simonton	San Francisco
LTG A. D. Surles, Jr.	Presidio
Bank of America Foundation	
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Gerstley	Woodside
RADM W. H. Groverman	San Francisco
Mr. John W. Cleary	San Francisco
Mr. Alfred E. Heller	San Francisco
Col. John H. Fye III	Presidio
Mr. G. H. Parker	Hillsborough
Mr. Stephen A. Zellerbach	San Francisco

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THE FORT POINT SALVO

Newsletter of the Fort Point Museum Association

Third Fort Point Light as it looks today

As it looked in 1864 and will look again when restored

RESTORATION OF FORT POINT LIGHT NOW UNDER WAY

The contract to rebuild Fort Point lighthouse which stands atop the barbette tier, 71 feet above the Fort's parade, was awarded August 11 to Reliance Enterprises of Santa Rosa. Completion is called for within 120 days.

This is the first major restoration project at Fort Point. It is being carried out under the supervision of A. Lewis Koue, Project Director for the National Park Service, Western Division.

The light being restored, which shown forth in January 1864, actually is the third lighthouse built at Fort Point.

In 1850, Congress at the urging of seamen and burgeoning commercial interests authorized nine lighthouses on the Pacific Coast. One was to be at Fort Point.

SCANDAL HOLDS UP CONSTRUCTION OF FIRST LIGHT

Work did not get under way immediately due largely to a scandal in Washington involving a high career official in the Treasury Department, John McGinnis. He took the building contract for $136,000 although he knew nothing about construction. When he was exposed it was learned that he hoped to subcontract the lighthouses to experienced builders for $121,000 and pocket a profit of $15,000. McGinnis did succeed in subcontracting to two Baltmorians, Francis A. Gibbons and Francis X. Kelley for the building of seven lighthouses.

Delayed but apparently untouched by the scandal, the contractors chartered the bark, "Oriole," took aboard workmen and materials they needed and set sail from Baltimore to San Francisco in 1852. In December of that year, work began on the lighthouses at Alcatraz and Fort Point. They were to be Cape Cod dwellings with towers rising through the center of each one. The lighthouse at Cabrillo National Monument, San Diego, and Point Pinos, Monterey, are two still standing which were built under the Gibbons and Kelley contract.

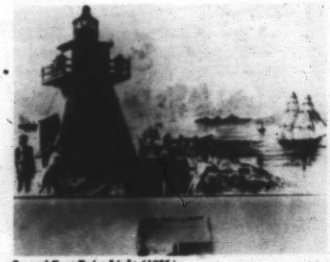
Fort Point's first lighthouse was put up within the old horseshoe-shaped Spanish fortress, Castillo de San Joaquin at the edge of the Point's high white cliff. It was completed in 1853 but never lighted.

At that time the Army was planning to cut down the cliff to a ledge 12 feet above high tide on which the "Fort at Fort Point" was to be built. The lighthouse was in the way and was removed.

SECOND LIGHT IN FRONT OF FORT

After considerable wrangling the Lighthouse Board selected a new location "at the extreme verge of the Point" in front of the fortification. Its lantern, containing a fifth order lens which displayed a fixed white light began guiding mariners on March 21, 1855 and continued to do so until 1863. Then construction of Fort Point's granite seawall required its removal.

Following the recommendation of District Engineer R. S. Williamson, the Board ordered a 9-sided lantern (corresponding to the Fort's 9-sided masonry stairwell) to be shipped from Philadelphia. Williamson also recommended that the light tower be made of metal because "It may be perforated by (cannon) balls without materially injuring it unless a ball should strike the lens."



Second Fort Point Light (1855)

LIGHT ATOP FORT POINT GUIDED SHIPS FOR 70 YEARS

The third Fort Point Light was finished and shown forth in January 1864. It guided ships into San Francisco Bay until 1934 when the Golden Gate Bridge above it ended its usefulness.

Its first lamp, probably a Funck float lamp, was designed to burn lard oil. Mineral oil lamps superseded this and continued in service until 1910 when an incandescent oil-vapor lamp system was installed.

The first lens in the lighthouse lantern, a fifth order lens, displayed a steady white light. In 1870 a fourth order lens was installed which

exhibited a white light varied by red flashes. In 1903 a new fourth order lens and mechanism were installed so the light "flashed white and red with intervals between flashes of five seconds."

JAMES RANKIN TENDS THE LIGHT

Although not the first Fort Point Lightkeeper, James Rankin served the longest . . . 41 years, from August 1878 to March 1919.

Born in 1844 at Killshee, County Lanford, Ireland, he came to San Francisco from Liverpool in 1867. He first served with the Coast Geodetic Survey aboard the USS "HASSLER." He joined the lighthouse service in 1877 and the next year was appointed keeper of the Fort Point Light.

James Rankin, Keeper of Fort Point Light for 41 years

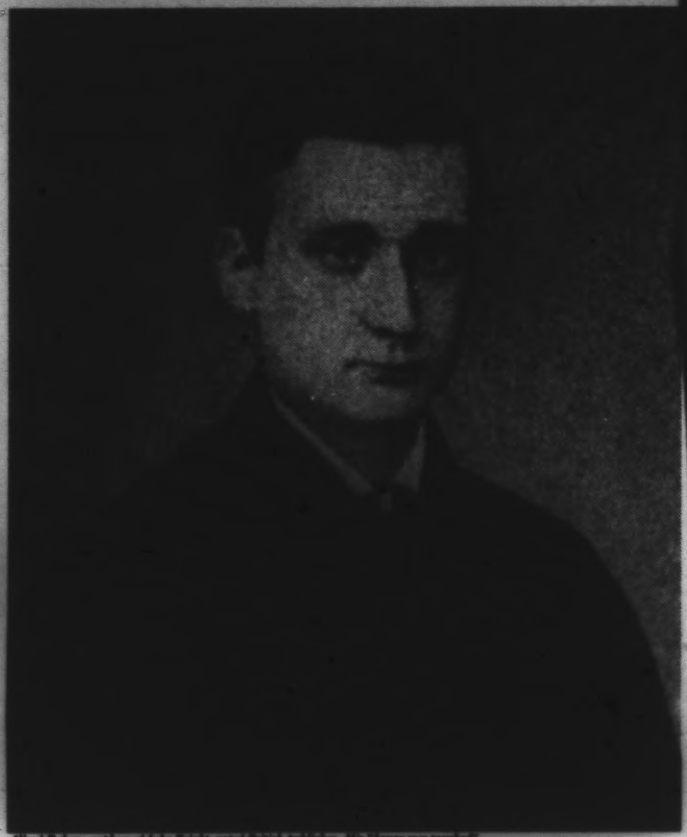
He and his family moved into the keeper's house built in 1871, on the bluff behind the Fort. It was made of prefabricated sections brought around the Horn. Three Rankin children and eight grandchildren were born there. The family later occupied the "new house" located south of the Fort at the foot of the cliff in 1909.

One of Rankin's granddaughters, Miss Merriam Nagel of Mill Valley, still remembers fascinating stories of Fort Point, of the numerous shipwrecks at the entrance to the Bay and of how her grandfather and his crew rescued perhaps a score of people when their ships went down in the great trough the San Francisco tides had washed 400 feet deep.

The lighthouse "was a wonderful place to grow up in," she says. She has loaned a number of interesting exhibits to the Fort Point Museum and she has pinpointed the last firing of Fort Point's guns. It was in salute to men leaving for the Spanish American War aboard the "PEKING" as the transport sailed out through the Golden Gate in 1898.

True to its classification of Fort Point as "First Order of Significance" the National Park Service has wasted little time in starting is program to restore the old fortress as it was when it served as an anchor of our Pacific Coast fortifications.

Fort Point Light overlooking Golden Gate



Alfred Rubery, nephew of John Bright, noted British publisher. His "house was searched"

FORT POINT'S BRUSH WITH "SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER"

Fights to the death to settle quarrels over loves, reputations, insults real or fancied, are as old as man.

It appears, however, that no people took to the duel ("war between two") with such verve and passion as the Irish. So it is not strange that dueling's patron, "Sir Lucius O'Trigger," and the Code Duello, setting down the proper practices and the fine points of honor to be satisfied, were born in Ireland. The Code was drawn up at the Clonmel Summer Assizes of 1777 by gentlemen-delegates of Tipperary, Galway, Sligo, Mayo and Rosscommon. Its 26 rules were generally followed also on the Continent, in England and America.

In this country the Code Duello was adopted most enthusiastically in the ante-bellum South. When Southerners came west as they did by the hundreds in the Gold Rush, "Sir Lucius O'Trigger" came with them. By the mid-1850's San Francisco had become the dueling capital of America. The newspapers advertised duels like stage productions, giving time, place, principals and seconds, type of weapons. Enterprising citizens set odds and made book on these affairs of honor.

SAN FRANCISCO BECOMES DUELING CAPITAL

The Southerners soon added bitter arguments over slavery to the cauldron of angers and frustrations already bubbling around the trigger-happy Argonauts. Shortly after Senator Broderick was slain in the infamous due with hot headed Judge David Terry, "Sir Lucius O'Trigger" appeared at Fort Point.

Asbury Harpending, an avowed secessionist, who was conspiring to outfit a privateer and interrupt the vital gold shipments from San Francisco around the Horn, tells about it.

On returning from a meeting with Jefferson Davis in Richmond, Virginia, July 1862, he found that of the conspirators who were to back the scheme to hijack California's gold for the Confederacy only two "remained steadfast" — him-

San Francisco in the 1860's when it was the dueling capital of America

self and a Mr. Ridgley Greathouse. They decided to go it alone.

"At this point we gained an unexpected ally," Harpending wrote, "As he cuts quite a figure in this story . . . I might as well explain the strange way in which we met.

"Mr. Alfred Rubery was a young English gentleman of fortune and culture, with the roving disposition and love of adventure that was part of the make of high-strung Englishmen of his day. Traveling in the South just before the war, he had acquired an admiration for its aristocracy.

"YOU WILL HEAR FROM ME, SIR!"

"Sectional feeling at that period was so intense that the slightest word brought on a quarrel. One evening Rubery met a young officer, Lieutenant Tompkins, stationed at Fort Point, scion of a prominent family of New York." (We believe Tompkins to be First Lieutenant William W. Tompkins of the 3d Artillery which garrisoned Fort Point in 1861. — Ed.)

"Somehow the subject of the war was broached. High words followed, and Tompkins made a remark that touched Rubery's honor. The latter simply said, 'You will hear from me, sir,' and left the room.

"The Code Duello was still in force," Harpending reported. "Though a cause of instant dismissal from the army, no officer would hesitate for a moment to refuse satisfaction to a gentleman who considered himself aggrieved. Rubery sought a friend of mine and asked him to bear his challenge. He was on the point of leaving for Oregon to attend to some of my business. For that reason he turned the young Englishman over to me.

"Now, when a man chose a second, he placed his life entirely in his hands. It became at once my duty to examine certain details. The challenged party had the right to name the weapons, and I knew Thompkins to be an expert swordsman. I asked my man about his saber experience. He admitted that he had some knowledge of carving ham, but as to carving anything else he was ignorant as a child. I tried him at pistol practice and found that, with extra good luck, at ten paces he could hit a barn.

NO CHOPPING BLOCK FOR A YANKEE

"To go into a duel under such conditions was downright madness. I told Bubery that I could not suffer him to be a chopping-block for aYankee or to be coolly potted while he was shooting at the sun. I advised him that he must take time to practice with swords and pistols. But the Englishman would not be denied. I never saw a man so determined. He said he would rather die a thousand times than survive an unresented public insult. Having no alternative, I carried Rubery's challenge to Tompkins at Fort Point."

What the insult was to Rubery we don't know. But Rule 1 of the Code Duello was explicit about what to do:

> "The first offense requires the first apology, though the retort may have been more offensive than the insult. Axample: A tells B he is impertient, etc. B retorts that he lies; yet A must make the first apology because he gave the first offense, and then (after one fire) B may explain away the retort by a subsequent apology."

Whatever the affront, it had to be taken seriously. Rule 13 of the Code laid it on the line:

> "No dumb shooting or firing in the air admissible in any case. The challenger ought not to have challenged without receiving offense; and the challenged ought, if he gave offense, to have made an apology before he came on the ground; therefore, children's play must be dishonorable on one side or the other, and is accordingly prohibited."

When Harpending waited upon Lieutenant Tompkins, the Lieutenant, true to the Code, referred him to his friend and second, Quartermaster Judson. "I found he had little stomach for the due," Harpending related, "not because he or his principal were afraid, but because they dreaded dismissal from the Service.

"He admitted that his principal was in the wrong and asked if there were any reasonable terms to adjust the difference. I told him I was instructed by my principal to accept nothing but a written retraction of the offensive language. 'That is out of the question,' said Judson. 'We are wasting time. Let us proceed to details.'

" 'Proceeding to details' was quite a formal function in the Code. Arrangements for the slaughter of a couple of human beings were always discussed over a bottle of wine, in a spirit of friendly benevolence. Judson produced the refreshments, filled my glass, handed it to me standing, left his own unfilled and sat down.

"Now, in southwestern Kentucky, where I was raised, gentlemen always drank together. To offer wine or corn juice to an equal and not partake yourself was an almost unpardonable affront. You might do that without offense to an humble dependent, but not to one of the same social rank.

"I had determined that the duel should not take place and was watching for any chance to spar for time. This seemed to offer an opening. Of course, Judson had not the most remote idea of being discourteous. But I assumed to think otherwise. I looked as indignant as possible, dashed the glass on the floor; slapped my hat on my head and left the apartment before the astonished quartermaster had time to catch his breath. A few hours later my second, Captain Fluson, a famous duelist, waited on Judson with my challenge.

"I hope no one will imagine I am bragging. I took not the slightest chance in sending the challenge and knew it very well. No man was compelled to accept a challenge without a full knowledge of the nature of the offense. If a person wanted to fight you just for his own amusement or because he disapproved of the cut of your coat, no one was expected to humor him,

and a man of honor could properly refuse to consider a challenge — or even kick the bearer out of doors. As soon as my second presented himself to Judson, just as I expected, he asked to be informed in what way he had given offense to Mr. Harpending. My second explained the deadly nature of the one-sided invitation to drink, according to the usages of southwestern Kentucky, whereat the quartermaster laughed and said he was ignorant of any such custom; that he had never the remotest intention of being discourteous and asked that this explaination be given me before going further."

SATISFACTION BY MANEUVER

"Of course, I had to appear immensely gratified. I wrote Judson, expressing my entire satisfaction, apologized for my own hasty conclusion, and asked him to dinner. We had a jolly sort of time and over black coffee we discussed the proposed Rubery-Tompkins duel. Both agreed it was a shame to see two fine young fellows fill each other with lead and decided to cooperate to prevent it. We managed to bring the principals together, and after a lot of diplomacy on all sides, Tompkins agreed to a written retraction of the insulting language, Rubery promising that it should never be exhibited unless he were charged with cowardice as a result of the billiard-hall incident.

"Everything terminated in a dinner party and the incident was closed. Rubery and I, thus strangely brought together, became inseparable. We were nearly of an age, both crazy for adventure, both devoted to the South. It was not, therefore, strange that I confided to him all my plans of outfitting a privateer. When he learned the details he became almost idiotic with delight. 'Now, we're getting somewhere,' he cried, '. . . count me in to the limit'."

Later, when Harpending and Rubery were in the old Broadway jail after the failure of their plot to rob the Union of California's gold, Lieutenant Tompkins and Quartermaster Judson called on them. "Our late enemies," related Harpending, "became our best friends, brought us all kinds of necessaries and refreshments . . . and in every way sought to cheer us up and make our confinement less burdensome." Rubery for his part returned Lieutenant Tompkins his letter of retraction which the latter seemed very glad to receive, for in those days no man of honor cared to have documents of that kind floating around loose."

So Asbury Harpending, the supreme opportunist who made and lost at least four fortunes, hatched a dozen plots here and abroad, served time for high treason during the Civil War, was the man who outwitted "Sir Lucius O'Trigger" at Fort Point.

EVEN COMEDY FROM THE BARREL OF A GUN

Although most duels were bloody tragedies, a few were hilarious. Not long before Alfred Rubery challenged Lieutenant Tompkins, United States Senator William Gwin, of flowing mane, string tie, courtly manner and hot Southern blood, Suh, fell into a quarrel with Representative J. W. McCorkle. They met with pistols on a stretch of land a few miles from Gwin's San Francisco home. Meanwhile Mrs. Gwin waited in desperation.

Horses has been saddled to carry messengers with shot-by-shot accounts to her.

The duelists lined up, squinted down their sights and fired. A rider raced to Mrs. Gwin and told her breathlessly, "Ma'am, first fire's over. Nobody hurt!"

As he wheeled away, Mrs. Gwin wept "Thanks be to God" and called the family to prayer.

In a flash another messenger galloped up: "Second fire, and they are both safe."

"Praise be," said Mrs. Gwin.

Almost at once the first horseman reigned in again: "The third's over. Nobody's hurt and they've called it off!"

"That's good," cried Mrs. Gwin. After a pause, a neighbor remarked: "Wasn't the news wonderful?"

Mrs. Gwin gave him a quizzical glance, "Yes," she said, "but there's been some mightly poor shooting done today!"

Navy pistols of the 1860's — favorite weapons of duelists

DON'T MISS SIXTH U.S. ARMY BAND CONCERT

Hundreds of visitors have enjoyed Sunday concerts by the Sixth U.S. Army Band played in the parade at Fort Point. The last performance in the current series will be presented Sunday, September 24 at 2 p.m.

Come early, tour Fort Point, and Fort Point Museum . . . then let this fine military band, under the direction of CWO Ronald E. Howell, give you an added hour of pleasure.

"STREETS OF SAN FRANCISCO" END AT FORT POINT

First episode of ABC's hour long police melodrama starring Karl Malden (left) as Police Lieutenant Mike Stone and Michael Douglas, son of Kirk Douglas (right) as Inspector Steve Keller winds up with a wowsing chase punctuated by the whine of bullets through the dark gun emplacements of Fort Point. Veteran stage and screen star, Karl Malden, will be remembered for his Academy Award-winning performance in "A Street Car Named Desire." Also among his many notable roles was his characterization of General Omar Bradley in the motion picture "Patton."

"Streets of San Francisco" will be seen Saturday evenings at 9 p.m. on KGO-TV Channel 7 starting September 16.

The huge Rodman cannon which will take its place in "Battery East" when it is restored on the hill behind Fort Point, is proving a prime attraction to visitors as they enter the Fort's parade. It was inspected recently by Mr. Thomas F. Elam (third from left), Union City, Tennessee, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for the State of Tennessee. Others in the group are (left to right): Mr. Thomas Farrington, Fort Point Maintenance Superintendent; Mrs. Elam; Mr. Charles Hawkins, National Park Ranger; and Mr. Arthur Timboe, Deputy Chief, Community Relations, Sixth U.S. Army.

Mr. David Ames, Superintendent, Fort Point (left); Mr. Howard H. Chapman, Western Regional Director, National Park Service (right)

NATIONAL PARKS' 100TH ANNIVERSARY

A SENSE OF DIRECTION — A TIE TO THE PAST A HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

The story of the founding of our National Parks and their growing significance to all of us was brought to San Francisco this spring by Mr. Howard H. Chapman, Director, Western Region, National Park Service. His relevant address to the Annual Meeting of the Fort Point Museum Association is presented here in nearly full text:

I am particularly pleased to have this opportunity to address the Fort Point Museum Association and the distinguished persons who are your guests today. First of all, because of the chance I have to become better acquainted with you as I begin my duties as Director of the National Park Service's Western Region. Secondly, to share with you the important meaning of 1972 to Fort Point National Historic Site, to the National Park Service and to the World Park Movement.

Let me say that the National Park Service takes a good deal of pride in your new Superintendent, Mr. David Ames. I have known Dave since he first began his Park Service career in Mesa Verde National Park. He has consistently demonstrated qualities of leadership among his associates and he has been notable for his innovative management.

As I mentioned, 1972 is an important year to Fort Point since now the National Park Service can begin to actively carry out its responsibilities for preserving the Fort and interpreting it to visitors. We are farther advanced in this regard today because of the splendid work accomplished by the Fort Point Museum Association and for the untiring effort of such people as Mr. George Dean.

YELLOWSTONE — WORLD'S FIRST NATIONAL PARK

1972 is a significant date to the National Park System for it is the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park. It is even more significant since the National Park idea has been adopted by more than 90 nations around the world. Thus, 1972 is more than a "Yellowstone" birthday — it is indeed a National Parks Centennial.

The meaning of National Parks to us today is enhanced if we stop briefly and trace their evolution and the events that were occurring around them. It was only three years before the establishment of Yellowstone National Park that its wonders — hot springs and geysers — were actually proven to exist.

Secluded by the remoteness of the Rocky Mountains, Yellowstone did not then experience the impact of the nation's political, economic, and social events. As the protection of Yellowstone was debated in Congress in 1871 the impression was that the land could be worth little. Its resources must be few and what there were would be too difficult to harvest. At the same time elsewhere in this country the taming of the land was the ethic — forests, minerals, wildlife and even the land itself was considered almost inexhaustible. It is indeed a paradox that in a period of exploitation a landmark action for preservation could have occurred.

Yellowstone as the first National Park — in the United States as well as in the world — did not draw an immediate flood of visitation. Beset by problems of being able to deal effectively with protecting park values, the United States Army was assigned in the late 1880's to administer and patrol its more than two million acres. The Army served notably until the National Park Service was authorized in 1916 to administer a small, growing system of parks. In the summer of 1917 the National Park Service actually assumed its role in park management.

NEED TO PRESERVE NATION'S HISTORICAL HERITAGE

During this same period an awakening was taking place in the historical heritage of our country. Vandalizing of Southwest Archeological sites — the remnant homes of prehistoric Indians — first alerted Americans to the need for protecting and preserving a part of their culture. From these efforts to preserve the sites of the Anasazi and Hohokam there was realized the need to recognize such historic events as the landing of the English settlers in the New World, the battlefields of Saratoga and Gettysburg, also the events and sites related to such men as George Washington Carver or Brooker T. Washington that shaped the nation. The evolving National Park System thus sought out the great scenes of America's landscape and the landmark events that marked the nation's growth. As life became more complicated — as the pressures intensified — the need for release became more and more important. Emerging to meet this need were the recreation areas — Lake Mead, the Blue Ridge Parkway. This was the third type of area to be added to the System.

Today the National Park System is composed of 285 park areas but even more importantly these park areas have become more than scenic beauty, historical preservation or recreational pursuit. They are not merely luxuries of life — instead they take their place among the necessities of life and well being. In a society that is buffeted by division, unrest, and distrust, the parks help provide a sense of direction, a tie to the past, a hope for the future. In a society that virtually lives on wheels never really setting its roots firmly

in one place for long, the cultural and historical thread of the nation becomes a point of reference to a new sense of direction.

Two hundred million vitiors to the National Park System last year attest to the importance of parks in our lives. The growth rate of use is faster than the population growth rate of this nation. The need for recreation of the individual has truly become a necessity.

In addition, parks emerge today in the environmental ethic as the exemplars of what the environment can be. They are not just attractive areas of scenic quality but rather they can become the living examples of what man must do to live in harmony with his environment. Parks are living, changing environments where man comes as a visitor. What happens there when the natural laws are violated can also happen on the vacant lot, in the backyard, or on the city square or the village green. The lessons are there to be learned. We but have to stop, listen, and observe.

Hence it is here in the programs of environmental awareness that the truly great values of parks begin to surface. Parks become living classrooms for school children as we look toward developing a greater understanding of man and his environment.

BRINGING PARKS TO PEOPLE

This is one of the reasons for the importance of bringing Parks to People. Point Reyes was a notable area to be found in close proximity to San Francisco. Now in a similar sense is another park area where its proximity to people bears importantly on its significance. I speak of Fort Point. This structure had meaning to the engineering genius (Joseph Strauss) who designed the magnificant Golden Gate Bridge of steel and concrete that is overhead. Without a sense of values, a zealous regard for history, this Fort may well have been obliterated in the name of progress and engineering. Fort Point epitomizes another set of values. They are the values held and nurtured individually and collectively by members of the Fort Point Museum Association. Purpose and values gave the U.S. Army reason to release this structure to the custodianship of the Association in 1961. These Basic values were translated into purposes and objectives of the Association. Fort Point National Historic Site became a unit of the National Park System because of your unflagging effort and interest in our historic heritage.

Thus today — Fort Point, Point Reyes — the proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area — rightfully take their places in a System that reaches out to each American to enrich his life and bring about national unity.

Park Ranger Charles Hawkins supervises the swabbing of the field gun that was used by both sides in the Civil War

"TENSHUN!"—111 YEARS LATER

According to "two platoons" of Chinese-American 5th and 6th graders it was "terrific" living overnight as nearly as possible the "way the soldiers lived" at Fort Point in 1861. Sixth grade troopers occupied the Fort July 18-19; the 5th grade took over August 8-9.

This project in environmental living was the inspiration of William H. (Bill) Taylor, Environmental Education Specialist of the National Park Service. His idea was enthusiastically carried out by Cameron House, Presbyterian Neighborhood House 920 Sacramento Street, under the supervision of Jack Shaupp, Director; David Ames, National Park Superintendent of Fort Point and Charles Hawkins, Park Ranger. High school students acted as advisors to the various "details."

On the first day of their tours of duty the young garrison studied and reported on the history of the Fort, the daily rountine of its Artillerymen, hospital facilities and procedures, problems of defending San Francisco Bay, etc.

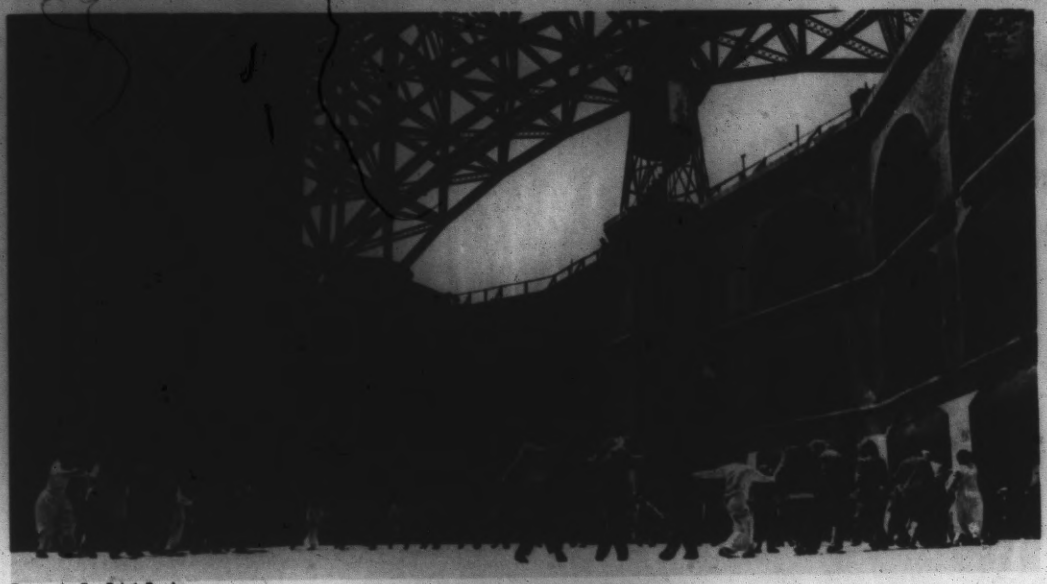
The only report that came in for some argument was on Civil War anesthetics. The trooper reporting cited three types: chloroform, morphine, and a sound knock on the head. It was finally agreed that even in 1861, surgeons probably didn't crack their patients' skulls to put them to sleep.

The whole experience from the retreat ceremony in the evening to reveille and K.P. duty next morning was pronounced "great" especially chow time.

K.P. — and the Women's Army gives the orders

"Hey, is that all the meat a soldier gets?" yelps the first "gunner" in the chow line

Folding their country's flag after it was lowered from Fort Point flag staff at sunset



Dancers ring Fort Point's Parade

"FORT COUNTERPOINT" DANCES!

Massive brick arches that once supported big guns mellowed in the glow of candles carried by free form dancers and almost seemed to smile and dance themselves. The dancers were the Freefly Group — Susan Jackson, Kathryn Katz, Margaret Fisher, Nina Wise and Theresa Dickinson.

At noon, on a recent Saturday and Sunday, they danced through Fort Point leading a crowd of visitors.

As they said, "We are five women who call ourselves FREEFLY. We dance together combining our diverse backgrounds and abilities . . . We chose Fort Point; we like the way it looks and feels — stark, monolithic, antiquated. Fort Counterpoint is an integration: the Fort, the five of us, wind, waves, gulls wings. Join us as we move through the multi-tiered elements of Fort Point. Overlooking the sea and the city we start at the top dancing for you; spiraling down through hallways, hidden alcoves, and arches into the open courtyard where we all bring our energies together. Fort Counterpoint is to be shared."

And shared it was. The program concluded with scores of visitors of all ages forming a large circle and dancing together and having fun.

The dance rhythm came for the drums of James Hall III, from Ray Jackson's cymbals, from William Skinner's trumpet, and believe it or not, kelp horn. This was spontaneous people-participation with history looking on. More of it is being planned for Fort Point.

George M. Dean, President, Fort Point Museum Association

DOES THE FUTURE WANT OLD FORT POINT?

It does indeed! Since the first of this year — in just eight months — over 120,000 men, women and children of every race and life style have come to explore Fort Point . . . 10,000 more than visited it in all of 1971. It is open more hours now, from 10 to 5 every day, and there are visitors in it every hour.

Our Fort Point Muesum Association was organized to help make this indomitable guardian of the Golden Gate live again. *It is living now.*

People are coming and participating in its new life. They join hands with other people they never saw before and dance in the Fort's parade. They come even when the wind is whistling around their ears to listen to the Sixth U.S. Army Band playing the rousing tunes of Civil War days; high-stepping marches of a young, untired nation; quiet, poignant songs of remembrance. They will return and brings others to take part in more events the National Park Service is planning.

But the greatest thing people come to participate in at Fort Point is their history. You can tell from the questions they ask:

Why was Fort Point built? (Not to foster conquest, but to protect against it.)

What did the Fort do? (Although it never fired a salvo in battle, it helped keep California in the Union.)

How many, and what kinds of guns did the Fort mount?

How many soldiers garrisoned it and how did they live?

Who designed the Fort?

How were its beautiful brick arches cut and fitted?

The more visitors learn about Fort Point, the more they want to know. As Charles Hawkins, formerly our Association's Information Manager and now National Park Ranger (Historian) said, "I am working about an 8-day week trying to guide our visitors and answer all their questions."

Our Association is really working too — shoulder-to-shoulder with the National Park Service in operating the Fort. We are finding and hiring people for the Service. We are unearthing fascinating and little-known pieces of history that touch Fort Point. We are wholly responsible for our Fort Point Museum. Ours is the duty of searching out and procuring important historic exhibits to make it one of the truly fine patriotic museums of the nation.

I urge you to visit Fort Point again soon and bring a friend who may be interested in joining our Fort Point Museum Association. All of us need to be involved in the task of preserving and passing on our heritage. As St. Stephen of Hungary said a thousand years ago, "A people that does not know its past, has no future."

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
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THE FORT POINT SALVO

Newsletter of the Fort Point and Army Museum Association

"Yankee Samurai" of World War II match deeds of ancient Samurai warriors.

"YANKEE SAMURAI"

The 6,000 Who Saved A Million Lives and Shortened the Pacific War Two Years

Last November 1 they came back exactly 40 years from the day, November 1, 1941, when the first 58 of these Japanese-American soldiers and two Caucasians sat down on empty orange crates at Crissy Field, Presidio of San Francisco, and started a unique Military Intelligence School.

The "Yankee Samurai" came to open their first exhibition at the Presidio Army Museum. They were telling at last the story of the 6,000 Nisei of the Military Intelligence (MIS), superbly resourceful, courageous, loyal soldiers who served their country in every combat division and Army Corps, in every major engagement in the Pacific in World War II.

Aptly dubbed the "Yankee Samurai" by the late author Joseph D. Harrington, these were the men, about whom General Douglas MacArthur's Intelligence Chief said: "They saved a million lives and shortened the Pacific War two years."

They were at Attu in the Aleutians, with the Anzacs who broke Japan's drive to take Port Moresby, New Guinea, and isolate Australia. They were at Guadalcanal, and up the Pacific Islands at Guam, Saipan, Tinian, in our return to the Philippines, at Iwo Jima and Okinawa. They served in Burma with Merrill's Marauders and also with the British. They were with General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell both in Burma and China. They were even in Europe before the war was over.

In battle they were as brave, as intrepid, as determined as our most decorated fighting unit, the "Go for Broke" Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team, serving in Italy and France. They envied the 442nd.

Many MIS men were decorated for valor too, but nobody knew about it, not even their families. For over 30 years, almost all their records were classified SECRET. The "Yankee Samurai's" most effective weapon, and it was tremendously effective in defeating Imperial Japan, however, was not guns and grenades, it was LANGUAGE! The Japanese language.

Attacking Japan's "Achilles Heel"

Because it is so complex and difficult to master, perhaps the most difficult in the world, Japanese Army officers in the 1930's openly bragged to our military attaches that their language gave them a virtually unbreakable military code. They had a point.

Up until about 1500 years ago, Japan had no written language. At that time, she adopted the Chinese picture-word system. Each ideograph was given a new Japanese meaning, but the old meaning also was kept. Throughout centuries more syllables were added to give the language syntax and grammar. Then Oriental nuances, shadings, subtleties, were cranked in until a single ideograph now may have as many as 25 different "readings." Military Japanese, due to its peculiar structure and form, is still more difficult. Little wonder Japanese officers estimated it would take 16 years of hard study to really handle their language.

Two American attaches who heard them were Lieutenant Colonel (later General) John Weckerling and Captain (later Colonel) Kai Rasmussen. On returning home they and others urgently recommended the establishment of a Japanese language school. War clouds were growing darker and the need to know Japanese was increasing by the day.

In September 1941, LTC Weckerling was ordered to get a school going at the Presidio of San Francisco. He had six weeks to locate teachers, find and reproduce texts for 60 students, get started on writing Japanese-English dictionaries and open a 12-month course (later cut to 6-months) in the world's hardest language on a budget of only $2,000. Incredibly, with the help of Bay Area language teachers, Akira Oshida and Shigeya Kihara, who gave their libraries as well as themselves, the school opened Monday morning, November 1, 1941 in an unused hangar at Crissy Field.

Chief Instructor was John Aiso, a young Nisei lawyer who had been drafted. He was a cum laude graduate of Brown University with a doctorate in Jurisprudence from Harvard who had taken additional studies at Chuo University in Tokyo.

About the time the school opened, Colonel Weckerling was transferred. His back-up, Captain Kai Rasmussen, an officer to whom challenges and obstacles were the breath of life, took over.

Japanese with a Swedish Accent

Arriving as an immigrant to America, unable to speak a word of English, Rasmussen was admitted to West Point two years later. Since World War II he has held the distinction of being the only man in the United States Army to speak Japanese with a Swedish accent.

But he spoke it, helped teach it, and recruited for the school in the Army, nearly all of whose Nisei GI s he had tested for language ability, in the Japanese relocation camps, throughout the Nisei community.

Of tremendous help were the Kibei, American born Japanese who had been sent back to Japan for all or part of their educations. They could handle the language better than most Nisei. John Aiso was one of them. They proved to be fine teachers and expert MIS operators in the field.

Five weeks after the language school started, December 7, 1941, "AIR RAID—PEARL HARBOR —THIS IS NO DRILL!" thundered over the radio.

First Japanese language class at Crissy Field. Line on blackboard reads: "Let's go on a spree on New Year's Eve" (1941).

Who Were We?

Teacher Shig Kihara tells how he and his students reacted:

"The Japanese-American community was swept off its feet by tides and forces of a Titanic world conflict... It was during this time of adverse darkness and confusion that MIS gave us the opportunity to search our souls for identity, for meaning, for purpose and faith. Who were we? What was right and what was wrong? What were our choices and options? What were we to believe in? Was there any hope?

"We did not have the benefit of time or resources for study . . . Our reactions were more intuitive than academic. There had to be conviction, character and courage. We had these. The dedication of faculty and students at the Presidio . . . and the stellar performance of graduates in the field demonstrated the abundance of these qualities in our men.

In 1979, (author) Joe Harrington named it the 'Yankee Samurai' spirit.

"We lived up to the faith that General Weckerling and Colonel Rasmussen had in us and following the inspiring leadership of John Aiso, we taught, we studied, we worked, participated, contributed."

No Time for Taps

So determined were the MIS Language School soldiers they went right on working past their grueling 10-hour study day. Officers had to patrol barracks latrines, and turn off lights long after taps to force the men to go to bed.

Because of the panic, distrust and enmity churned up by Pearl Harbor, all Japanese on the Pacific coast were moved to relocation camps in remote parts of the west. Before the first class was graduated, the MIS Language School also was moved from Presidio of San Francisco to a less hate-charged atmosphere at Camp Savage, Minnesota. Later, as Army and Navy demands for its graduates exploded, the school again moved to larger quarters at Fort Snelling, St. Paul.

In spite of their best efforts, nearly half of the first class washed out. The half that made it graduated in the spring of 1942 and went out in two teams, one to Attu in the Aleutians, the other to Australia. The latter jumped into the war as translators, interpreters, prisoner interrogators, as well as fighting men at a time when the South Pacific was a Japanese lake.

Nowhere could Japan's on-rushing tide be stopped it seemed. By May 1942, her forces had taken Wake Island, Guam, Makin, Hong Kong, Tarawa. They were landing in the Philippines, Malaya, Burma. Britain's sea power was swept from the Far East. American ships that didn't get sunk were running for their lives.

Two Secret Weapons Weigh In

1. The "Enigma" Code Breakers.

The British had stolen for them one of Hitler's famous "Enigma" cipher machines and with it were able to read Germany's secret communications. Japan had bought one of the devices from Germany and was using it to encode her secret messages. With the aid of the machine in British hands, code breaking crews with General MacArthur in Australia and Admiral Nimitz in Hawaii were reading General Tojo's mail.

MacArthur learned in detail the Japanese plan for driving over the Owen-Stanley Mountains in New Guinea to take Port Moresby, the keystone of the Japanese strategy to isolate Australia.

Nimitz knew of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's plan for destroying the American fleet and capturing Midway Island, thus opening the way to Hawaii and probably the Pacific Coast.

The Battle of Midway opened June 14, 1942. Admiral Frank Turner, commanding the American fleet, knew exactly where and how he was most likely to succeed in ambushing the Japanese fleet. He did succeed! And gave the Imperial Navy its first thorough whipping of the war.

2. The Japanese Language "Yankee Samurai"

At this time our second unbelieveably effective secret weapon was coming into play—the "Yankee Samurai." Nisei intelligence teams were with the Australians defending Port Moresby, New Guinea. They translated captured Japanese orders, listened to Japanese attacking on the steep Kokoda Track over the Owen-Stanley Mountains and fought in the line with the Aussies.

On September 16, 1942, the Japanese were forced to retreat back over the mountains. Although thousands on thousands of men were to perish before the end, Japanese troops were never to advance again in the Pacific War. From that day on it was retreat, dig in, fight and die.

"Yankee Samurai" Warrant Officer interrogates captured Japanese officer (Guadalcanal).

Three MIS Centers— ATIS, JICPOA, SATIC

In Brisbane, Australia, September 19, 1942, 29 graduates of the Language School led by Major E. David Smith, formed the core of Allied Translation and Intelligence Service (ATIS) which became General MacArthur's eyes and ears.

The second main Intelligence Center was JICPOA (Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area), under Admiral Chester Nimitz, and the third SATIC (Southeast Asia Translation and Intelligence Center, was under General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell.

ATIS was the largest of the centers with 3,000 Nisei in service at its peak. They produced 20,000,000 pages of translations, among them some of the most important intelligence documents of the Pacific War.

POW lectures language class (1944).

1st Big Coup— Imperian Navy's Order of Battle

In the fall of 1942, a thick document was picked up, according to one account, in an abandoned Japanese lifeboat on the beach at Tulagi across Sealark Channel, from Guadalcanal. MIS "Yankee Samurai" Kei Sakamoto, Isao Kusuda and Shigeru Yamashita spent a month translating it. When they finished, they had given Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur the entire Order of Battle of the Imperial Navy! There were the call signs and code names for every transport and warship in the Japanese fleet and the call signs of each Naval Air Squadron and air station. There were some surprises: the names and descriptions of ships America didn't know Japanese had, plus a few new ship types. Our Commanders now had solid information on which to base the size and composition of American Task Forces; they also had an easy means of identifying where various units of the Imperial Navy were. This information of towering importance to the Navy was the work of three enlisted Nisei of the Army.

The pressure on Colonel Rasmussen at the Language School at Camp Savage doubled and redoubled: "Get more MIS men out here and fast!"

Japan's Army Order of Battle Found in the Bismarck Sea

In February 1943, General MacArthur's interpreter/decoders in Australia or Admiral Nimitz' team in Hawaii came up with the word that eight Japanese transports escorted by eight destroyers were leaving Rabaul, New Britian for New Guinea.

General George C. Kenney, MacArthur's Air Commander, threw every plane he had, American and Australian, into the hunt for them. They were found. All eight transports were sunk and half of the destroyers. Three thousand men were wiped out!

Of even greater importance was a document found in an abandoned lifeboat from the sunken transport Teiyo Maru. It was an up-to-date copy of the Imperial Army Officer's list, a complete roster of 40,000 Army officers from General Hideki Tojo down to the lowliest Company Commander, giving each man's rank, the unit he was attached to, and the job he held. When the "Yankee Samurai" got through translating it, America had a nucleus of what every warring nation wants, the enemy's Order of Battle—what he has for troops. With that, our battle planners were able with increasing accuracy to identify where which Japanese units were and in what strength. MacArthur's use and updating of this material helps explain why he lost less than 100 men at the water's edge in more than 50 beach landings.

Rising Sun Sets for Admiral Yamamoto

Translation by MIS men of an intercepted radio message revealed that Admiral Yamamoto was coming down from Truk to Rabaul, New Britain on an inspection tour. He and some of his staff were flying in two Betty bombers.

Rabaul was at the extreme range limit of our P-38 fighters. They could spend no more than 15 minutes over the target and get home. General Kenny sent them screaming out all the way. They wasted none of their target time. Sighting the Bettys over Ballale Island, they shot them down and with them perished Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Supreme Commander of Japan's Imperial Navy, April 18, 1943. General MacArthur called this the one most singularly significant action of the war.

"Is There Not A Samurai Among You?"

In addition to translating, interpreting, interrogating, Language School men also served as "cave flushers." As American infantrymen rammed their way up the islands toward Japan, they could not leave Japanese hold-out soldiers or anyone else on their flanks or in their rear. So caves and pockets had to be cleared or dynamited shut. Trapped enemies had to be flushed out or perish.

On Saipan, after the enemy's last suicidal banzai charge was thrown back Bob Hoichi Kubo handed his .45 pistol to his Lieutenant and, unarmed, slid down a rope into a large cave beneath the sea cliffs. Japanese soldiers in the cave bitterly upbraided him for wearing an American uniform. "Is there not a Samurai among you?" he grated. Then he recited an 800-year old verse they all knew. It sums up the choice Samurai Shigemori Taira made when his father urged him to lead his forces against the Emperor. Taira chose the *higher* loyalty and fought for the Emperor. His poem which Kubo recited was:

If to kin I am true, then disloyal
To throne I would be,
If loyal to throne I would be, then untrue
To kin I must be.

The Japanese soldiers bowed, apologized and released 122 hostages. They were all bound by the same code. They understood then why the Nisei fought for America. It commanded their higher loyalty. It was their country.

For his life-saving action, Kubo was awarded the distinguished Service Medal.

"Guts" Doi

Many other Nisei flushed thousands of defeated soldiers, frightened civilians and impressed laborers out of caves, burial vaults, thickets on the Marianas, in the Philippines, on Okinawa and other islands.

Prominent among the flushers was Terry Takeshi ("Guts") Doi who landed with the 3rd Marine Division on Iwo Jima. When the fighting eased a bit and cave flushing began, Doi would strip to the waist to show he had no weapons and crawl through cave after cave, calling to the hidden soldiers and civilians to come out and surrender or be sealed up alive. He was shot at many times, once a bullet knocked off his helmet. But he came through it all, saved many lives, and won the Silver Star.

Prisoner interrogation saved many G I lives in jungle fighting.

"Z" Plan and the Marianas Turkey Shoot

Two of the "Yankee Samurai," Yoshikazu Yamada and George Keyoshi Yamashiro helped hand the Navy one of its greatest victories in the spring of 1944. Admiral Mineichi Koga had prepared what he called the "Z Plan" for the defense of the Marianas (Guam, Saipan and Tinian) which he expected would be attacked around the first of May.

On a flight from Palau Island to Davao in the Philippines, Koga's plane was lost in a storm. His Chief of Staff, in another plane, was forced down and was captured by Filipino guerrillas. In his brief case was a copy of the "Z Plan." Filipino runners got it to the coast and an American submarine rushed it to Australia. Then Yamashiro Yamada and other translators went to work on the meticulously detailed plan.

When Admiral Raymond Spruance set sail for the Marianas, he not only knew he had the greatest Armada ever gathered together—500 ships, 125,000 troops—he also knew how the Imperial Navy planned to stop him, with what and from where.

Spruance's 15 aircraft carriers led the attack. Their force of almost 1,000 planes blasted each outlying Japanese base separately. Within a few days the spider web of the Marianas defenses was swept away. And Spruance was waiting for the oncoming enemy carriers, ambushing them and their escorts with submarines posted along the route he knew they would take.

What followed was the great Marianas Turkey Shoot in which highly skilled American pilots so outnumbered their opponents they had trouble staying out of each other's way. Admiral Ozawa lost three aircraft carriers and 400 planes before running for Okinawa.

From that day, June 20, 1944, Japanese carrier aircraft were no longer a threat. Soon after the fall of the Mariannas Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's Cabinet in Tokyo also fell and time was running out for Japan.

"I Shall Return"

On October 20, 1944, Nisei with four United States divisions hit the beaches on Leyte. General MacArthur had kept his promise. He had returned to the Philippines! And the "Yankee Samurai" had helped him tremendously in getting there.

Leyte had to be thoroughly mopped up. How desperate the fighting became is illustrated by the fact that after 55 days of hammering by three American divisions, the crack Japanese 1st Manchu Division had given up just four POW's; 15,000 men had fought and died where they stood.

When that was over, our forces had to decide whether to go all out to take the vital Ormac Valley or wait for reinforcements. In 51 hours without a break, Stanley Shinabukuro poured over dirty and blood-stained documents, drawings, letters, orders, reports, most of them off Japanese bodies. What he found out convinced MacArthur's field commanders that they could mop up without waiting for reinforcements. They did and the way was open to Luzon and Manila.

The foothold on Leyte was essential to cut off the enemy in the southern Philippines. Landings at Lingayen, north of Manila, served the same purpose. Luzon had to be cut in two so that General Tomoyuki Yamashita, "the Tiger of Malaya" could get no reinforcements. Manila had to be taken to deny him help from there. This would force him into a war of attrition he could not win.

Kenji Yasui and Karl Yoneda, translators and frontline soldiers, examine captured battle flags with P. Molquist, later editor of Sunset Magazine.

The success of the Philippine Campaign hinged on Military Intelligence. Much of it came from Filipino Guerrillas who were very active. Most of the rest came from prisoner-of-war interrogations and translations done by the Nisei "Yankee Samurai." Their efforts here, as in every phase of the war in the Pacific, were so successful, General Douglas MacArthur was able to state with pride: "Never in military history did an Army know so much about the enemy prior to actual engagement."

Last and Bloodiest Battle—Okinawa

Okinawa was chosen as the staging area for the final assault on Tokyo. The battle raged for two months, up to and past the date of Japan's surrender.

Shortly after our landing, Dan Nakatsu, leader of the Nisei MIS team of the XXIV Corps, together with Kemichi Ota and Herbert Nishikira, translated a captured document, February 10, 1945, that predicted the Okinawa invasion right on the nose for April 1st.

"The Americans will make a feint at landing, but their real objective will be Kadena," the Japanese intelligence estimate read. They will aim for the air bases at Kadena and Yontan, then cut the island in two, one force heading north and the other south. All approaches, therefore, must be zeroed in by our artillery, and tactics planned to wipe out the tank forces."

The whole plan had been prepared by Colonel Yohara, a military genius sent from the Kwantung Army to help General Ushijima organize his defenses. They were well organized and the island was fanatically defended; however, our Commanders knew the defense plan as well as Ushijima did and this was a tremendous help.

Then another "break" came our way. Nisei teams headed by Dan Nakatsu and George Takabayashi translated a map that was taken off the body of a dead artillery officer. It was the Japanese Command's artillery map for all of Okinawa. Positions, ranges and bearings of all the island's gun emplacements were given and it had been drawn to the same scale American gunners were using. The United States map of Okinawa was highly inadequate. It had been made largely from B-29 aerial reconnaissance photographs. Most of the island's terrain was shown very roughly and there were many blank areas.

The Nisei translators made an English overlay of the Japanese map which was rushed to Hawaii for reproduction. Within 72 hours every US artillery man on Okinawa had a copy and gunners could pinpoint any target. Victory, which had hung in the balance, was now made sure.

Young prisoner flushed from cave.

Wars End But "Yankee Samurai" Stay On

By the summer of 1945, Japan's cities, one by one, were being burned to the ground by American bombers. And American might was poised to overwhelm her. Then two bombs, one dropped on Hiroshima and one on Nagasaki, abruptly ended the war.

Most Americans came home shortly after the Japanese surrender on the Battleship Missouri, September 2, 1945. But many "Yankee Samurai" couldn't. Their language skills were needed perhaps more than ever. They flushed out war criminals, served with both prosecution and defense at war crimes trials, interpreted for our army of occupation, helped in many, many vital ways in the recovery of their wartime enemy, the land of their fathers.

Karl Yoneda with "hog calling" equipment urges Japanese troops beyond thicket to surrender. G I at left, one of Yoneda's body guards.

In this brief account we have mentioned only a few of the spectacular contributions some of the "Yankee Samurai," made to our victory in the Pacific, there were many more.

However, a much larger group served at Army and area headquarters, some as far away as Vint Hill Farm Station near Washington, D.C. Here Nisei teams were translating radio messages intercepted in Turkey which the Japanese Ambassador to Germany was sending to Tokyo. The White House literally was getting the word that the German General Staff was giving to its ally before the Imperial Palace received it.

The "Yankee Samurai," who never got to the front and were almost eaten alive by the boredom of endless laborious translations, also served their country valiantly, indispensably. They won commendations as well as the men advancing with the armies, but the whole MIS operation had to be a secret. Japan's false belief that her language gave her an unbreakable military code had to be sustained. And it was.

Emergence of U.S. Language Institute

After the war, in 1946, the Military Intelligence Language School moved back to the west coast. It became the permanent U.S. Defense Language Institute at the Presidio of Monterey, California where it has trained more then 70,000 military linguist in over 40 languages and dialects. Teachers Akira Oshida and Shigeya Kihara have recently retired from the Institute after long careers of great service to their country.

"Yankee Samurai" break gun emplacements to enemy-holdouts to surrender. Soldier at left mans machine gun "just in case".

"YANKEE SAMURAI" MARCH ON PRESIDIO

"What a dedication ceremony and reunion dinner . . . Little did we ever dream that there would be a 'Yankee Samurai' exhibit in an army museum. Wow! Beautiful!" So wrote Shig Kihara, teacher, who met the first language school class November 1, 1941. He was thanking his friend Tom Kawaguchi, coordinator of the "Go-For-Broke" 442nd Regimental Combat Team Exhibition for helping bring to life at our Presidio army museum, the full "Yankee Samurai" story for the first time.

Master of ceremonies for the dedication on the Presidio parade ground was Henry Gosho who won the bronze star for bravery and the Combat Infantryman's Badge while serving with Merrills Marauders in Burma, and who recently retired after a distinguished career in the U.S. State Department.

He called on Colonel F. Whitney Hall, Jr., Presidio post commander who warmly greeted the veterans and told them, "I am delighted that you have returned to present the story of your most honorable service which began right here . . . The establishment of your Language School, which has grown into the Defense Language Institute at Monterey, is the most unique of the contributions the Presidio of San Francisco has made to our country."

Congressman Norman Mineta, of San Jose, who spent part of his youth in a relocation camp, spoke of the "Yankee Samurai's" courage and resourcefulness.

Next on the program was Oregon's Court of Appeals Justice, Robert Y. Thornton, himself a Japanese language student at the University of Michigan and a wartime graduate of the MIS Language School at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling, a non-Nisei Samurai, no less.

"I became acquainted with these men in the Alaskan theatre", he said, "where a contingent of interpreters and interrogators arrived just before the landing on Attu Island in the Aleutians and I can remember my first impression. I marveled at the fact that they would volunteer to serve in the armed forces not withstanding that their parents and loved ones were confined in relcoation centers back in the lower 48.

"And then as I grew to know them, and respect them and their indispensable contributions to the war effort, I learned something else that surprised me almost as much. Despite this great injustice to their parents these young men never complained about it. Not once did I ever hear a word of complaint or self-pity about this regretable chapter in our history in the wake of the anti-Japanese feeling that gripped this nation after Pearl Harbor . . .

"When their country needed them, they did not hesitate, even though risking their lives in fighting against Imperial Japan, the country of their parents and ancestors . . .

"Truly these men proved their loyalty and patriotism for all time to come, and I am exceedingly proud to have been associated with them in the United States Army in the Military Intelligence Service."

Brigadier General R.S. Young, chief of staff of the 6th United States Army responded saying in part: "Seven months ago, in early March 1981, I had the pleasure of speaking at the opening ceremonies of the Go For Broke exhibit at the Presidio Army Museum, dedicated to the Nisei soldiers in World War II. I am again very pleased to participate today in this ceremony specifically honoring the Nisei's soldiers who participated with the American troops in the Pacific theatre during that War.

"As we continue to bring to greater light, more and more aspects of the history of this country . . . We realize what great contributions many people have made to our nation. In many cases, as with the Nisei soldiers—a mere handful of Japanese-American patriots made a monumental effort toward winning the peace against great odds . . . And this was during a time when your mother's fathers, grandparents and other members of your families were being repressed in this country.

"As I stated last March at the Go For Broke ceremonies we must, however, regard the past as a time in history less enlightened than our own. In retrospect, we truly see that many of yesterday's deeds have been colored by emotion, prejudice, or unfounded fear toward our fellow man or our countrymen. I would like to believe that these past actions exhibited the attitudes of the time, and were attitudes which we, as a nation, have long since outgrown . . .

I continue to be very proud of our nation and of our people because we possess that rare and unique humility and compassion to admit past faults, seek corrections, make amends, and ultimately give honor where honor is due."

On to the Army Museum

The ceremonies ended and the crowd walked through the sunny afternoon to the Presidio Army Museum. Within minutes it reminded one of the veterans of the Marianas Turkey Shoot—the place was overwhelmed!

Families stood in line to see a slide film showing their men in action. Many saw scenes of engagements they never knew their fathers and husbands had participated in. Every picture on the museum's walls, every map, every bit of memorabilia was carefully studied and veterans were everywhere explaining to their children where they were in some particular action and what it meant. All were delighted, seeing for the first time their own "Yankee Samurai" saga.

An Exhibition "That Couldn't Be Done."

Nobody believed that such an accurate and complete story of the "Yankee Samurai" which had lived almost entirely in the minds and hearts of the veterans themselves for 40 years could be put together in only 6 weeks. But it was!

With imagination, enthusiasm and hard round-the-clock work, our Presidio Army Museum Curator, Eric Saul, and his able assistants, Kim Combs and Edward Green did the job. Just as they had done it in producing the "Go For Broke" 442nd Regimental Combat Team Exhibit which is attracting national and international attention.

The "Yankee Samurai" presentation is not only a credit to our Presidio Army Museum; it is a honest, sincere tribute to as valiant and resourceful soldiers as any who served their country in World War II.

It was hard to close the museum in time for the reunion dinner.

Presidio Officers Club Captured

A gala evening it was in the club's packed ballroom. Veterans toasted veterans. Stories passed from group to group that some of the men themselves had not

After 40 years "Yankee Samurai" veterans gather at Presidio, San Francisco for grand reunion.

heard before. Old friendships were renewed and comrades who didn't come back were reverently remembered.

Master of ceremonies, Shig Kihara pounded the speakers table and introduced the keynoter, Lieutenant General, (retired) Robert L. Fair who was himself a graduate of the Language School in his GI days.

In paying tribute to the "Yankee Samurai" he focused on what was perhaps their greatest service of all when the guns stopped firing. He recalled that two transports a week sailed from Yokahama bringing our army home, but not all the "Samurai." Those were needed by the hundreds as interpreters, interrogators, translators, helping in a thousand important ways in the transition from war to peace.

Let no one think, however, that life with these Japanese-Americans was all grim duty and determination. The general also recalled they snatched what fun they could along the way.

Pok-A of the Ancient Samurai

They insisted on teaching young soldier Fair one of their favorite games which they said had been played by the original Samurai many centuries ago. It was called Pok-A (which turned out to be poker). "And did they ever clean me! I didn't need a bath for a week!" The general revealed "If Japan's ancient warriors had ever played Pok-A with their 'Yankee Samurai' descendents, they wouldn't have had a samurai sword to their names!"

A Tribute to the Military that Might Have Been Forgotten

John Aiso, now Judge Aiso, who led the faculty that taught the first language school class at Crissy Field, was called upon next. He paid a tribute in his remarks which might have been overlooked.

The Language School he felt gave the Nisei their first real entree into American life as equal citizens. He thanked the military "for giving us through the MIS, this opportunity" an opportunity Judge Aiso contributed to so very much.

And Another Alumnus of the First Class Returns

Down from Seattle, was Judge Eugene Wright, of the U.S. 9th Circuit Court, who was in the charter class at Crissy Field. In the summer of 1942, he took one of the first interpreter teams into action in the South Pacific. On hand to do more than pay a tribute to the MIS veterans; Judge Wright came to greet old friends and battlefield comrades. He was with them in the front lines, one of whom he called "the finest soldier I ever met."

Yankee Samurai Saga "A Lifetime of Service."

As the grand reunion drew to a close, Shig Kihara, took the microphone to tell his audience and everyone:

"In short the MIS (Military Intelligence Service) has given Japanese-Americans an identity, meaning, and purpose for action and accomplishment. Through our unique birth and our dual heredity and backgrounds of language and culture, we combine in ourselves the best of two worlds, the moral and spiritual values of the east and the principals of liberty, equality and justice of the west.

I, therefore, propose that our reunion is not simply a gathering of comrades and friends to reminisce about the past, but that it is a celebration of a lifetime of service, of citizenship, of honor, of pride and of membership in the Pacific family of man."

UNHERALDED HEROES OF THE "YANKEE SAMURAI"

General John Weckerling (Ret), founder of the Army Language School, Presidio of San Francisco, November 1, 1941.

Although their names may not appear in any list of American military heroes, two officers will always be heroes to the "Yankee Samurai" of the World War II and they should be to us all. They are Brigadier General John Weckerling (RET) and Colonel Kai Rasmussen (RET).

These men literally created the "Yankee Samurai" at the Army Language School. General Weckerling established the school in the face of seemingly unsurmountable difficulties on November 1, 1941 at Crissy Field, Presidio of San Francisco. Colonel Rasmussen sustained it through its early crises, commanded respect for it from the start, led it through the turbulent war years, and met the ever mounting demands of the armed forces for its graduates. Neither General Weckerling or Colonel Rasmussen was able to attend the 40th reunion last November 1st, but both sent greetings full of pride and affection.

Said General Weckerling in part, "You have accomplished something both individually and collectively that commands great respect and admiration, not only in military circles but among the thoughtful persons in this country as well . . . Hold up your heads proudly—they were never down—and celebrate this date for it is truly one you should commemorate."

Colonel Rasmussen wrote the "Yankee Samurai": "On the ocasion of the 40th anniversary of the Army Language School we are celebrating, I wish to extend my greetings to all of you but especially to the members and instructors of the first class at the Presidio . . . your sacrifices and accomplishments made it possible for the recognition of language as a potential weapon against our enemy . . . you've paved the way for the language intelligence service to be accepted as a branch of our military service . . .

"Since its humble beginning, in an abandoned hangar at Crissy Field the school has come a long way. Today the Army Language School known as the Defense Language Institute is recognized as one of the finest service schools of its kind . . .

"I believe that your exhibit will go a long way in educating and making the American public aware of the 'Silent Arm of the Service' that contributed much to the winning of the war against Japan during

World War II. For the first time many of them will learn and understand the undue hardships experienced and personal sacrifices made by the Japanese-Americans on the home front as well as in combat.

"On this auspicious day my thoughts and best wishes will be with you all, not alone for the day, but for all time. I regret exceedingly that my health prevents me from being with you. May God bless you all."

A final word of appreciation to the founders of the Army Language School was spoken by "Yankee Saumurai" Dan Nakatsu, whose translation work contributed vitally to our victory on Okinawa:

"General Weckerling and Colonel Rasmussen must be given special honor not only for their prescience and leadership but for their steadfast faith in the Nisei at a time when the Nisei, in their darkest hour, scorned and suspected, really neeeded such trust."

Acknowledgements

The editor wishes to say, "Thank you" for material and pictures furnished by the Japanese-American veterans, and particularly for information contained in the book, "Yankee Samurai" by the late Joseph D. Harrington who gave that name to the Nisei MIS soldiers and chronicled their exploits in World War II.

COL Kai Rasmussen (Ret), commanding Army Language School, pins Major's leaves on John Aiso, leader of the Faculty.

Mitchell Postel, new Executive Director.

MITCHELL POSTEL HEADS ASSOCIATION'S NEW 5-YEAR PLAN

To formulate and implement a 5-Year Plan to increase support for Fort Point and the Presidio Army Museum, our association has brought in Mr. Mitchell Postel as Executive Director. He comes to us from the San Mateo Historical Museum where he was Director of Development and Community Affairs.

Fort Point and the Presidio Army Museum now have a combined annual visitation of more than 1,125,000. Their needs for interpretation, exhibition and procurement of artifacts have multiplied along with their attendance figures.

In addition to providing aid to these two important and historical resources the association's plan will call for expanding services to the community by initiating 5 new programs:

(1) the establishment of a new research library at the Army Museum;

(2) the organization of a docent program at the museum;

(3) creation of a local history writing project for high school and college level students;

(4) the development of a conference series to study the relationship of the military to the west. The first conference in this series will discuss "Military Medicine in the Development of the West." It is schedule for September of 1982. Our membership will be notified when the program is completed;

(5) last but not least, our plan calls for expansion of the association's publications program.

Postel comes well qualified in these areas of development. Among his accomplishments for the San Mateo County Museum were a project making that museum one of the first in the United States accessible to the blind; the building of a traveling exhibit gallery; the conservation of valuable photographic collections; the creation of an educational outreach program, and the development of the museum's most important fund-raising affair, "Victorian Days in the Park" (an art and crafts fair in San Mateo's Central Park). Postel also has served as a consultant for the Johnston's House Foundation and the Spanish Town Historical Society.

After his first few weeks with the association, Postel commented on our potential to reach our goals once they were firmly established: "When I began to interview staff at the Fort Point and Army Museums and they described the crucial role the Association has played in their development, I began to realize the important contribution this organization has made to the cultural community here in the Bay Area. After looking over the membership roles, I came to know why. The association membership list reads like a 'whose who' particularly of Northern California. If these people can be motivated to assist with the planning process and help to develop programs, there is no limit to what can be accomplished."

Need for Volunteers

"Working by myself not much can be accomplished," Postel says. "All I can do is get things going, what we really need are volunteers." He explains that help will be needed in almost every phase of the 5-year Plan.

"We need people interested in becoming docents, we need people to help with conservation of artifacts. We need people to simply stuff envelopes, and most of all we need people who want to get involved, right now while the planning process is still continuing."

If you have any suggestions or wish to volunteer for duty, Mr. Postel will be most happy to talk with you.

You can reach him at (415) 561-3837. Remember, currently our two museums are among the most well attended and active history museums in San Francisco.

$20,000 DOLLAR GRANT FROM THE HEARST FOUNDATION

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the Hearst Foundation, one of our staunchest supporters over the years, for awarding the Fort Point and Army Museum Association a grant of $20,000. This will enable us to launch our five-year plan to improve and expand our services to the Bay Area Cultural Community.

In addition, funds from the Hearst Foundation Grant also will be used to step up our support at Fort Point and develop new and significant exhibits in the Presidio Army Museum.

"Today our association has 450 members. Our five-year goal is to raise that number to 2,500 to assure the accomplishment of our objectives. I am convinced this can be done and we are working on it now," says Executive Director, Mitchell Postel. "We could double our membership this first year if each of our members would bring in just one friend. Believe me, we'll send you membership applications at once, just call us at (415) 561-3837 or write Fort Point and Army Museum Association, P.O. Box 9136, Presidio of San Francisco, 94129."

Major General Frank D. Merrill, Commander of Merrill's Marauders, with the leaders of his interpreter team: Sergeants Herbert Miyashi and Akio Yoshimura. "As for the color of Nisei, I couldn't have gotten along without them," said General Merrill. He ordered his men to protect with their lives the 14-man team of "Yankee Samurai" under his command.

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THE FORT POINT SALVO

Newsletter of the Fort Point and Army Museum Association

"I'M COMING TO GETCHA... AND I'M GONNA GETCHA!"

Medal of Honor Winner to Open Meuse-Argonne Gallery Honoring the 91st Division, October 14.

That shout from SGT Phillip C. Katz, Company C, 363d Infantry, "San Francisco's Own", as he ran through machine gun fire to bring back wounded Corporal Page the first day of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, said a lot about the 91st Division. It unwittingly was a pretty good no-man's-land description of the strategy that ended World War I, as well.

The Meuse-Argonne gallery in our Presidio Army Museum will display an exact scale model of the battlefield together with a life-size section of the kind of trenches from which the attack was launched. At 1 o'clock, Oct. 14, the Sixth US Army Band will be on hand. A horsedrawn French 75 will pull up to the Museum. A 91st Division Color Guard will post the colors. And Brig. Gen. Frederick Lawson, Commander of the 91st, will join Phillip C. Katz, now 90, and still traveling the world, to welcome all who would like to join in honoring the unstoppable "Wild West Division."

General Pershing's Strategy

The Meuse-Argonne offensive was planned to drive the enemy out of his strong positions in Lorraine and force his withdrawal in a vast pivoting movement based on Metz. This would shorten the front considerably and also threaten severance of the rail line skirting the Argonne Forest to the north, through Malmedy and Sedan. That line represented nearly one-half of the supply and troop-moving capability of the German Army. Its imminent loss turned out to be the controlling reason for the withdrawal and plea for an Armistice.

In planning the strategy General Pershing was convinced that the bloody stalemate of trench warfare had to be broken. He resisted efforts to brigade his troops in with the French and British, insisting that they were trained to fight in the open. They would attack on their own, carry the fight to the enemy — **go out and get him.**

The Attack that began at American Lake

Preparation for the great Meuse-Argonne battle really got underway at American Lake, Wash., renamed Camp Lewis when the first draftees began arriving September 5, 1917. They were from California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska. They made up the 91st Division organized into four Infantry regiments, three regiments of Field Artillery, three machine gun battalions, an Engineer regiment, two companies of Military Police, a Signal Corps battalion, and necessary Medical Department and ambulance units.

The 361st Infantry regiment was manned by Oregon, Washington and Alaska men. The 362nd belonged to Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming; the 363rd and 364th were from California. The 363d had so many men from the Bay Area it became "San Francisco's Own".

"Wild West Division"

The troops started drilling in civilian clothes before their uniforms caught up with them. Training was rigorous and unending. But morale was so high nothing

Sergeant Phillip C. Katz in France - 1918

mattered. One day somebody asked some Montana troopers slogging along where they were from. They yelled back, "Powder River! Let 'er Buck!" From there on the 91st was the "Wild West Division". Its troopers didn't know what it was to get licked and they weren't about to find out.

Phillip Katz enlisted in October 1917. He was 30 and had been around. He shipped out to Alaska at 17 and had sailed up and down the Pacific Coast. The rugged Camp Lewis training didn't phase him, but the food was something else! "I enlisted in October and it was the following Easter Sunday (1918) when I saw my first egg in the Army," he chuckles. But there was no time for egg rolling. The 91st was getting ready night and day. Every man knew he was going overseas and he knew what for.

91st Moves Out June 19, 1918

The Division started moving out of Camp Lewis for Camp Merritt, N.J. June 19th, less than one year after it was inducted into the Army. Says the little book, "The Story of the 91st Division": "On their trip across the continent, the soldiers from the Far West had an excellent opportunity to acquaint themselves with the patriotic unity which ultimately was to bring about the defeat of Germany . . . The notherly gray-haired old lady standing in front of her little cottage on the broad prairie of Montana, alternately waving a flag and brushing away the tears she could not restrain, contributed as much to this feeling as did the impromptu receptions tendered the men in the great cities through which they passed."

The 91st stayed at Camp Merritt until July 5th. There they were issued their battle uniforms — from steel helmets to hobnailed trench boots. PVT Katz recalled spending the 4th in New York City walking around in his combat boots. "We called 'em trench slippers."

July 6 - Two Liners Slip down the Bay

That day two fast liners quietly eased out of their berths and headed for England, relying on their speed instead of destroyers to protect them. They were so tightly packed with men "I envied the sardines in their cans, they looked so comfortable," Katz says. The full 91st sailed in convoy a day later.

On the Edge of La Cigalerie

When the troops reassembled at Le Havre July 21 after a few days in England, and a 10 hour zig-zag crossing of the English Channel, they were packed like sardines again. This time in the famous French side-door Pullmans stenciled "40 Hommes - 8 Chevaux", the 40 and 8's. "When we got off they put us up in a barn loft full of hay. That was the most comfortable sleep I ever had. It was Heaven," says Phil Katz - now CPL Katz. The troops were at and around Montigny-le-Roi for final training.

On September 7 the Division left "for the front." It was part of the reserve of the First American Army in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient which opened September 12. When the salient was obliterated from the war maps after three days the 91st moved north and

"Regardless of Cost"

learned it definitely would "go over the top" in the smash through the Meuse-Argonne.

At the front the troops were moved by night marches with great secrecy until all were bivouacked in the Foret de Hesse — a few kilometers to the right of the Argonne.

September 25 - The Bombardment

Final orders were issued that day. In the afternoon General Pershing came to the Division Command Post. He asked Major General William H. Johnston, Division Commander, to express his confidence that officers and men of the 91st would do their duty. A memorandum was prepared and read to all before they marched to their attack positions. It pleased the officers and men to know that the Commander-in-Chief was with them at the front.

How did now Sergeant Katz feel as he went to his jump off spot? "Excited — I didn't have sense enough to be scared." Also he didn't know how tough a task confronted the 91st.

The going was against positions of great strength. Four lines of deep trenches with broad fields of wire before them; thoroughly organized woods; machine gun emplacements by the score; battery on battery of artillery; ground observation posts connected by wire with all battalions and most machine gun emplacements; a terrain from which the Germans could look down on the attackers; balloon and aviation observation support. And the whole system manned by the 1st Prussian Guards and the German 117th, two crack shock divisions.

At 23-1/2 hours (11:30) the night of the 25th, our heavy long range guns opened fire. The bombardment grew in power and intensity through the night. "At 2:30 o'clock, all the guns of the corps and divisional artillery, silent up to that moment, went into action together. It is useless to try to describe that bombardment; those who lay under it during the hours before the "jump off" will never forget it. It was so vast, so stunning, and the noise was so overwhelming that no one could grasp the whole. The German trenches were marked in the darkness by a line of leaping fire, punctuated now and then by the higher bursts of some particularly heavy shell. The retaliatory fire by German batteries passed over the heads of our leading regiments."

September 26, the First Day

With daylight the barrage began to lift. At 5:30 the 363d leading the way passed over La Cigalerie Butte. SGT. Katz and his men were in the line. They entered the valley of the Buanthe in a cloud of smoke and mist that hid them from the Germans, less than half a mile to the west. They got across no-man's-land without casualties, and found the battered front line trenches with few defenders left after a hasty evacuation. From then on the air was alive with machine gun bullets.

The 363d helped crack the second German line and penetrate part of the third suffering the highest casualties of any unit as they advanced. By afternoon they had gotten out ahead of the regiments on either side and had to draw back 400 years.

"The machine gun fire was pure murder and we were getting it from both flanks," recalls Katz, "I jumped into a shell hole with another guy. We were rubbing elbows when I heard a 'thunk' like somebody thumping a watermelon. I looked around, the guy had got hit and was dead. Why he got it and not me I'll never know."

It was during the pull back that someone told SGT Katz that CPL Page, one of the outfit, was hit and lying out in the open. "I went after him," says Katz. "I didn't see him at first but he saw me and started yelling, "Go back! Go back! No use two of us getting it." And what did you say? Katz was asked. "I don't remember exactly, but I think something like 'Go to Hell! I'm coming to getcha and I'm gonna getcha!"

He did and hoisted Page over his shoulder. How long did it seem covering the hundred yards or so getting back? A smile rippled across Katz' face. "Just short of 2,000 years!", he said. For this "act of conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty," he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. But medals were the last thing on SGT. Katz' mind just then.

The 91st kept up the attack the second day. However, the enemy reinforced and strongly located in a thicket of machine gun nests threw back the 361st time after time. The 363d and 364th did better on the left. By late afternoon they were able to break through a broad belt of wire swept by machine guns and capture the ruined village of Eclisfontaine.

The 363d went on the attack again the third day. Enemy artillery fire increased in severity all day and kept up during the night. Rain came down in buckets. The men had no blankets to protect them from the cold. And because of their rapid advance it had been impossible to get any hot food to them since before the jump-off. But they hung in and kept pushing.

Advance . . . Regardless of Cost

The fourth day the order came through to move at 7 a.m. "Divisions will advance independently of each other, pushing the attack with utmost vigor and regardless of cost." The 91st was assigned the key task of "carrying the ball right up the middle!"

The 363d regiment passed through the 364th and crossed open ground in the face of harrowing fire from Tronsal Farm, "that bloody place", as Katz recalls. The farm had to be taken and held. This took time. But by early afternoon the 91st was ready to advance again. The 362d was ordered to take the town of Gesnes. It was met at the jump-off by a terrific artillery counter-barrage and the hardest kind of machine gun fire from the front and right flank. It went grimly on despite heavy casualties, and finally drove the enemy out of Gesnes.

During the afternoon the 35th and 37th divisions on either side of the 91st were forced to withdraw. This left the 91st spread too thin. It had to pull back and shorten its line. That night a few rolling kitchens per regiment got up to the front. The men got the first warm food they had had in four days.

The Fifth Day

The 91st Division's new line of resistance was to be held in anticipation of a strong enemy counter-attack. One battalion lost 10% of its men to the enemy artillery barrage that went on all day and through the night. More ambulances got up that night and more wounded were carried back.

Having evacuated its wounded and fed its men, the 91st was ready to attack again. It had to wait until the 37th division had been relieved by the 32d and the 31st by the 1st division. These new divisions advanced brilliantly and established combat liaison with the 91st.

Many men were suffering from diarrhea due to five days exposure without warm food, heavy coats and blankets. They were using water-filled shell holes as

shelter from small arms fire, but these were little protection against artillery.

Despite mounting casualties from a bomber attack and the heaviest enemy artillery fire the offensive positions were stubbornly held through the sixth, seventh and eighth days.

Relief on the Ninth Day

This day, Oct. 4, the 91st Division was relieved. With the enemy forced into his last retreat, the rugged mission was accomplished! The Commanding General of the 91st released a letter from the 5th Army Corps Commander which stated in part:

". . . At a time when the divisions on its flanks were faltering and even falling back, the 91st pushed ahead and steadfastly clung to every yard gained.

"In its initial performance, your Division has established itself firmly in the list of the Commander-in-Chief's reliable fighting units. Please extend to your officers and men my appreciation of their splendid behavior and my hearty congratulations on the brilliant record they have made."

In the nine days of the Meuse-Argonne offensive the 91st "Wild West Division" lost 1,019 officers and men

The Congressional Medal of Honor

killed, 3,916 wounded, a total of 4,935 casualties, or nearly one-fourth of its original strength. Only 11 of its men were captured.

On to Belgium in the Final Push

After receiving replacements, supplies and a few days rest, the 91st went up into the line of the French Army of Belgium for the Ypres-Lys offensive. Four days later a special order from Major General Massenet, Commanding the 7th French Corps had this to say:

"Transported from the Argonne to Flanders, the 91st American Division has again been thrown into battle, a few hours after its arrival.

"Under the energetic influence of its Commander, Major General Johnston, the 91st American Division reached all its objectives on the 31st October and 1st November, with remarkable dash and energy . . .

"The brilliant way in which this Division has just fought is a sure guarantee that it will gather fresh laurels during the next operations."

It did. And pushed on crossing the Scheldt River and occupying the City of Audenarde. It was set to attack again at daybreak Nov 11th, the day the Armistice ended the war.

"Keep Pushing!"

Time for Medals and Honors

After the Armistice, SGT. Phillip Katz, Company C, 363d Infantry, stood at attention to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, America's highest military award. On the record, the whole 91st Division could be commended for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty" in the service of its country.

Oh, but how about CPL. Phillip Page whom SGT Katz rescued the first day of the Meuse-Argonne offensive? He recovered and served his country well. Although the two met for the first time in no-man's-land, it turned out that Page and Katz had lived about two blocks from each other in San Francisco—Page on Sacramento Street and Katz a block or so east and around the corner on Parker Avenue.

General Orders No. 7 — Names, Insignia, Mottoes

By this order, Jan 29, 1919, "Wild West Division" was officially recognized as the name of the 91st.

The distinctive design, a green fir tree, emblematic of the foliage of the states from which its men were drawn, was adopted as a personal badge to be worn by each officer and man. (It is said that green felt ripped from a pool table was cut up to make the first shoulder patches.)

And, continued Order No. 7, "Since the 91st was ready to participate in the St. Mihiel operation while standing in reserve of the First American Army, since it was ready to attack in the front line . . . when the Commander-in-Chief launched his attack against the enemy's line of communications between the Meuse River and the Argonne Forest . . . since its units never hesitated to attack the most formidable of the enemy's defenses in Belgium . . . the phrase 'Always Ready' is adopted as the divisional motto."

The best words of all, however, were those of the officers and men who wrote "The Story of the 91st Division". In their Forword they said: "We hope that we can justly feel that we gave all and the best that was in us . . ."

Mayor James Rolph Meets "San Francisco's Own in New York"

When the 363d Infantry sailed into New York harbor in the Spring of 1919 it was met by San Francisco's Mayor Rolph. He offered SGT Katz a job in his shipping office which was accepted.

"San Francisco's Own" 363d returned to the Presidio of San Francisco for mustering out. "We tried to have a parade for our home coming," Mr. Katz recalls, "But then a lady ran into the street to kiss her son, then everybody did it. And the whole thing was shot to hell," he adds with a smile.

Serving San Francisco for 30 Years

After four years in Mayor Rolph's shipping company, Mr. Katz ran for Supervisor and was elected in 1923. Two years later he became Public Administrator of San Francisco and served his City for 27 years until his retirement in 1953.

Tickled by the "itchy foot" that led him to ship out for Alaska at 17, Mr. Phillip Katz travels every year. And he still embodies the "Always Ready" motto of the 91st — at 90.

At 90, Mr. Katz Shows his Medals

Museum occupied historic Wright Army Hospital, first American building constructed in Presidio - 1857

Our Association Joins the Offensive TO SAVE THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

George M. Dean, Pres., Fort Point and Army Museum Association

As you probably know, the Department of Defense is studying a plan to close or drastically reduce the functions of the Presidio of San Francisco. Our Association wholeheartedly joins the City of San Francisco in opposing such a move. To this end we have addressed a Resolution (printed in full on these pages) to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, Members of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees and the entire California Congressional Delegation.

Our interest lies primarily in the Presidio Army Museum which we have helped build, fund, staff, and which we support on a daily basis. This Museum is unique in that it is the only one in the Bay Area dedicated exclusively to the history of San Francisco and the military's vital role in it.

It was an officer of the Army of Spain who founded San Francisco in 1776. Nearly a century later, it was an officer of the United States Army who held San Francisco and California in the Union. A few years after that another Army officer started the planting of the "woods" which cover the Presidio hills. He mobilized the City school children who planted 55,000 seedlings in the Post's sand dunes. The forestation thus begun has made the Presidio, which is the largest open space in San Francisco, a place of beauty enjoyed by everyone.

Still another Army Commander and his men literally led San Francisco through the great Fire and Earthquake disaster of 1906. The military has been an integral part of the life of San Francisco since the City and our Nation were founded 202 years ago.

The mission of our Presidio Army Museum is to explore this intertwined history and keep it fresh in the public's mind. In just four years our Museum has made over 100,000 people more aware that their Army not only protects them in war, but makes many contributions in peace, as well.

We believe our Fort Point and Army Museum Association's voice is entitled to be heard now when moves are afoot to close down the Presidio of San Francisco. If you believe as strongly as your officers and directors that this should not be done, please take a few minutes to read our Resolution. It is my hope that you will want to write your own feelings to your Congressman or to Members of the Congressional Committees considering the closing or realigning of the Presidio. If you will write our office: Post Office Box 29163, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129 or phone (415) 561-3837, we will gladly furnish names and addresses.

RESOLUTION

Opposing Plans of Department of the Army and Department of Defense to Excess The Presidio of San Francisco

WHEREAS, Department of the Army and the Department of Defense have under study a plan to close or severely curtail the missions and functions of the Presidio of San Francisco, and,

WHEREAS, Such actions would adversely affect the historical and cultural worth of the San Francisco Bay Area because of the following facts:

As a registered National Historic Place, the Presidio has some 96 buildings and other structures of historical value both to the people of San Francisco and the United States. The Army has an eviable record in preserving and maintaining these historical treasures which will almost certainly fall into disrepair without Army control. Other agencies simply do not have the same high standards in housekeeping and maintenance as does the Army, which has always carefully preserved for posterity this precious piece of our national heritage, dating as it does from before the time of our Declaration of Independence.

As the largest open space and forested area in San Francisco, this open post attracts many thousands of visitors to enjoy its ceremonies and other military functions such as tours of the many cultural and historic sites and displays which serve to involve people from everywhere in our history and our heritage. Important among these is the Presidio Army Museum, which, since its modest launching four years ago, has attracted more than 100,000 visitors. It now possesses some 14,000 items of historic interest. This is the only museum in the San Francisco Bay Area that weaves the military's unique contribution into the fabric of San Francisco without which contribution the city would not have been founded as it was and might not have developed as it has.

Interest in the Presidio Army Museum has increased to the point that a docent training program, the first in any Army museum in the United States, has had to be instituted to provide tour guides for the steadily growing stream of visitors.

Accounting for the burgeoning interest are such memorabilia as these, to name a very few:

(a) Uniforms of Spanish officers and soldiers tailored in Madrid on order of King Juan Carlos to reacquaint us all with the Spanish regiments which fought on our side in the Revolutionary War at the same time that Spain's Soldados de Cuera under Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza were founding the city of San Francisco.

(b) A gallery-wide panoramic painting, the only one in existence, showing San Francisco Bay (circa 1906) with all its defending guns in simulated action and the types of ships each weapon was designed to attack.

(c) The story of General Frederick Funston's leadership of the people of San Francisco through the holocaust of the great earthquake and fire of 1906.

(d) The personal flag and other memorabilia of General Joseph W. Stilwell. And battlefield memorabilia of famous OSS Detachment 101, America's first and most successful guerilla force, which led Stilwell's army back to China through the Burma jungle.

(e) A tribute to the Army Nurse Corps and one of its dedicated superintendents, Miss Dora Thompson, who received her "Baptism of Fire" as head nurse at Letterman Army Hospital during the ordeal of the 1906 fire and earthquake. She went on to build the Corps from a group of 400 to a brave and decorated body of 21,000 nurses in World War I, and set the stage for the development of the magnificent Army Nurse Corps of today.

Loss of the Presidio Army Museum or diminution of its role would deprive San Francisco school children, who flock to it by the bus loads, of the opportunity for involvement with the history of the Army in the west and in San Francisco's own history. Scholars, researchers, and historians also would be deprived of this museum's resources.

As the epitome of the Army's presence in this area, the Presidio serves and host to many foreign and national dignitaries who are able to savor at first hand the impressive historic and cultural ties between the Army and the people of this region.

And, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Fort Point and Army Museum Association does hereby oppose any effort of the Department of Defense or Department of the Army to close or otherwise realign the Presidio of San Francisco and does hereby register its strong protest to the President of the United States, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army, and the Congress of the United States.

For the Board of Directors,
Fort Point and Army Museum Assn.

George M. Dean
President

Ms. Theresa Potter, Painter of the de Anza Expedition

Col. Juan Bautista de Anza and soldados de cuerra on the trail in Arizona

ONLY PICTURE HISTORY OF DE ANZA TREK

Summer Loan of Theresa Potter Paintings

On San Francisco's 202d birthday, June 29, the Presidio Army Museum's loan gallery sparkled with the colorful and, as far as we know, the only historically accurate picture history of COL. Juan Bautista de Anza's 1,300 mile trek to found the City. Charming Ms. Theresa Potter whose impressive talent places her in the front rank of Western artists was present at the ribbon cutting which opened the exhibit of 15 oil paintings on display during July.

Ms. Potter, a resident of Pheonix, Az., was intrigued by plans for the reenactment of de Anza's journey which was an inspiring part of the Nation's and San Francisco's Bicentennial celebration of 1976. She has almost literally followed the expedition with her brush from Horcasitas, Mexico, through the Arizona desert, over the Sierra Madres, across the Colorado at Yuma and up the California Coast to San Francisco Bay.

"In researching the project I was astounded at how little had been written about de Anza," Ms. Potter says. "He seemed unknown, unrecognized, forgotten. Many people in Arizona and California had never heard of him." Working from written accounts of the heroic trek (no contemporary sketches have ever been found) until she felt she almost knew the members of the expedition. Ms. Potter took two years to complete her paintings.

At San Francisco's 202d Birthday Party, and from the reception she received at the Presidio Army Museum, she found that although many Californians may not have heard of COL. de Anza, San Francisco has! And more than 5,000 people know more about him, his soldados de cuerra, the Franciscan fathers who accompanied him and his Spanish-American colonists after enjoying her exhibition.

Fr. Pedro Font with Col. de Anza.
"Se fueron con Dios" — They went with God

A native of St. Albans, Vermont, Theresa Potter moved to Arizona in 1962 after 20 years of meticulous restoration work on New England paintings. She began researching Western art as a serious career almost immediately. Her fine talent has produced scenes which almost take their viewers on the de Anza trek itself.

Curator John Langellier Presents First Visiting Scholar Lecture Series at de Anza College

Director/Curator of our Presidio Army Museum John Langellier has been chosen as the first visiting scholar in the Mary S. Levine Distinguished Scholar Series at the California History Center, de Anza College, Cupertino.

For his first quarter class which has just gotten underway, Langellier has chosen the title: "The Walls Come Tumbling Down". A fascinating and detailed look at San Francisco from the Fire and Earthquake of 1906 to the splendid Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915.

Guest lecturer September 29th was Mr. Eric Saul, Assistant Director of our Museum who has researched the great 1906 disaster extensively.

The winter quarter class titled: "Outpost of Empire" will take students into Hispanic California — giving them a close up view of its people, institutions, heritage. Field trips to Carmel, Monterey, San Jose, San Mateo, San Francisco and Sonoma will provide a fresh perspective on what has been called, "California's Golden Age".

The spring quarter class titled: "Won by the Sword" will examine the roles played by the Spanish, Mexican and US Forces in settling and holding the Golden State.

A fourth class, yet to be scheduled, "Bugles to the Rescue", will look into the westward movement of the US Army.

Students will explore the military's role on the frontier, the time of Custer, the black "Buffalo Soldiers" who, incidentally, saved the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill, and many other areas.

If you would like more information on this interesting lecture series, call the Presidio Army Museum (415) 561-4115.

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VERDICT: "EVEN BETTER THAN EXPECTED"

Restoration Completed on Nob Hill Diorama Showing "Nabob's" Palaces before 1906 Fire

Mr. Ben Swig, Sustaining Member of our Association and Chairman of The Fairmont hotel; Mr. Jay Green, Designer of the exquisitely detailed Nob Hill Diorama built for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, and Mr. George M. Dean, our President (l to r), praise Brian Chinn's restoration of Mr. Green's masterpiece. It is on permanent display at the Presidio Army Museum.

The scene is the crest of Nob Hill April 18, 1906, looking east toward the smoke and flame of the great fire which was devouring Chinatown. All night it climbed the hill and early in the morning, April 19, consumed the "Nabob's" palaces — the mansions of the Crockers, the Huntingtons, the Floods, the Townes, the Tobins, the Mark Hopkins', the Stanfords. Only the walls of two buildings remained standing, the Flood mansion and the unfinished Fairmont, the handsomest building on the hill.

Mr. Green was particularly pleased with the restoration of the Towne home (right foreground) which had to be rebuilt from scratch. He noted that Brian Chinn's research had turned up details of the mansion that had not appeared in the original model. If you haven't had a chance to see Mr. Chinn restoring the big diorama, "The Fire of 1906, as seen from Nob Hill", by all means, see it now. For more about the "Nabob's" palaces, see the story in the May 1978 issue of the Fort Point SALVO, "Sunset on Nabob Hill".

THE FORT POINT SALVO

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TAKES COMMAND

WILL INTERPRET FORT POINT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Probably not since 1853 when Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, signed the original plans, has Fort Point received as much thoughtful advance planning as the National Park Service is giving it now.

In March 1971, the Service sent out from Washington the knowledgeable interpretive team of William E. Dutton and Raymond S. Price. They were joined on the ground by Norman B. Herkemham of the Western Regional Office, William T. Ingersoll and A. Lewis Koue of the Western Service Center and John E. Jensen, then National Park Service Superintendent of Fort Point.

The working draft of their interpretive prospectus is in. Of course new ideas will be injected and changes will be made as restoration gets underway. But even preliminary suggestions show that Fort Point can be made one of the most interesting historic sites in the Nation.

Very simply, the idea is to make the old Fort come alive again as it was in Civil War days when it served as the anchor of our whole Pacific defenses.

REFURBISHED ROOMS

The first major interpretive development planned is the refurnishing of representative rooms to suggest some facets of garrison life.

The powder magazine will be restored with a supply of powder kegs and shot.

A hospital will be reconstructed on certain early plans of the Fort. Since the Presidio would have had substantial medical facilities, it seems quite probable that the hospital at the Fort was equipped only for emergencies.

FORT POINT NOW OPEN 1-4 P.M. SEVEN DAYS A WEEK!

The kitchen will be equipped for messing operations. The room itself will be kept hot. Bouillon cubes and other inexpensive but fragrant foodstuffs can be used to simulate the odor of cooking food.

The jail will be refurnished.

Two enlisted men's quarters and two officers' quarters will be restored. Since the enlisted men's quarters could be called upon to pass inspection, one of them should be spit-and-polish. The other should be used to suggest early morning before the bed is made while uniform items are lying around as the soldiers prepared to dress. Since the officers quarters would not be subject to inspection, they should be more informal and reveal more about the personal life of young officers.

With fog blowing in from the Pacific the climate at Fort Point was (and is) cold and damp. To help warm the cockles of the garrison in Civil War days, extra pay in the form of cash or grog was offered. There is little evidence that much cash was paid out.

GUNS TO BE REMOUNTED

Several gun implacements will be restored on the east side of the Fort, facing the City, in the first tier and on the barbette tier. Two cannon will be placed in Battery East also. The long galleries on the north side of the Fort, facing the Golden Gate, will remain unfurnished so that visitors can observe the architectural beauty of the arches and vaulting.

In the first tier, the plan is to close the last three casemates in the bastion facing the City with a substantial partition which visitors can see through. Two of the cannon in these casemates will be completely supplied with the equipment necessary to fire one of them and to clean the other. Visitors will be able to see the guns, sponges, reamers, powder, buckets, ammunition, block and tackle, brushes, and all of the other equipment which was used with the cannon. The arrangement of the pieces will combine maximum visibility with a realistic working situation.

The hot shot furnace in the parade may be rebuilt. If so, it will have a supply of balls and the necessary shovels, tongs, and other equipment to handle the fuel and the shot.

LIGHTHOUSE WILL LIGHT AGAIN

The lighthouse should be equipped with a fourth-order lens and the clockwork necessary to turn it. Because of changes in technology, these lenses are disappearing rapidly. The National Park Service will approach the Coast Guard as soon as possible to acquire one.

An ardent admirer of Fort Point, Miss Miriam Nagle, may have the original lense which was in the lighthouse when her grandfather was lighthouse keeper.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

Certain spaces in the Fort are planned for exhibits: the two magazines next to the guard room, the last three casemates in the southwest corner of the first tier, and the northwest bastion on the first tier.

An exhibit to demonstrate the character of coastal defense of the Bay Area will be based on a series of relief maps.

The first is planned to consist of a small map showing only the bluffs and the point area with Castillo de San Joaquin.

The second map will show the same area after the bluff had been cut down for Fort Point.

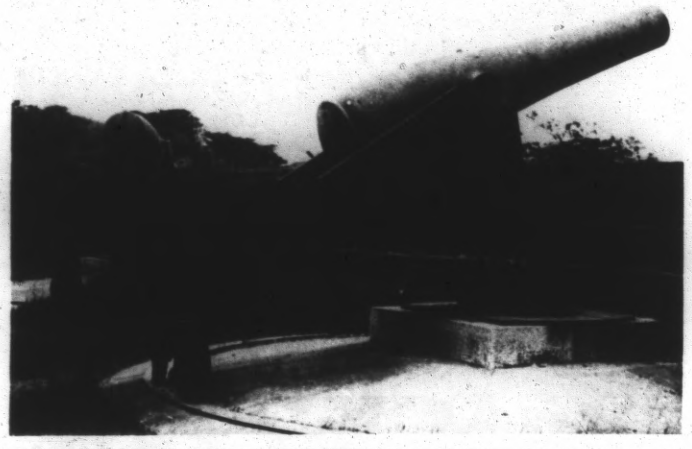
The third map will be the same as the second showing Fort Point and the batteries on the bluffs above the Fort.

A fourth map will serve as a centerpiece around which the others will be arranged. It will show the Golden Gate area from Angel Island on the north, the Bay Bridge on the east, Geary Boulevard on the south, and Fort Cronkite on the west. The map should contain a very short message of no more than a minute, describing how the development of the coastal fortifications proceeded through three strategic concepts.

Castillo de San Joaquin fired directly across the Golden Gate to prevent an enemy vessel from entering the Bay.

Fort Point was one of a triangle fortification, the other two points being Lime Point in Marin County (which was never built) and Alcatraz Island. These three fortifications were planned to concentrate a considerable amount of fire in the triangular area and destroy any enemy vessels which might have entered the Bay.

The third and last strategic concept depended on the construction of batteries of disappearing cannon on the bluffs above Fort Point facing the ocean. These cannon had great fire power and rendered the interior triangle obsolete. The concept was that fire from the disappearing rifles would destroy any naval armament before it had



RODMAN GUN "REACTIVATES" BATTERY EAST

Our Museum Association has acquired a huge Rodman cannon for display in the Fort Point National Historic Site area.

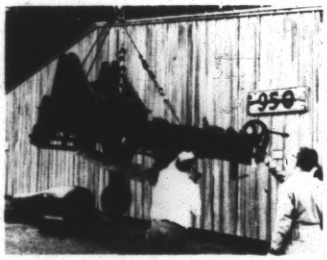
The gun and carriage which actually were part of the armament of Battery East, above and to the right of the Fort itself, were obtained from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. The gift was made possible through the efforts of our President, Mr. George M. Dean, with the cooperation of Congressman F. Edward Hebert, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

The Association appropriated $1800 to defray the cost of transporting the 15,000-lb. Rodman gun and its 5000-lb. carriage from West Point, New York, to the Presidio of San Francisco.

The gun and carriage will be reconditioned through the cooperation of Army officials at the Presidio. Present plans call for placing it in the old Battery East site overlooking the Fort.

During the Civil War period the defenses at Fort Point were strengthened by the construction of Battery East which, according to military maps, mounted sixteen mighty cannon.

Present National Park Service plans call for converting old Battery East area into a park. The Rodman gun will be a major attraction in the area.



entered the Bay. Lights will be used on the map to identify Fort Point, Alcatraz Island, Lime Point, and the subsequent batteries of disappearing rifles along the bluffs. Lights also will be used to show the direction of fire of these fortifications.

A second exhibit will be based upon models of the kind of artillery used to defend the Bay. The first cannon involved would be the type of 24-pounder, muzzle-loaders which were installed in Castillo de San Joaquin in the 18th century. Fort Point was at first armed with 42-pounders, 32-pounders, 8- and 10-inch Columbiads, and a few of the old 24-pounders. Following the Civil War, the armament in the batteries on the bluff consisted of Rodman guns and heavy mortars. The last types of weapon installed here, marking the obsolescence of Fort Point, were 12-, 8-, and 6-inch rifles on disappearing carriages. There were also 16- and 12-inch mortars and some 15-inch dynamite guns. They should be accompanied by graphics showing trajectories and ranges.

PUSH-BUTTON FIRING

The models will be large enough to have a visual impact and they will move on their bases to show what happened when the guns were fired. A push-button operation will allow visitors to "fire" them.

Another exhibit will focus on artillery equipment, excluding the cannon themselves but including all the cannon's appurtenances, the artilleryman's uniform and small tools.

A fourt exhibit will show the different kind of projectiles used at Fort Point. The exhibit should show projectiles of different shapes and interpret them to reflect various technological changes.

POWER AND RANGE

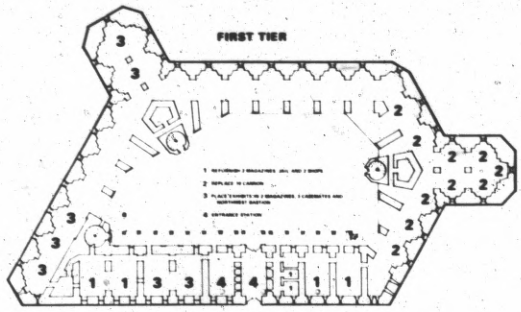
Visitors usually underestimate the power and range of artillery in the Fort Point period. An exhibit will be installed in one of the embrasures. It will consist of a pair of glass windows with crosshairs lined up on a target in Marin County in the normal range of one of the cannon which might have been placed there. A target should be selected which an artillerist in, say 1863, could reasonably expect to hit.

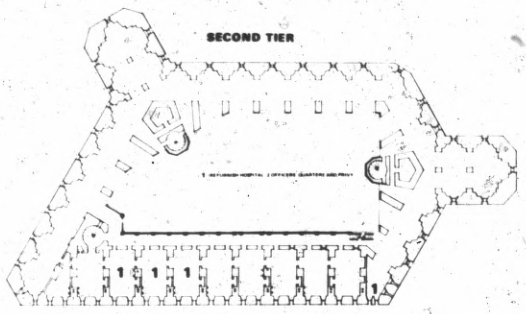
ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY OF FORT POINT

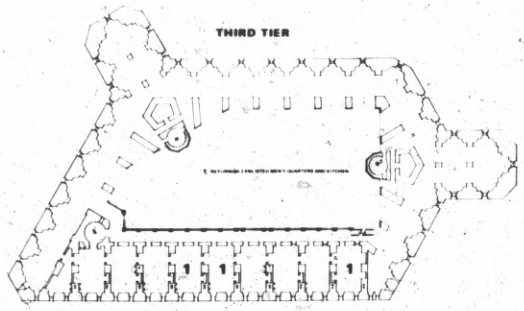
An exhibit on the construction of the Fort will center upon models of some of its architectural features, particularly the masonry. Many of the arches and vaults required exceptional tours de force in the mason's art. Some of the iron grillwork is beautifully done. These interesting details will be supplemented by photographs or drawings of the Fort under construction, if such materials turn up in the course of historic research. Architectural drawings may be included.

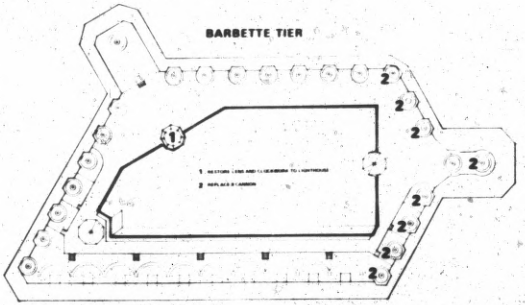
These and other interpretations, including audio-visual devices will make Fort Point live on down the generations.

After 111 years the guard changes; the National Park Service takes over restoration so that the old Fort itself may speak more dramatically than words of the determination of Americans to protect their Nation.









BFUNDAJC

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS IN INDIAN WARS REMEMBERED AT FORT POINT

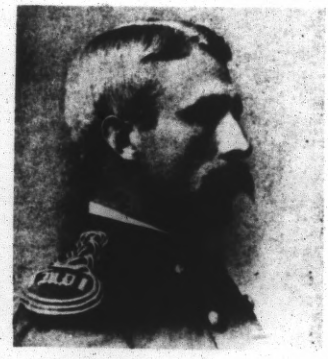
Memorializing three frontier army doctors who won the Nation's highest award, the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., has prepared a special Medal of Honor display for the Fort Point Museum in cooperation with officials of Letterman General Hospital and our Museum Association.

All three doctors were cited for valiant action over and beyond the call of duty during the Indian campaigns (1870s-1880s). All served at the Presidio of San Francisco and knew Fort Point well in the days of its active duty.

The first to be cited was Contract Surgeon, U.S. Army, John O. Skinner, who proved his valor at Lava Beds, Oregon, January 17, 1873, in the Modoc War. Braving heavy fire during the assault on the Modoc stronghold, he dashed into the field to bring in a wounded soldier who lay helpless after two of his comrades were shot down trying to save him.

The second citation was won by Major and Surgeon, U.S. Army, Henry R. Tilton, who answered his call at Bear Paw Mountain, Montana, on September 30, 1877. Again and again he risked his life and displayed great gallantry in rescuing and protecting wounded men.

Last, and most noted of the three doctors, was Leonard Wood, later Teddy Roosevelt's superior and commander of the "Rough Riders" of Spanish-American War fame. Later still, as General Wood, he became Chief of Staff of the United States Army and stands today as the only physician to occupy that high military post. But back to 1884.



DISMISSED FOR INDEPENDENCE

Leonard Wood, fresh from Harvard Medical School, was dismissed from the staff of Boston City Hospital for exercising too much independent judgment (albeit good judgment) in treating his patients. He went into private practice and was struggling ahead when his Harvard roommate persuaded him to take the examination for the Army Medical Corp. In April 1885 he did so and passed second in a group of 59. He became an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army with a rank of First Lieutenant.

However, there were no vacancies. Would he accept a contract as a surgeon's assistant at $100 a month for service in Arizona against the Apaches, the Army asked. Would he! On June 23 he was on his way.

CHASING GERONIMO

Although the most ruthless and notorious of Southwest Indian war captains, Geronimo, his chief Natchez and their Apache band, were people who had been victimized by Indian Agents and land contractors. Squeezed tighter and tighter, pushed out of their ancestral lands, they were desperate for their old freedom. After a long "tizwin" (spree) about one-third of them broke for the border mountains on May 17, 1885.

"They stepped up on their ponies lean, with water-baskets hung,
The women with their breasting-babes, the old men and the young;
A rifle at each saddle-horn, a fist of food or so
'To Mexico and Freedom!' *'Ahnnh!'* cried Geronimo."

So terror came to the border—swift, bloody, murder in the night.

Grimly the U.S. Army rode into the forbidding Sierra Madre Mountains after Geronimo with 25-year-old Dr. Wood in the lead unit, B Troop, Fourth Calvary, under tough Captain Henry W. Lawton.

IN THE SADDLE FROM DAWN TO MIDNIGHT

Between 700 and 800 miles a month on horseback was Dr. Wood's regular stint. He learned what it meant to go 36 hours without water. And how it felt to clamber up mountains on foot when his mounts gave out in heat so fierce the soldiers could not bear to touch their rifle barrels! He became used to the whistle of bullets round his ears from "rock and cactus spitting fire" out of Apache guns.

At one point Captain Lawton was desperate for reinforcements. But when these did arrive, the infantry detachment turned out to be the dregs of a post guardhouse, virtually unmanageable. Dr. Wood, still a civilian, volunteered to take command of them. And he did!

The chase went on. Up over high passes, down into sweltering valleys. The Indians always just ahead. Time and again Wood led his men through rock and brush so rough the pack mules couldn't make it. The men's shoes tore to shreds; their feet bled.

One day Wood was bitten in the thigh by a tarantula. He suffered agonies and again and again had to lance his swollen hip. But there was no stopping . . . "He marches at the head of his men and can scarcely wait for the fight with the Indians which is always just a day beyond. The men on their part have come to look to him for something more than orders. The growls and insubordination have long ceased. This grave, grim person who can laugh as heartily as anyone on occasion; this Herculean creature always volunteering for the toughest jobs; doctor, officer, civilian or what?—this man is to be followed."

GERONIMO SEEKS PEACE

As the months went on Geronimo and his hard-bitten band felt the ever increasing pressure of Lawton's and Wood's pursuit. Closer and closer it came; in one surprise attack Geronimo lost his best horses. But again he got away.

Finally, in the fall of 1886 he led his people out of the mountains and said to his pursuers . . . "I want to meet the American commander." After some ticklish negotiations, with rifles cocked on both sides, Geronimo accepted the pledged word of Brig. Gen. Nelson A Miles, and said. . . "I will quit the warpath and live in peace forever." So ended the Apache War in an honorable peace on October 27, 1886.

Leonard Wood, who had received his commission as First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corp a few months before, was cited for carrying messages through enemy territory when even seasoned Indian scouts would not volunteer, and for leading Lawton's infantry with great understanding and courage.

Captain Lawton's citation of him read:

"Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, the only officer who has been with me through the whole campaign. His courage, energy and loyal support during the whole time; his encouraging example to the command, when work was the hardest and prospects darkest; his thorough confidence and belief in the final success of the expedition, and his untiring efforts to make it so, have placed me under obligations so great that I cannot even express them."

Olympic Club football team, San Francisco, 1891. Lt. Leonard Wood (front row, fourth from left.)

THE OLD GUNS OF FORT POINT

What kind of guns did Fort Point have and what happened to them, are two of the questions most often asked by visitors to the Fort.

According to a research paper prepared in 1960 by Colonel Fred B. Rogers, the reported armament for the Fort in 1862 was twenty-eight 42-pounders and two 24-pounders in the lower tier; twenty-eight 8-inch Columbiads and two 24-pounders in the second tier; twenty-eight 8-inch Columbiads and two 24-pounders in the third tier; nine 10-inch Columbiads, seventeen 8-inch Columbiads and eleven 32-pounders in the fourth (barbette) tier—a total of 127 muzzle-loading guns.

Today's visitor to the Fort can count 127 prepared gun positions where the old guns formerly rested.

In 1897 the guns and cannon ball were made available to permanent posts for ornamental use. In 1901 guns which remained were bought by Herman White for scrapping. They were called "White's Elephants," but White was equal to the problem. He removed the guns from the Fort and took them to a swampy area at what is now the end of Crissy Airfield on the Presidio of San Francisco.

A large, deep pit was dug. Each gun to be broken up was dropped in the pit by means of a steam hoist derrick so that it would remain with the open end of the barrel upright in the clay bottom. The vent was plugged and the bore filled with water. Giant powder was attached to a rod and then inserted in the bore. The charge was fired electrically, breaking the cannon into pieces that could be handled by several men.

Thus the muzzle-loading cannon of Fort Point which stood vigilant and unchallenged over the Golden Gate from 1861 to 1897 met their end at the hands of a scrap dealer.

CANNON MARKINGS TELL HISTORY

Close examination of the old Civil War cannon in Fort Point reveals a series of letters and numbers on the gun barrel. They tell the history of this gun and similar markings tell the story of every cannon manufactured under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government.

The United States has always, for the most part, depended upon private industry to manufacture its heavy weapons.

At the start of the Civil War all artillery pieces were made at privately owned foundries and afterward inspected and approved by Ordnance Department Officers detailed for that purpose.

Foundries making cannon in 1860 were the West Point Foundry near Boston, Massachussets, and the Ames Foundry near Chicopee, Massachusetts.

All cannon were required to be weighed and marked as follows: The number of the gun, and the initials of the inspector's name on the face of the muzzle; the numbers in a separate series for each kind and caliber at each foundry. The initial letters of the name of the founder and of the foundry on each end of the right trunnion; the foundry number on the end of the right rimbase above the trunnion; the weight of the piece in pounds on the base of the breach; the letters U.S. on the upper surface of the cannon near the rear of the barrel.

WHO EVER HEARD OF HAY BURNING CANNON?

The gunners at Fort Point—that's who! Although they never fired a shot in war, they had plenty of gunnery practice. Cannon balls for their big guns were heated red hot in a furnace at the northeast corner of the parade (so that they could fire ships as well as smash them).

As a derrick lifted the shot up to the gun tier, the gun crew carefully swabbed out the barrel of its gun, then rammed home a cloth bag, or charge, of gunpowder. A wad of dry hay was rammed in against the powder bag.

Then came the ticklish part; handling the hot shot. First, the gunner reached into a tub of wet hay kept next to his gun, wadded up a handful and pushed it up against the dry hay in the barrel. The reason? No gunner in his right mind was about to ram a red hot cannon ball against a powder charge with his head in front of the gun's muzzle. The wet hay insulator gave him a few seconds of safety.

When the shot was rammed home, on the instant the big cannon was swiveled round on its circular track and pushed forward so its muzzle pointed out the gunport.

Then it was, "yank the lanyard and fire away!"

Before taking leave from the National Park Service, Park Ranger (Historian) Mrs. Paige Lawrence Cruz makes a farewell inspection of historic cannon with Park Technician, Charles Hawkins.

Paraphrasing Irving Berlin's famous World War II song "This Is The Army Mr. Jones," we say "this is the service Mr. Hawkins." After a fine Army career, M/Sgt. Hawkins retired and became the invaluable Information Manager of the Fort Point Museum Association. When the National Park Service took over he donned a new uniform. He continues to conduct guided tours and tell an ever increasing number of visitors the fascinating and little-known story of the indomitable old fortress.

ROYAL SCOTS VISIT FORT POINT

Twenty-one members of the colorful Pipes and Drums of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Scots (the Royal Regiment) under the command of Captain P. J. C. Moore, paid a surprise visit to Fort Point recently.

Fort visitors were entertained for almost an hour by the martial music of the Royal Pipes and Drums as Pipe Major, Robert Burns and Drum Major, David McMeckin put the British-Soldier-Pipers through their paces.

The Scots posed on Fort Point's barbette as San Francisco's fog rolled in "like the mists of the highlands."

SOON THE FIRST MILLION WILL FEEL THE SPELL OF OLD FORT POINT

George M. Dean, President, Fort Point Museum Association.

Although its guns have long been stilled and its empty gunports now frame vistas of the blue Bay, Fort Point serves its country yet.

It still holds some of the spirit of the men who commanded it, manned it, and went forth from it to give all they had to give for causes they deeply believed in. Visitors feel this spirit, for they come and come back again.

I am constantly amazed at the interest the public has in the old Fort standing quietly "at rest" in all its massive grace. Over 16,000 people came to visit it the first afternoon it was open nearly five years ago. By now half a million people have visited it. In the months ahead another half million will surely come to explore its long, beautiful galleries, and our Fort Point Museum. Even that will only be the beginning.

I am often asked why we need the Fort Point Museum Association and its members now that the National Park Service has taken control of the Fort. These are the reasons:

First, we are operating Fort Point as a National Historic Site under contract with the National Park Service. We expect this arrangement to continue for some time.

Appropriations must be authorized by Congress, and engineering studies made, before rehabilitation can be accomplished to present the Fort as it was in its active duty days.

Second, our Association is responsible for raising funds to procure important historic exhibits for the Museum, covering the period from the Civil War through the Indian Wars and the Philippine Insurection.

Third, we also must carry on activities at the Fort which cannot be provided by the Park Service. For example, we have built, stocked and staffed a visitors store in the old orderly room. Here our interesting new booklet, "Fort Point, Gibraltar of the Pacific," is on sale, together with an assortment of other historic booklets, film slides, postcards, miniature Civil War cannons, etc.

Fourth, we must assist the National Park Service in building and sustaining interest in the Fort Point Historic Site.

To do these things, we continue to need active and dedicated membership. We are deeply grateful to you and the many others who belong to our Association, and we particularly want to thank those who have made generous contributions to our work.

Please accept my personal invitation to visit Fort Point soon. You will be pleased and excited with the improvements that have been made and the new things you will see.

DAVID B. AMES TAKES CHARGE

On March 19, 1972, David B. Ames reported for duty as superintendent of the Fort Point Historic Site, replacing Mrs. Paige Lawrence Cruz, Supervisory Park Ranger (Historian).

The Fort Point assignment will be a homecoming for Mr. Ames. A native of Mill Valley, California, he is a graduate of Tamalpais High School and San Francisco State College. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in biology.

He entered the Park Service in 1963 as a Ranger at the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado. In 1965 he was transferred to Everglades National Park as a naturalist. In July 1966 he went on to Albright Training Center in Grand Canyon National Park as an instructor. In April of 1970 he was appointed superintendent of the City of Refuge National Historic Park on the Island of Hawaii. The Fort Point Museum Association cordially welcomes him to the Golden Gate.

ONE SLEEVE BLUE, THE OTHER GRAY

Still another display you will want to see in our Museum is made up of two stained, tattered bits of a general's uniforms—one blue, one gray. Both were worn by the same man.

Albert Sydney Johnston wore the blue one in 1861 when, as a Brigadier in the U.S. Army, he assumed command of the Department of the Pacific of which Fort Point was a part.

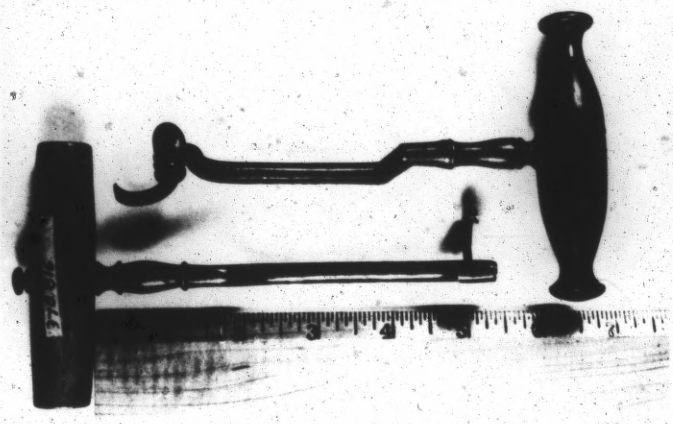
The torn gray sleeve and blood-stained handkerchief which came with it were part of the uniform Confederate General Albert Sydney Johnston was wearing the day he met his death, April 6, 1862, while gallantly commanding the Southern forces at the great battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

SHADES OF TORQUEMADA

One of the new exhibits that will fascinate you when you visit the Fort Point Museum is a collection of Civil War surgical instruments. Due to the efforts of Major General William H. Moncrief, Commanding General of Letterman General Hospital, it was gathered together by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

One instrument in particular is a device Tomas de Torquemada never dreamed of at the time of the Inquisition. It is known as a dental turnkey. The Civil War dentists and medics clamped this underneath a throbbing tooth, then turned the screw, and turned it, and kept on turning it until something gave—tooth, jawbone or whatever.

The surgical tools, from bleeders to amputation kits, are not only a tribute to the doctors who designed them, but also to the men they were used on. You'll be more thankful than ever for today's Army surgeons and hospitals. Driven by the necessity of conflict they have developed instruments and procedures which benefit us all.



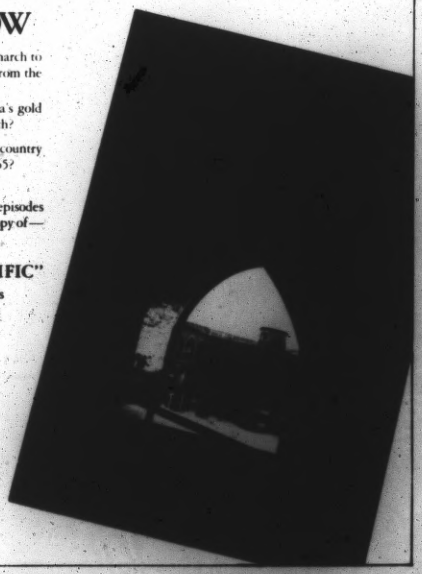
DID YOU KNOW

- that the man who commanded "the march to the sea" in the Civil War was rescued from the waves off Fort Point?
- how a brazen plot to seize California's gold shipment was scuttled on Friday the 13th?
- how a captain and ship without a country planned to capture San Francisco in 1865?

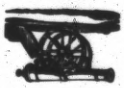
Read about these and other fascinating episodes in the life of Old Fort Point. Get your copy of—

"FORT POINT, GIBRALTAR OF THE PACIFIC"

at the Visitor's Store in the Fort's Orderly Room — $2.00 a copy.



FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 9163
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA 94129



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JOIN THE FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

— and help make History live again!

We need you now more than ever as we work with the National Park Service to help restore Old Fort Point. Not as a silent relic of the past, but as a vivid, exciting part of the history of a great nation.

If you haven't renewed your membership in the Fort Point Museum Association, do so today! Pass this issue of Salvo on. Ask your friends to join us now.

Mail This Coupon With Your Membership Check

to Fort Point Museum Association, P. O. Box 9163, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129.

Sustaining Membership	$100 a year
Regular Membership	$ 10 a year
Junior Membership	$ 1 a year

(All membership tax deductible)

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____ Zip_____

NEW RECRUITS

LTC Chance F. Boggiano	San Francisco
Mrs. Lucille Friedman	San Francisco
Mr. Kenneth Pasqualetti	San Francisco
Mr. Edward J. Roper	San Francisco
Mr. Noel Brearcliffe	Kensington
Miss Robin Chalstop	Alhambra
Mr. & Mrs. Cortlandt Harward	Saratoga
Dr. & Mrs. Charles D. Shopwin	Los Angeles
Mr. George Cerasi	San Francisco
Miss Kathryn C. Kendrick	San Francisco
MG E. F. Easterbrook	Carmel
Mr. William R. Klein	San Jose
Mrs. Margaret Tracy Romey	Walnut Creek
Miss Nellie Varney	San Francisco
Mr. Alan K. Browne	Hillsborough
Mr. & Mrs. Howard Hein	Albany
Mr. A. C. Latno	San Francisco
Mr. Joseph Maddux	Santa Rosa
Miss Sheryle Paukert	Berkeley
Mr. J. W. Schorer	San Anselmo
Miss Ruth Winik	Santa Clara
Mr. & Mrs. Virgil Porter	Richmond
BG & Mrs. Frank Camm	Presidio
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Frederick	San Francisco
Women's Architectural League	San Francisco
Mrs. M. I. Clockdile	San Lorenzo
Mr. Richard B. Daugherty	Palo Alto
Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel	Washington, D.C.
Mr. Peter E. Lee	San Francisco
Mr. Charles Hall Page	Belvedere
M. J. R. Stanich	Mountain View
Miss Maria Rincon	St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. & Mrs. Fred P. Cox	San Francisco
Mr. & Mrs. James T. Donlin	Novato
El Palo Alto Chapter, DAR	
Mr. O. P. Winningstad	San Leandro
Mr. & Mrs. Warren C. Shukis	Sunnyvale
Miss Nancy L. Hayes	Mill Valley
Mr. Anthony Mangifesti	Moraga
Dr. Donald I. Van Giesen	Santa Rosa
Sons in Retirement #26	Castro Valley
Col. Walter E. Christie	Orinda
Mr. Robert C. Eaton	Edmonds, Washingtor
Mr. Frank Garcia	Richmond
Mr. David Kay	Palo Alto
Mr. Ashfield E. Stow	Corte Madera
BG Robert N. Trubey	San Francisco
Mrs. Joan E. Derck	Presidio
Mr. & Mrs. Sherwood Hall III	Altadena
Mr. Mervyn Schick	Hillsborough
Mr. Donald J. McGee	San Francisco
National Society Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, California Court of Assistants.	
Mr. Carl W. Stubenrauch	San Francisco
Mr. & Mrs. Leland Horrell	Sacramento
Miss Patricia Ann Crowley	San Francisco
Mr. William B. Dugan	Orinda
Weight Watchers of Greater Puget Sound, Inc.	Seattle, Washington
Mrs. Margaret P. Clover	Tracy
The Bank of California, N.A.	
Mrs. Lillian Berggruen	San Francisco
Mr. Eustace V. Cleary	San Francisco
Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Dana	San Francisco
Maj. John H. Fick	Burlingame
MG A. E. Milloy	Presidio
Miss Trudy Simonton	San Francisco
LTG A. D. Surles, Jr.	Presidio
Bank of America Foundation	
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Gerstley	Woodside
RADM W. H. Groverman	San Francisco
Mr. John W. Cleary	San Francisco
Mr. Alfred E. Heller	San Francisco
Col. John H. Fye III	Presidio
Mr. G. H. Parker	Hillsborough
Mr. Stephen A. Zellerbach	San Francisco

DON'T MISS ANNUAL MEETING APRIL 19

You are cordially invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the Fort Point Museum Association in the Parade at Old Fort Point at 11 o'clock, April 19th. The 6th Army Band will present a special concert. Speaker of the day will be Howard C. Chapman, Director, Western Region, National Park Service. Plan to be there.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
FORT POINT. "NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE"

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S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

FORT POINT. "NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE".

FROM: Fort Point Museum Association
The Presidio of San Francisco,
California 94129
Post Office Box 9163
Tel: 561-3837 --- Hawkins

8 April, 1971

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

About 1000 years ago King Stephen of Hungary told his son, "Without a past a nation has no future!" Locally, the Fort Point Museum Association has insured, by its successful campaign to name Fort Point a National Historic Site, that this portion of our inspiring past will be preserved for future generations.

Ceremonies, jointly sponsored by the Fort Point Museum Association, the National Park Service and Headquarters, Sixth U. S. Army, will formally dedicate the new National Historic Site at Fort Point, which is located under the southern anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge on the Presidio of San Francisco. The dedication program is scheduled to get underway at 10 a.m., 14 April.

The Sixth U. S. Army Band will play a concert of Civil War music beginning at 0930.

Ranking civilian and military dignataries will take part in the formal transfer of Fort Point from Army control to National Park jurisdiction. The public is invited.

Representative Donald Clausen will represent the host of Senators and Representatives ~~who guided the~~ legislation through the halls ~~of Congress~~.

The City of San Francisco will be represented by Mayor Joseph L. Alioto and Mrs. Diane Feinstein, President, Board of Supervisors. Lieutenant General Stanley R. Larsen, Commanding General Sixth U. S. Army, will head the local Army representatives.

(more)

Doctor J. Ronald Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Logistics, will present a short address on "The Continuing Interest of the U. S. Army in Old Fort Point." He will be followed by Doctor Ernest A. Connally, Chief, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, who will discuss "The Historic Significance of Fort Point". Mr. Joseph Rumburg, Director, Western Region, National Park Service, will accept the key to Fort Point.

Mr. George M. Dean, President of the Fort Point Museum Association, will act as Master of Ceremonies for the affair. Dean points out that "After 110 years, Old Fort Point, our greatest fortress on the West Coast, once again reports for duty. When restored by the National Park Service, the grand old building will stand as a monument to the achievements and sacrifices of the U. S. Army in the development of our West."

The once impregnable fortress, rightfully called "The Gibraltar of the Pacific", will be restored to its Civil War condition. Public facilities and a parking area for 400 cars will be built on the bluff east of the Golden Gate Bridge Plaza. Pathways leading down to the Fort are also planned.

In 1959, four men -- Major Herbert Batz (USA Ret.); Edward D. Page, San Francisco architect; Major Myron B. Goldsmith (USA Ret.); and the late John J. Gould, Civil Engineer, incorporated the Fort Point Museum Association for the purpose of restoring Fort Point and opening it to the public. Major Batz and Mr. Page will be among the museum officials on hand to see the completion of their pet project.

c. 1.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES YESTERDAY AT FORT POINT
An "old soldier" was retired to make way for national park.
Examiner Photo

Golden Gate's Fort Point Dedicated as National Park

The first National Park site in the San Francisco Bay Area was dedicated at Fort Point on the Golden Gate shore yesterday.

Still deteriorating after 110 years of ravages by winds and sea water, Fort Point appeared to be remarkably preserved to 200 observers during ceremonies sparked by Civil War tunes.

The Sixth U.S. Army Band warmed things up with the stirring "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the biting "Yellow Rose of Texas."

'Old Soldier'

"Today we are retiring an old soldier after standing guard over the Golden Gate for 110 years," Lt. Gen. Stanley R. Larsen, commanding general of the Sixth Army, declared.

He noted that the Army had been "aware for years of the need for restoring Fort Point, yet could not utilize Army funds for the project."

"When restored by the National Park Service, this grand old building will stand as a monment to the achievements and sacrifices of the U.S. Army in the development of our West," said George M. Dean, president of the Fort Point Museum Association.

The association was formed 13 years ago to preserve Fort Point.

Dean said the association will continue to work with the Park Service on the restoration which had already begun under the volunteer organization.

Mayor Joseph Alioto described the site as affording "one of the great metropolitan views of the world and a place where history has passed in review through our Golden Gate" for more than a century.

A volunteer, clad in Civil War era uniform, stood on guard at the entrance to the fort as the VIPs entered its spacious center courtyard.

And inside, standing guard in front of a door marked "Jail," stood another volunteer wearing the even older uniform of a Spanish soldier.

Dr. J. Ronald Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Army for installations and logistics, said the Army will continue to be interested in Fort Point for its military history.

DECEMBER 1970 VOL. 1, NO. 5

THE FORT POINT SALVO

The quarterly newsletter of the Fort Point Museum Association

Interior view of Fort Point showing rows of casemates, which housed 124 big guns. One or more will be restored so visitors may see how the cannon were manned and fired.

U. S. TO RESTORE FORT POINT FOR FUTURE AMERICANS

By Public Law, 91-457, passed by the 91st Congress and signed by President Richard M. Nixon on October 16, 1970, Old Fort Point becomes A National Historic Site. The measure was co-authored by San Francisco Representatives Phillip Burton and William Mailliard and guided through the Senate without a dissenting vote by Senator Alan Bible of Nevada. This action is the culmination of 13 years of determination and work on the part of members of The Fort Point Museum Association.

The once impregnable old fortress, rightly called the "Gibraltar of the Pacific," will be restored to its Civil War condition. Public facilities and a parking area for 400 cars will be built on the bluff to the east of the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza. Pathways leading down to the Fort are also planned.

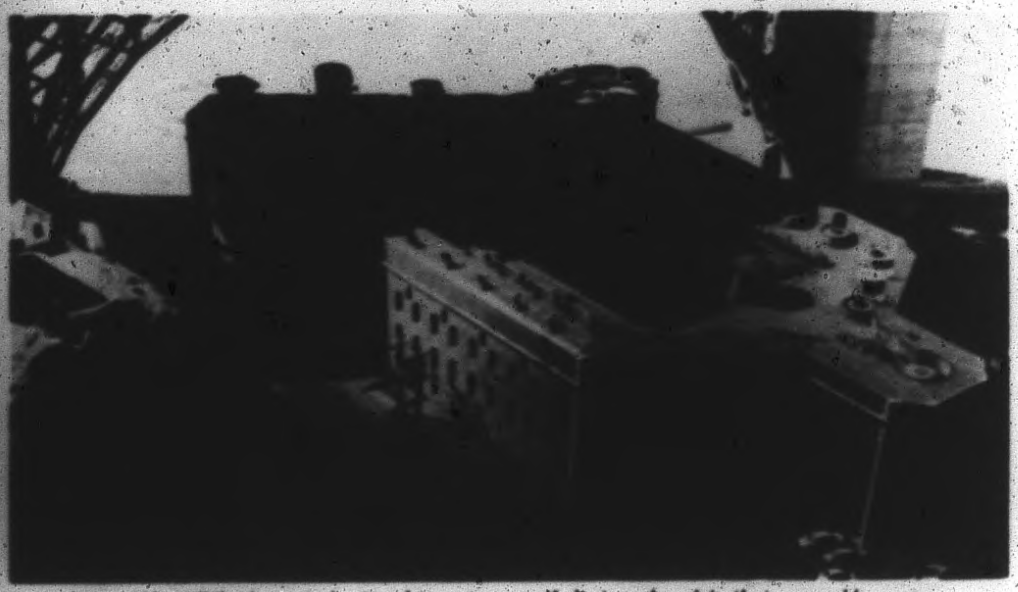
By mid year 1971 the Department of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, will take over the lease from the Army on Fort Point and 29 surrounding acres held by the Fort Point Museum Association.

The Park Service is authorized to invest up to $5,200,000 for restoration over a period of five years. However, funds are yet to be appropriated.

Since April 1968 volunteers from the Association have opened the Fort to visitors from 1:00 to 4:00 P.M. on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. In little more than six hours a week over the last two years Fort Point has welcomed nearly 400,000 visitors!

When it is restored and opened daily "we anticipate a half million people a year will visit this stirring reminder of our past," says Congressman Burton.

"O'er the ramparts we watched" til the sunrise of victory!



The "Gibraltar of the Pacific" was so well designed and built it was able to shrug off the great earthquake of 1906 with only one small scar on a wall.

Our flag's "broad stripes and bright stars" are "gallantly streaming" from Fort Point's halyard at the Golden Gate. The Fort's flagstone parade echoes to footsteps again as it did to the tramp of artillerymen in 1861. Its great studded doors swing open and visitors troop through its deep sally port with gun slits in either wall from which to repel attackers.

For over half a century Fort Point stood as the mightiest fortress on the Pacific. It stands today as a bastion of the American spirit.

The fight for it has been long and arduous. It was first saved in 1937 by Joseph P. Strauss, creator and designer of the Golden Gate Bridge. He wrote his directors . . . "While the old fort has no military value now, it remains nevertheless a fine example of the mason's art. Many urged the razing of this venerable structure to make way for modern progress . . . In the writer's view it should be preserved and restored as a national monument, and that was the primary reason for the arch" (above the Fort).

Twenty years later in 1957 three men, Major Herbert Batz (USA ret.); the late John J. Gould, civil engineer; and Edward D. Page, San Francisco architect who had played about the Fort as a child, determined to see it through to restoration, come hell or high water. In 1958 Major Byron B. Goldsmith (USA ret.) who also had an idea for restoring the Fort, joined them. From the start they had the solid support of the Army.

Maj. Herbert Batz (USA ret.) and Mr. Edward Page, first president, Fort Point Museum Association, dedicating tiny park at the Fort June 1966.

Fort Point Museum Association Founded

In 1959 these men incorporated the Fort Point Museum Association as a non-profit organization, with Mr. Page as president and Major Batz as vice president. A little later Albert R. Schreck came on the Board as treasurer. The Association's purposes were to restore the Fort so that it could be opened to the public and to establish a military museum dedicated to the Army of the West.

The Association made a formal request to the Army for a lease on the Fort and a little surrounding land. It was granted, but with the stipulation that the Federal law which requires fair rental payment on surplus Army land be complied with.

Batz Clears $10,000 Hurdle

The rental on Fort Point came to $10,000 a year, an impossible sum for the tiny Museum Association. But Major Batz went into action. He told the Pentagon that leasing the old Fort was the only way to get it restored. "And we explained," he added, "that we wanted no personal gain out of this." In due course a waiver was granted. The lease came through at a dollar a year.

Reveille At The Golden Gate

Mrs. James V. Lawry

It may be that some Civil War bugle echoing down the years called to duty the founders of the Fort Point Museum Association. But the stirring get-up-and-get-going reveille which has reverberated all the way to the halls of Congress was sounded when Mrs. James V. Lawry and Mrs. William Lister Rogers brought their high enthusiasm into the organization in 1963.

Mrs. Rogers became the first membership chairman and saw the Museum Association grow to a force nearly 800 strong. "I have walked in the Presidio for 35 years," she said, "and I love every inch of it." She has given unstintingly of her time, her energy, her talent for leadership. So has Mrs. Lawry, the Association Secretary.

In June 1966 the struggling but determined Association dedicated a small park near the entrance to the Fort and erected a bronze plaque which read in part:

Mrs. Wm. Lister Rogers

"Fort Point is considered one of the finest examples of military architecture in the United States and is San Francisco's only major building constructed before the Civil War which has remained basically unchanged since it was completed and garrisoned in 1861."

Interest in the old Fort was mounting. In July Lt. General J. L. Richardson, then Commander of the Sixth U.S. Army, called in Mr. Page and Major Batz and strongly urged that Fort Point be opened to the public as soon as it could be done.

Lt. Gen. J. L. Richardson (USA ret.)

In September, then Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall, dropped down to Crissy Field by helicopter and toured the Fort with Col. John Connor, Post Commander of the Presidio. Fort Point aroused his interest. But still how to translate interest into action?

In the closing days of 1966 Mr. Page suggested that Mr. George M. Dean, retired vice president of Pacific Telephone and former Army colonel, succeed him as the president of the Fort Point Museum Association.

Congressmen Wm. Mailliard (L) and Phillip Burton (R) inspect Fort Point with G. M. Dean, pres. Fort Point Museum Association Nov. 1970

Siege of Washington Begins

Dean lost no time in interesting then-Senator Thomas Kuchel and Senator George Murphy (California) together with Congressman William Mailliard (San Francisco). On July 25, 1967 these gentlemen introduced bills in the Senate and House of Representatives to name Fort Point A National Historic Site and provide for its restoration. But the busy Congress had no time for early hearings.

It was not until late April 1968 that a Senate Sub-Committee, chaired by Senator Alan Bible of Nevada, came to San Francisco. To a man they found in favor of Fort Point, and for good reason.

On Sunday, April 22, a few days before the Committee arrived, the Fort was opened to the public from one to four o'clock. The Museum's volunteers (President Dean; Major Batz, Chairman of the Visitation Committee; and Mr. Charles Hawkins, Information Manager), hoped for a respectable turnout. They were swamped! As a result of Margot Patterson Doss' column on the Fort in her Sunday newspaper feature 'San Francisco At Your Feet', more than 16,000 people came to see it! Here was proof positive that the public was interested in Old Fort Point and wanted to explore it.

On July 8 the Fort Point bill passed the Senate. But it could not be gotten on the House Calendar for the 90th Congress.

Burton Spearheads Drive in 91st Congress

It was San Francisco Congressman Phillip Burton who picked up the Fort Point flag and carried it all the way. On January 3, 1969 he introduced his bill to declare the Fort A National Historic Site. His San Francisco colleague, William Mailliard, introduced a similar bill a few days later. Senators Allan Cranston and George Murphy (California) also had a bill ready for the Senate. Again an overloaded Congressional calendar and delays.

Early in 1970 the Fort Point bill was called up for hearings. In addition to Congressmen Phillip Burton's and William Mailliard's bills, two others had been submitted by Congressmen Don Clausen (Crescent City) and George P. Miller (Alameda). John V. Tunney, then Congressman, now Senator-elect from California, was also an enthusiastic supporter. He had visited the Fort three times and brought his family to see it.

On July 29 the Fort Point bill passed the House. Senator Alan Bible (Nevada) guided it through the Senate without a hitch and it became law with President Nixon's signature October 16.

So the long battle is over and the victory for Fort Point has been won. Every step of the way the leadership of George M. Dean, Fort Point Museum Association President, has been unflagging, intelligent, resourceful. However, the victory does not belong to him alone, but to every member of The Fort Point Museum Association. It belongs to you. Congratulations!

"We simply want to show the younger generation what makes this country great . . ."

There could be no more fitting motto for the Fort Point Museum Association than these words of its Vice President, Major Herbert Batz (U.S.A. ret.). They also explain his deep devotion.

The silent galleries, casemates, gun ports of Fort Point almost speak to you — of honor, high-riding courage, self-sacrifice, duty well done.

It is easy, for example, to feel again the presence of General Albert Sidney Johnston, who commanded the U. S. Department of the Pacific early in 1861 and was present when Fort Point was garrisoned.

General Johnston was a southerner of deep conviction although he devoutly hoped there would be no Civil War.

Many other southerners in California felt differently. A group, led by a wealthy young man, Asbury Harpending, plotted to form a Republic of the Pacific, which would capture San Francisco and turn California over to the Confederacy. But first they had to control "impregnable" Fort Point. They called on General Johnston. After receiving them graciously he said:

"There is something I want to mention. I have heard foolish talk about an attempt to seize the strongholds of government under my charge. Knowing this, I have prepared for emergencies, and will defend the property of the United States with every resource at my command, and with the last drop of blood in my body. Tell that to our southern friends."

The plotters were stunned! However, in chagrin and fury one of them wrote a letter to President Lincoln casting doubts on General Johnston's loyalty. Before this totally false charge could be disproved, Johnston was relieved of his command. He concealed his resignation from the Army until his replacement, Brig. General Sumner, arrived so as not to weaken the morale of his troops nor encourage a revolt of southerners in California. When Texas seceded from the Union Albert Sidney Johnston joined the Confederacy.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, Commander U.S. Dept. of the Pacific when Fort Point was garrisoned Feb. 1861, later hero of the Confederacy.

On April 6, 1862, he achieved one of the most complete "surprisals of the War" in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. Catching Grant and Sherman unaware, he smashed their left flank and center in furious assaults. Only the right, under General Prentiss held. This sector was the "Hornet's Nest."

Again and again the Confederates attacked it. Finally they began to falter. One Tennessee regiment could not mount another charge. General Johnston rode out along the line, speaking to the men calmly and confidently. Touching their bayonets he said, "These will do the work, men; we must use the bayonet." When he reached the center of the line he wheeled his horse, Fire Eater, and shouted "Come, I will lead you!" The exhausted Confederates swept forward once more, and carried their objective!

A nearly spent Minie-ball struck Johnston in the leg. Instead of tending his wound he stayed in his saddle until, of a sudden, he reeled. He was laid on the ground and died from loss of blood.

The "Hornet's Nest" finally was taken. However, General Beauregard, who assumed Johnston's command, broke off contact with the Union forces at nightfall. This gave Grant and Sherman time to reinforce their battered divisions. The next day they turned the tide at Shiloh and won the decisive battle for the Mississippi Valley.

In old Fort Point's calm steadfastness you can almost feel the rock steady competence and determination of Ulysses Grant himself, of whom President Lincoln wrote "I cannot spare this man; he fights."

In the quiet of Fort Point you can understand the silent courage of soldiers and gentlemen who refused to give up—ever.

The Fort's beautiful masonry is as honest as Grant when he said of his adversary, Albert Sidney Johnston, "He was a man of high character and ability" . . . (we) "expected him to prove the most formidable man to meet, that the Confederacy could produce."

Fort Point indeed can give any generation a sense of "what makes this country great."

FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION CHARGED WITH NEW RESPONSIBILITIES

G. M. Dean, pres. Fort Point Museum Assoc.

The order of the day is "Forward!" Until the National Park Service receives funds to begin restoration, expected in the Federal budget due July 1, 1971, the Museum Association will continue its present operations, according to President George M. Dean.

Its volunteers, under the direction of Vice President Batz, Chairman of the Visitation Committee, and Information Manager Charles Hawkins, will open the Fort to visitors on the weekends.

During the next six to eight months the Visitation Committee will carry on the important work of building a solid backlog of interest in the schools. Already class tours of Fort Point have been made a regular feature in the programs of schools as far away as Sacramento. Tours are scheduled through May of next year.

The Committee also hopes to build interest among PTA groups, service clubs, patriotic associations and other organizations concerned with the education and advancement of children, the coming Americans.

Association to act as cooperating agency

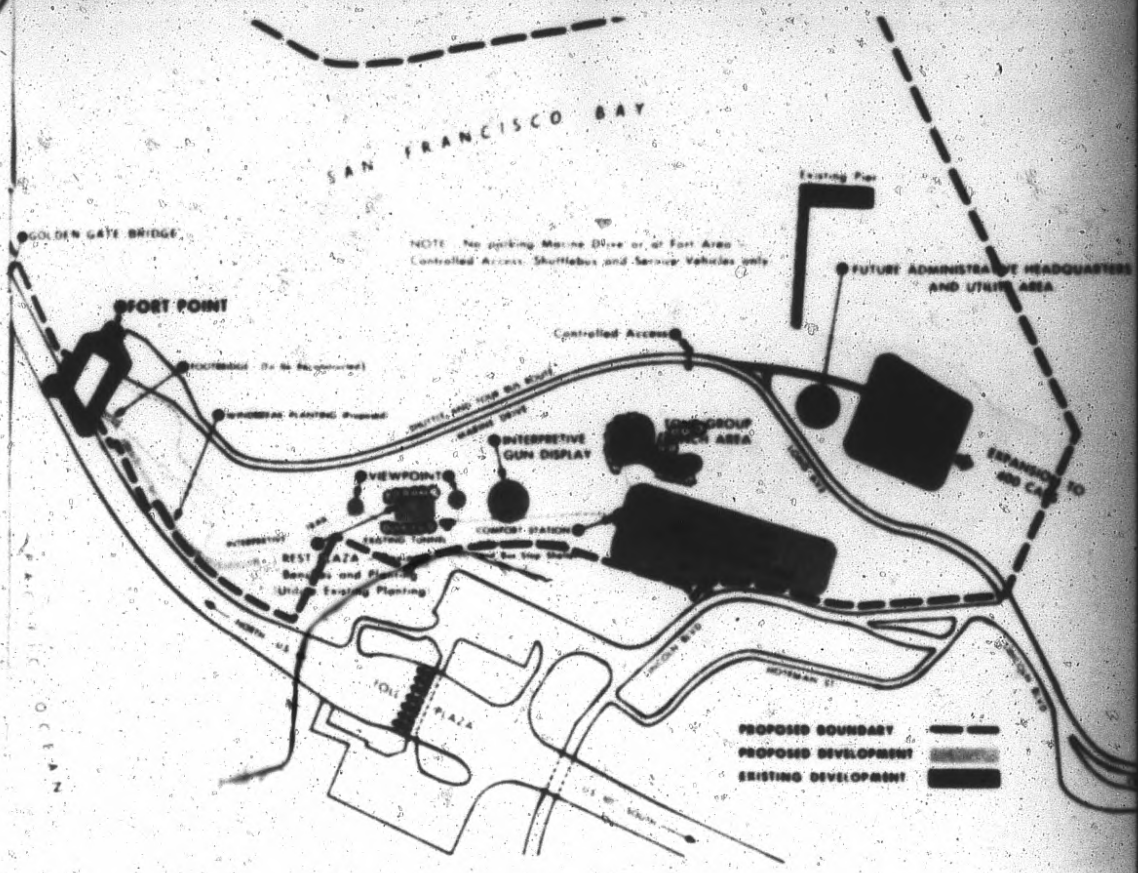
"The National Park Service tells us it is counting on our Association to provide a vital link between itself, a government agency, and the community at large," says Dean. "We have proved we can reach the public and arouse its enthusiasm over Fort Point.

"Last, but far from least, we will search out and help assemble truly historic documents, art and artifacts of the Army of the West, covering the times of the Civil War, the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection (1860-1906)."

At present the Association has four rooms of Fort Point filled with displays of swords, guns, maps, photos, charts and flags. In the Fort's parade three rare old cannons are on display.

"Now we are ready to enlarge our operation," says Dean. To that end he has appointed a Museum Committee made up of Gen. E. A. Easterbrook (USA ret.) Chairman; Mrs. Irene Neasham, President California Historical Society; Norman Wilson, California State Historian and J. G. Motheral.

Dean urges anyone holding historical properties relating to the 1860-1906 period which he is willing to donate to the Museum to contact the Fort Point Museum Association office, P.O. Box 9163, The Presidio of San Francisco, California, or call 561-3837.



Proposed layout for Fort Point when restoration is completed.

NEW RECRUITS

Mr. Dan Banta, Jr.	Berkeley
Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Clouette	Sausalito
Brig. Gen. John D. Crowley	San Francisco
Mrs. Arthur N. Day	North Bend, Ore.
Mr. John F. Fixa	San Francisco
Mr. F. Barreda Sherman	Mill Valley
Mr. Allen B. Conroy	San Francisco
Mrs. Ethelind K. Cowley	Monterey
Mr. D. Graeme Keith	San Francisco
LTC Theodore Stalk	San Francisco
Mr. Lyman F. Conway	San Francisco
Mr. LeRoy H. Hines	San Francisco
LTC Harold E. Prickett	Beaverton, Ore.
Mr. Neil W. Andrus	Daly City
Dr. & Mrs. Joseph Bertino	Berkeley
Mr. Arthur J. Cleu	Berkeley
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FORT POINT, SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISCOVERY SITE, AND SKYLINE NATIONAL PARKWAY

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2159

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE FORT POINT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 2615

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SITE OF THE DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY AS A NATIONAD HISTORIC SITE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 2616

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO DESIGNATE THE SKYLINE NATIONAL PARKWAY IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—APRIL 19, 1968

S. 2159

WASHINGTON, D.C.—JUNE 24, 1968

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FORT POINT, SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISCOVERY SITE, AND SKYLINE NATIONAL PARKWAY

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1968

U.S. SENATE,
PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in the Noncommissioned Officers' Club, Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., Senator Alan Bible (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible and Kuchel.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; and Darryl A. Hart, assistant minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

The purpose of this hearing today is to take testimony on three bills: S. 2159, to establish the Fort Point National Historical Site; S. 2615, a bill to establish a national historic site at the location where Portola discovered the San Francisco Bay; and S. 2616, to designate the Skyline National Parkway.

All three bills were introduced by your very distinguished senior Senator, Senator Kuchel, the ranking member of the Interior Committee for the other side of the aisle, as we say in the Washington area, and his colleague, the junior Senator from California, Mr. Murphy.

In August of last year we held a brief hearing on one of these bills, the Fort Point bill. The Department of Interior has not as yet submitted the administration comments upon any of this legislation which is now pending before us, and today we came out to San Francisco to hear public comments upon all three bills prior to any further consideration in Washington.

I have been chairman of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Interior Committee for some 7 or 8 years, and there is no substitute for bringing a hearing to the people. Not only do we get a chance to visit the sites, the monuments, the parks, and recreation areas and see them both from the air and on foot—there is no substitute for it—but particularly there is no substitute for hearing the expressions of the local citizenry. That is why we are here today at the constant urging of your distinguished senior Senator from California.

Senator Kuchel and I have worked very closely together over these last several years in recognizing and preserving worthy areas of his State and of this great Nation of ours, and we joined as cosponsors on a bill which has great national significance and is of great interest to the people of the State of California. It is a bill that, I am quick to

add, has a little bit more controversy, is a little more complex than the bills we are hearing here today—at least I hope things are a little more noncontroversial—and I am referring to the Redwoods Park bill. We have been there and visited in Crescent City, have been in the park areas many times, had hearings. We have passed Redwood National Park in the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives have just completed their field hearings. We are hopeful that this can move forward to the national recognition it deserves. As it moves forward, certainly the senior Senator from California, Tom Kuchel, is entitled to the lion's share of the credit.

Mr. Reporter, at this point in the record we will introduce each of the three bills to which I referred and make them a part of the record at this point.

(The data referred to follow:)

[S. 2159, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To establish the Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, California, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve and interpret for future generations the historically significant Fort Point in the Presidio of San Francisco, California, the Fort Point National Historic Site is by this Act established upon such lands, not to exceed twenty-nine acres, as the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter designate as being required to preserve the historical significance of Fort Point and to provide visitor services and facilities in connection therewith. Upon designation by the Secretary of the Interior, administrative jurisdiction of such lands shall thereupon be transferred to him from the Department of the Army without a transfer of funds.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Fort Point National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (35 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et. seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461–467).

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 15, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Your Committee has requested a report from this Department on S. 2159, a bill "To establish the Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, California, and for other purposes."

We recommend that action on the bill be deferred.

The bill establishes the Fort Point National Historic Site upon such lands in the Presidio of San Francisco as the Secretary of the Interior designates as being required to preserve the historical significance of Fort Point and to provide visitor services and facilities in connection therewith. The area so designated may not exceed 29 acres. Upon such designation, the bill provides that administrative jurisdiction of the lands shall be transferred from the Department of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior without a transfer of funds. The bill requires the Secretary of the Interior to administer the Fort Point National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (37 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461–467).

Originally a Spanish military reservation established in 1776, the Presidio of San Francisco consists of approximately 1,469 acres of land. The present Fort Point was constructed in 1861 on the site of the original Spanish fort, the

Castillo de San Joaquin. During the period of Spanish occupancy of the Presidio from 1776 to 1822, the Castillo played a significant role in extending Spanish settlement into Northern California. From 1822 to 1843 the Presidio was under the control of Mexico. It was formally ceded to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 4, 1848, which ended the war between the United States and Mexico. Construction of Fort Point in 1861 by the United States obliterated the early Spanish Castillo, but the 1861 fort stands today as a classic example of a coastal fortification of the mid-19th century. It symbolizes the commercial and strategic importance that the great harbor of San Francisco has had in the development of the western United States. The Presidio is now under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.

In June 1962 the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments evaluated a special report prepared by the National Park Service of this Department on the historical significance of Fort Point and the Presidio. The Board then classified the Presidio at San Francisco as possessing national historical significance within the meaning of the 1935 Historic Sites Act. As such, the Presidio has been designated a National Historic Landmark. The Board further recommended that should the Department of the Army ever declare the Presidio or any part of it surplus to its needs, the Department of the Interior should consider whether all or part of the area declared surplus should be added to the National Park System as a national historic site.

While the national historical significance of the Presidio at San Francisco has been recognized by this Department and concurred in by the Advisory Board, no study has yet been made to determine whether the establishment of all or part of it is a unit of the National Park System would be suitable and feasible. Without the results of such study we could not determine, for example, whether the 29-acre limitation in S. 2159 would be adequate for the purposes of the bill, whether and to what extent the buildings on the property should be restored or reconstructed, and the costs involved. The needs and plans of the Department of the Army for the area would also have to be carefully considered.

We believe that the Department will be prepared to make a recommendation, based on a suitability and feasibility study, by January 1968. Under existing program priorities, the study cannot be scheduled until mid-October 1967. We recommend that action on the bill be deferred until the results of the study are available.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY A. CAIN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 21, 1968.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This supplements our report of August 15, 1967, to your Committee on S. 2159, a bill "To establish the Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, California, and for other purposes."

Our earlier report stated that the national significance of the Presidio of San Francisco has been recognized by the Department and concurred in by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, but recommended that action on S. 2159 be deferred until the results of a suitability and feasibility study were available. The study has now been completed.

We recommend that the bill be enacted with amendments which would authorize certain additional land for inclusion in the Historic Site when the land is transferred to this Department.

At its November 1967 meeting, the Advisory Board, following detailed studies by the National Park Service, specifically considered the matter of Fort Point. The Board found Fort Point is a nationally significant historic resource and endorsed the proposal to establish the area as a unit of the National Park System.

The bill limits the area to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for the Fort Point National Historic Site to 29 acres. According to Department of the Army records, this acreage is now controlled by the Fort Point Museum Association, a nonprofit educational association formed to establish Fort Point as a museum and make its historic contents available to the public. The Association controls 1.99 acres by lease and the remainder by permit from the Department of the Army.

The National Park Service studies indicate the desirability of including in the national historic site an additional 10 acres adjoining the Association property in the East Beach area and 63 acres of submerged land adjacent to Fort Point. These additional acreages are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Army. We have prepared a proposed Boundary Map No. NHS-POI 20,001, dated January 1968, which depicts the 29 acres and the additional 73 acres recommended for inclusion in the Fort Point National Historic Site.

The 10-acre tract is presently used by the Department of the Army for motor pool purposes, and we propose that the tract remain under that agency's jurisdiction until it has no further use for the property. The eventual addition to the national historic site of the 10-acre tract in the East Beach area would afford space for visitor parking beyond that possible on the 29-acre site, a small complementary visitor facility, and a maintenance facility. These developments will be most desirable in the future. A dock is located within this 10-acre area, and this will permit the National Park Service to assist and guide those visitors arriving by sightseeing boat. The visitor who approaches the Fort by boat receives a dramatic and meaningful introduction to the historic site.

The 63 acres of submerged land proposed for inclusion in the national historic site are located along the north and east shorelines and extend about 300 yards into the bay. We believe the submerged land should be included in the site to avoid potential adverse uses and developments, including dredging, which would alter the historic scene.

To meet the Department of the Army's objection that the transfer requirement of S. 2159 is mandatory, and in order to fix the authorized boundaries of the Fort Point National Historic Site, we recommend that section 1 of S. 2159 be amended to read as follows:

> "In order to preserve and interpret for future generations the historical significance of Fort Point in the Presidio of San Francisco, California, the Fort Point National Historic Site is authorized to be established by the Secretary of the Interior when, in his judgment, sufficient lands within the boundaries depicted on boundary map number NHS-POI 20,001, dated January 1968, have been transferred to his administrative jurisdiction. Such lands may be transferred, subject to such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, to the administrative control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior by the Secretary of the Army, without a transfer of funds, and when so transferred shall become a part of the Fort Point National Historic Site."

The statutory citation appearing on line 7, page 2, should be amended to read "(39 Stat. 535)".

We are informed that the Department of the Army desires to insert in the legislation a provision for reversion of the property if the Historic Site is disestablished. Although such a provision would not adversely affect the development and operation of the property as an historic site during the period in which this Department will have a responsibility for it, the provision seems meaningless. At the time of disestablishment, Congress will decide regarding its disposition and this provision will not control that decision. Presumably, at that time if the Army is interested in recapturing it for a military purpose the Army will present its case to Congress.

We are also informed that the Department of the Army desires to insert a provision that it might use the property during a national emergency if such use is required in the interests of national defense. We find such a proposal unnecessary and undesirable. The country is now in a declared state of national emergency and has been for 18 years. That emergency may very possibly continue indefinitely. The effect of the proposal would be to give the Army a special right of present use. In the usual course of its operation of the area, the Park Service, through the Park Superintendent, would be able to accommodate any special needs that the military might have for the property. Such uses presumably would be temporary and not of such a nature as to dislocate the function of the

site. For anything beyond such temporary use, the normal course would require either Congressional action or a decision within the executive branch. If that decision involved a difference of opinion between the Departments of Defense and Interior, the decision would be made by the President. We can see no reason why this particular site should be administered in other than this usual practice.

No land acquisition costs will be attributable to the enactment of S. 2159 since the lands proposed for the national historic site are already in Federal ownership. The Department of the Army will transfer administrative jurisdiction over the property to this Department.

We estimate the development cost for the proposed Fort Point National Historic Site to be $4,240,500, of which $2,635,500 would be programmed over the first 5 years after establishment of the site. The annual operating costs for the site are expected to be approximately $184,206 following the fifth year of operation.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY R. ANDERSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., June 24, 1968.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to S. 2159, 90th Congress, a bill "To establish the Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, California, and for other purposes." The Department of the Army has been assigned responsibility for expressing the views of the Department of Defense on this bill.

The purpose of the bill is to establish the Fort Point National Historic Site at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, under the administration of the Secretary of the Interior. Such lands, not to exceed 29 acres, as the Secretary designates to be required for this purpose shall be transferred to him from the Department of the Army without transfer of funds.

The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense, has no objection to the bill, provided it is amended as hereinafter set out, but defers to the Department of the Interior insofar as the merits of establishing the historic site are concerned.

Fort Point, located on the south side of the entrance of San Francisco Bay near the south end of Golden Gate Bridge, was the site of an old fort constructed by the Spanish in 1794. United States troops first occupied the fort in 1846, during the Mexican War. The Presidio was declared a military reservation in 1850 by an executive order withdrawing land from the public domain for this purpose, including the site of the old fort. The fort was reconstructed thereafter and was first named Fort Point in 1861. Fort Point had an active history until the latter part of the 19th century, when its fortifications became obsolete. In 1822 the western portion of what is now the Presidio of San Francisco, including Fort Point, was designated Fort Winfield Scott. The Presidio of San Francisco currently comprises 1,411.09 acres of land and is headquarters for the Sixth United States Army.

In 1960 the Fort Point Museum Association, a California non-profit corporation, made application to lease a structure known as building 999, at the site of the old fort, for the purpose of restoring the building and operating a military museum. In 1963 negotiations were concluded and the Department of the Army granted the Association a lease covering building 999 and 1.99 acres of surrounding land for a term of five years, renewable at the option of the Association for successive five-year periods, not to exceed 29 years. Consideration for the grant was the requirement for the lessee to maintain, protect, repair and restore the leased property. Due to reported fund-raising difficulties, the Association was not in a position to assume the obligations incident to the lease, and the lease was not considered to be in effect until July 1967. The Association, under the

terms of the lease, is permitted to charge entrance fees, but receipts in excess of restoration, operation and maintenance costs are to be paid to the United States. The Association has not undertaken the restoration of building 999 to date.

In March 1967 the Fort Point Museum Association requested the use of an additional 27 acres of Government-owned land adjoining the 1.99 acre parcel now leased, for development as a national historic site. Government-owned improvements located on the 27-acre parcel consist of various underground harbor defense fortification structures, a concrete abutment of a former foot bridge, a 2,250-lineal foot seawall, an abandoned fuel oil storage tank and fuel oil pump house, utilities and communications systems and roads, having a total construction cost of over $3,200,000. The present day value of the land is estimated roughly to be in excess of $80,000 per acre. Before the Department of the Army completed action on the application to lease the 27-acre parcel, S. 2159, which apparently includes this parcel as well as the 1.99 acres now under lease, was introduced. Leasing action has been suspended pending consideration of this measure.

The 29-acre area involved in S. 2159 has no present active use or planned future use, except as a site for the Army-owned utility, communications and storm drainage systems and a public utility natural gas system which extend through the site. These systems are necessary to service the inhabitated areas of the Presidio of San Francisco as well as the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District and may be needed to provide services incident to the operation of the historic site in the event it is authorized and developed. Because of the need to have ready access to this area for maintenance of the utilities, and in consideration of the strategic position which the 29-acre parcel occupies in relation to the remainder of the military reservation and the Golden Gate Bridge and State Highway approaches, it is essential that a degree of military control be retained. Accordingly, transfer of the property for the purposes of S. 2159 should contain suitable provisions for use of the property in a manner consistent with military requirements and other existing interests in the property, including but not limited to, reservation of rights necessary for retention, operation, and maintenance of existing facilities in the area, of both Government and non-Government ownership; agreements pertaining to use and operation of access roads; and provisions for the protection of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District.

There is no objection on the part of the Department of the Army to the principle that Fort Point be established as a national historic site. However, S. 2159 is objectionable to the Department of the Army in its present form since, if enacted, the transfer of 29 acres of land in the Presidio of San Francisco which the Secretary of the Interior designates as required for the purpose named in the bill would be mandatory, leaving no discretionary power in the Secretary of the Army. The Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense would have no objection to the legislation provided it were amended to give the Secretary of the Army discretionary power to determine what lands the Department of the Army can relinquish and upon what terms. Also, it is considered essential that the bill provide specifically for the right of recapture of the property by the Department of the Army in the event of a national emergency and for reverter of control and jurisdiction to the Department of the Army in the event the property ceases to be used as a historic site.

The Department of the Army has been informed that studies made by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, indicate the desirability of including in the national historic site an additional 8 acres of fast land adjoining the area referred to in the bill and 63 acres of submerged lands adjacent to Fort Point. Both of these areas are within the boundaries of the Presidio of San Francisco. Subject to pertinent comments in the preceding paragraph, there would be no objection to including the 63 acres of submerged lands within the historic site. The additional 8-acre parcel of fast land, with 18 structures located thereon, is in active Army use and could be made available for historic site purposes only if the Department of the Army is assured that satisfactory replacement facilities are provided elsewhere at the Presidio, at no cost to this Department. The estimated cost of replacement is $300,000.

In order to satisfy the requirements of the Department of the Army, it is recommended that the bill be amended by striking all of Section 1 after the enacting clause and substituting the following:

"That, in order to preserve and interpret for future generations the historically significant Fort Point in the Presidio of San Francisco, Califor-

nia, the Fort Point National Historic Site is by this Act established upon such lands, within a certain area of the Presidio of San Francisco as shown in red on a map on file in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the United States Army District Engineer, Sacramento District, as the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Army, shall hereafter designate as being required to preserve the historical significance of Fort Point and to provide visitor services and facilities in connection therewith. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, without transfer of funds, control and jurisdiction over such lands within the Presidio of San Francisco as the Secretaries of the Army and the Interior shall mutually agree are available and necessary for this purpose. Any transfer accomplished under this Act shall be subject to the following conditions: (a) that in the event the Fort Point National Historic Site is disestablished, control and jurisdiction over the property so transferred shall revert to the Department of the Army; (b) the military departments shall have the right to use the property during a state of national emergency upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such use is required in the interest of national defense; and (c) any other terms and conditions that may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Interior."

This amendment would permit the addition of 63 acres of submerged lands to the historic site, as well as the 8-acre parcel at such time as the conditions of the Army are met.

For purposes of accuracy, it is suggested that in Section 2 of the bill the statutory citation of line 7, page 2, be changed to read "(39 Stat. 535)" in lieu of "(35 Stat. 535)."

Enactment of this legislation will have no apparent effect on the budgetary requirements of the Department of the Army.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Inasmuch as the Committee has requested that the report be expedited, it is being submitted without the advice of the Bureau of the Budget.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) STANLEY R. RESOR,
Secretary of the Army.

[S. 2615, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To authorize the establishment of the site of the discovery of San Francisco Bay as a national historic site, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of preserving and interpreting the site where Don Gaspar de Portola on November 4, 1769, discovered San Francisco Bay, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate not to exceed thirty acres in San Mateo County, California, for establishment as a national historic site.

SEC. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any Federal agency, or exchange lands and interests therein for the purposes of this Act. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within such area and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Federal property designated for purposes of the national historic site, may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for the purposes of this Act, without a transfer of funds.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the national historic site established pursuant to this Act in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461–467).

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

[S. 2616, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Skyline National Parkway in the State of California, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may designate as the Skyline National Parkway a right-of-way, together with adjacent or related sites for public recreational use and for interpretation of scenic and historic values, commencing at the intersection of Skyline Boulevard with San Bruno Road and ending near Saratoga Gap, all in San Mateo County, California.

SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, the donation of lands, interests therein, and other property comprising such right-of-way and adjacent or related sites as he may designate pursuant to this Act for the development, hereby authorized, of a road of parkway standards, including necessary bridges, spurs, connecting roads, access roads, and other facilities, and for the development and interpretation of recreation areas and historic sites in connection therewith: *Provided,* That the Secretary may accept not to exceed an average of one hundred and twenty-five acres per mile in fee and twenty-five acres per mile in scenic easements, except that this limitation shall not apply to land accepted for the development and interpretation of recreation areas and historic sites. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Federal property designated for purposes of the parkway may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of this Act, without a transfer of funds.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall administer the Skyline National Parkway in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

(b) In the administration of the Skyline National Parkway the Secretary may issue revocable licenses or permits for rights-of-way over, across, and upon parkway lands, or for the use of such lands by the owners or lessees of adjacent lands, for such purposes and under such nondiscriminatory terms, regulations, and conditions as he may determine to be consistent with the use of such lands for parkway purposes.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Senator BIBLE. I now recognize and defer to my longtime friend and colleague, Senator Tom Kuchel. Senator Kuchel.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator KUCHEL. Mr. Chairman, Congressman McCloskey, I am honored to meet here in the city of San Francisco under your chairmanship to consider three pieces of legislation of importance to this community, to our State, and, in a very real sense to our Nation. I wish to thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for coming here today and holding these hearings.

California has no better friend than Senator Bible of Nevada. I salute you for the time, the patience, and the successful energies which you have contributed, not simply to the Senate approval of our Redwood bill, but also to your longtime interest in the Point Reyes Seashore across the bay, to the great recreation area which bears the name of our late colleague from California, Claire Engle, and for all those other bills of importance to California which have emerged from your committee.

I want to add this: I am delighted to introduce and sponsor this legislation, in part because I am a native Californian. My late father was born in this city of San Francisco in 1859. My people came here in the days of the gold rush. These bills are of importance to all of us who love this State.

S. 2159 would establish a national historic site at Fort Point. Under the bill, the administration of Fort Point would be transferred from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior. Under the Secretary of the Interior, the National Park Service would restore and develop the area in a manner sufficient to allow it to be opened up to the public as a fascinating and significant historical attraction. Those of us who have been through the fort cannot help but be enthusiastic about such an undertaking. Many interesting historic fortifications have been preserved on the east coast but few, if any, have received national recognition on the west coast. On that point I want to commend the Fort Point Museum Association, a group of public-spirited citizens, all of whom have devoted enthusiasm to the realization of the project which we consider today.

S. 2165 would give national recognition to where Gaspar de Portolá and his party first viewed San Francisco Bay in the year 1769. Let the record clearly show that some of my constituents vigorously dispute that statement, and we will look forward to a vigorous contention with respect to the accuracy of the statement that Portolá made the first discovery.

S. 2616, Mr. Chairman, as you have suggested, would designate the Skyline National Parkway. If approved, the parkway bill would protect and provide a stretch of scenic road easily accessible to the millions of people now living in the entire bay area, as well as to those additional millions who will be here in the years ahead.

We need to provide now for the recreation needs of the future. Once trees are felled, hillsides bulldozed and subdivided, or wildlife driven off, it is too late. The parkway proposal is a fine vehicle for the protection, preservation, and enlightened development of an elongated park in this rapidly urbanizing area.

Congressman William Mailliard, our friend from the city of San Francisco, and Congressman Charles Gubser, from Santa Clara County, have introduced companion legislation in the House of Representatives. They have given us statements which I ask, Mr. Chairman, be made a part of the record at this point.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, the statements will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

At the outset, I want to express my appreciation to you and to my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from California, for extending an invitation to me to submit testimony in reference to S. 2159 for inclusion in the record.

I welcome the opportunity to express my support of this legislation which, if enacted, will set Fort Point aside for the enjoyment of generations to come.

Although the south tower of the Golden Gate Bridge has virtually concealed it from sight, the public has refused to forget Fort Point. Last year, some 44,000 people went through it, including 28,286 school children. At present, the waiting list for class tours runs through March 1970. During its heyday, the fort housed six hundred men and the families of many officers. It had 149 guns, its own water and supplies to maintain its complement of troops for 120 days.

When walking around Fort Point, one senses the drama of its past while history seems to come alive. Part of the original plans for the fort were signed by Jefferson Davis, and Robert E. Lee's oldest son worked on the construction of the fort.

Although a shot was never fired in anger from the fort, it came close when the Confederate ship, SHENANDOAH, lay off shore, awaiting her chance just before the war's end.

Few are aware of the importance Fort Point once enjoyed in the days when the muzzle-loading cannon was king and capable of shooting cannon ball for a distance of two or three miles. Fort Point, as we know it today, was signed into existence by President Millard Fillmore with a Congressional appropriation of half a million dollars in 1853 and was the only Civil War fortress to be built west of the Mississippi.

Bricks used in construction were made on Russian Hill and San Quentin, while most of the granite came from Morman Island, near Folsom. During the Civil War, two companies of U.S. Artillery arrived in San Francisco, February 15, 1861, to occupy Fort Point for the first time under the command of Brigadier General Albert Sydney Johnston, who later defected to the Confederate Army and was thereafter killed at the Battle of Shiloh.

Even though the old fort was declared obsolete in 1906, it served briefly in World Wars I and II; first, when German prisoners were housed in it, and later when both a three-inch gun battery and a search light detachment were stationed within its confines.

Today, children as well as adults come to the Presidio to see the fort. Surely, they take home a memory of the splendor of the sight and its historical importance as well.

As a first step toward converting the old brick fort and its surrounding acreage into a museum and historical site of obvious interest, I recommend to this distinguished subcommittee that it bring its great powers of office and prestige to bear upon the full committee for a favorable report to the Senate and ultimately to Congress as a whole in order to restore and preserve this historical edifice and bestow on Fort Point the designation it so richly deserves.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman, it is with a sense of real urgency that I speak in behalf of the bills being considered by the Subcommittee today, and I make particular reference to the measure establishing a Skyline National Parkway.

Eight years and one week ago today I introduced a bill—which I sponsored over a period of six years—authorizing a feasibility study for such a parkway, commencing at San Francisco and following roughly the coast range summit through San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties. In November of 1967 I joined with Senator Kuchel in again proposing the parkway. Since then I have amended my bill to include the Santa Clara County portion of the scenic drive.

When introducing my bill in April, 1960, I remarked, "This is some of the most beautiful country in the world. Unless steps are taken now to preserve its natural beauty, commercialism will ruin it for all time".

That warning comes too close to describing reality today. Those of us who have witnessed the tremendous growth of the Bay Area in recent years are painfully aware of what has been sacrificed, in terms of natural resources, to make way for subdivisions and commercial development. Time and land are running out. In a region slated for continued and accelerated population increase, wisdom and foresight dictate the setting aside of at least a portion of our unmatched scenic wealth before it is irretrievably blotted out.

It seems to me that a Skyline National Parkway is a most desirable means of preserving the startling beauty and variety of the Skyline landscape for maximum benefit to all. Studies show that pleasure driving is, and is expected to remain, a primary form of outdoor recreation for the American public. Yet, with the inevitable sprawl of urban development, there are fewer and fewer pleasurable places to drive which are readily accessible to residents of metropolitan areas. A busy, high-speed freeway with its roadside distractions and confusion of traffic lights offers little in the way of relaxation of inspiration. The Skyline National Parkway, on the other hand, promises a permanent corridor of serenity and natural beauty within easy driving distance of an extensive urban population.

The Parkway is conceived as an elongated park to accommodate the moving, rather than static, visitor. By harmonious integration of the road into its environment, the best scenic, historic and recreational features are displayed and made accessable to the motorist. Design and safety standards, combined with relatively low speed and freedom from trucks and other commercial vehicles, foster a re-

laxing, tension-free environment which permits the driver to benefit from the emotional as well as visual qualities of his parkway experience.

The change in environment and opportunity to enjoy unspoiled beauty provide a renewal or "re-creation" experience for many people which will become more and more vital as pressures of modern life increase. The human body and spirit need a refuge which only action such as that we propose today can provide.

I cannot over-emphasize the need for timely action on this proposal. So rapid is California's growth that the parkway must be laid out immediately or urban sprawl will close over our unique Skyline landscape and render its features a memory, recalled only by postcards or perhaps a Sierra Club book. We owe more to future generations than a bleak horizon of neon signs and mutilated earth.

I am convinced that the relatively small public investment that the Skyline National Parkway requires will result in future benefits which will amply justify that expenditure.

It is a pleasure to state that the Board of Supervisors, County of Santa Clara, California, is giving its full support to establishment of a Skyline National Parkway. In this regard, I am submitting for the record a letter from the Assistant Clerk, Mr. Donald M. Rains, along with a resolution adopted by the Board.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA,
San Jose, Calif., April 4, 1968.

Hon. CHARLES S. GUBSER,
Congressman, 10th District, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. GUBSER: Enclosed is a certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara at its meeting on March 26, 1968, supporting HR 15832 introduced by you to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate Skyline Boulevard as a National Parkway.

Very truly yours,

DONALD M. RAINS,
Assistant Clerk.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Whereas the proposed Skyline National Parkway is one of this country's most spectacular roads presently existing within a major urban area which extends along the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains with views of both San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas this scenic highway can best be preserved by creating it as a National Parkway: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara That it does hereby support HR 15832 introduced by Congressman Charles Gubser to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate Skyline Boulevard as a National Parkway, be it further

Resolved That copies of this resolution be sent to Congressman Gubser, Senator Kuchel, Senator Murphy and to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Passed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, on March 26, 1968, by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Della Maggiore, Spangler, Mehrkens, Sanchez, Quinn.
Noes: None.
Absent: None.

RALPH H. MEHRKENS,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest:

JEAN PULLIAN, *Clerk, Board of Supervisors.*

Approved as to form:

WILLIAM M. SIEGEL,
Chief Assistant County Counsel.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Kuchel.

Our first witness this morning is Congressman Paul N. McCloskey, 11th Congressional District of California. Mr. Congressman, we are happy to recognize you and welcome you to this hearing.

STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, I am honored to speak in favor of Senate Bills 2615 and 2616 on behalf of the people of San Mateo County and the 11th Congressional District, in which both the San Francisco Bay Discovery Site and the proposed Skyline National Parkway are located.

I have joined with Congressman Mailliard to introduce a companion bill to the House of Representatives on both subjects.

I am particularly honored to follow and testify on this subject the senior Senator from California, who is one of the co-authors of the Interstate Defense System Highway Act of 1958, legislation which for the first time recognized, in constructing major transportation arteries, not only for the use and utility of the traveling public, but also for the enjoyment of the traveling motorists. This was earmarked in the 1958 act by setting aside 3½ percent of the Federal monies contributed for scenic beauty alongside of the roadways, as well as the elimination of the billboards in the immediate area.

The merits of this significant new Federal policy, as well as his concept of the first national parkway, the Blue Ridge Parkway in 1953 were amply confirmed by the report of the President's Commission on Outdoor Recreation and Beauty, which reported in the early sixties that 42 percent of the outdoor recreational activity of the Americans lay in simply driving or walking for pleasure.

The primary issue for determination by this committee is whether or not there is a national interest in the creation of the proposed Skyline Parkway and the historic sites adjacent to it. I would submit that this national interest can easily be seen from adding up the following facts: The San Francisco Bay area, with its unparallelled climate, topography and location, as one of the major commercial centers of the world, is experiencing a rapid population explosion. As with all such areas of burgeoning growth, there is immediate danger of the loss of those very qualities of the environment which permit the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness, the same qualities which undeniably play a part in the selection of San Francisco as the site of not only national convocations, but convocations of worldwide significance, such as the founding of the United Nations, to name a significant example.

For the San Francisco Bay area there are two great topographical features which characterize this area, the bay itself and the rim of mountains which surround that bay. This committee will note that significant national, State, and local efforts have occurred with respect to preserving the navigable waters of the bay, and particularly to reserve that bay from pollution. Likewise, the preservation at that time of the pastoral wooded Skyline ridgeline, the phrase "I have been up to the mountain top" is not only the now immemorial utterance and eulogy of Martin Luther King, those words represent a basic part of the creed of every American, an embodiment of man's natural instinct to range across open space and to enjoy the view from areas of topographic prominence.

The Skyline ridge, Mr. Chairman, is an unparallelled example of such a topographical eminence. It is located immediately adjacent to

areas of large urban population. The previous national parkways of this country have been located and constructed east of the Mississippi River. I would submit there is need for a national parkway in this area.

The reason for the selection of the skyline as the first national parkway west of the Mississippi and in the designation by the State of California is its second scenic highway in this State, the area in which it will be located, San Mateo County, has pioneered significant advances in the very field which the national parkway concept embodies—and I speak in this respect of the trail system, the hiking and riding trail system, which has been pioneered in the State of California in this county of San Mateo.

I would speak of the undergrounding of utility lines which has been recognized as one of the concepts which should be a condition of the creation of the scenic parkway. San Mateo County is perhaps the first county in the Nation that insists that new distribution lines be placed underground.

For these factors, Mr. Chairman, I think that the selection of this area as the first parkway west of the Mississippi is amply justified.

I would speak briefly to the question of the Portola discovery site. One of the concepts of such a parkway for use by the people in this area is that it links or provides a means of linking areas of historic significance. The Portola discovery site is one such area. There are many others that following witnesses will testify to, along the route of this highway.

For all of these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I submit that a national interest is involved in the speedy creation of this parkway and the designation as a historic discovery site. It would be of particular significance that this be accomplished this year because of the fact that 1969 will mark the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay, an event which preceded the founding of this Nation.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very impressive statement, Mr. Congressman, and I compliment you on it.

I am generally familiar with this area. I don't know where Santa Cruz is.

Mr. McCLOSKEY. That is farther south.

Senator BIBLE. That is farther south. My brother was born there, and over the years we have come down into this general area many times. I certainly know of its magnificence and the great need of preservation of these parkway concepts, which are most interesting—we have some examples of them on the east coast. I think you will find them developing more and more as we go along.

I compliment you for a very fine statement, Congressman.

Senator KUCHEL.

Senator KUCHEL. I simply join in what you have said, Mr. Chairman. It is an excellent statement and forms a basis on which Congress should approve the legislation to which he refers. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Congressman.

Our next witness is the mayor of San Francisco, the Honorable Joseph L. Alioto. Mr. Mayor, we are delighted to see you this morning.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH L. ALIOTO, MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Mr. ALIOTO. Thank you very much, Senator Bible and Senator Kuchel.

I would, in normal circumstances, welcome you, Senator Bible, to San Francisco as mayor of San Francisco. Senator Kuchel, of course, is our own Senator, but I won't extend a welcome, Senator Bible, because there is a tradition around here that the Democratic Senator from Nevada, at a time when there is a Democratic administration in Washington, is, in fact, for some purposes a kind of third Senator for California. This was established by Pat McCarron.

Senator BIBLE. That is correct; he was my predecessor.

Mr. ALIOTO. Pat McCarran took the view at one point, when there were two Republican Senators, Senator Knowland and Senator Nixon, that he was the third Senator from California. In the light of that tradition, I am not going to welcome you. I am delighted to have you here as our own.

Senator BIBLE. As a short aside, I secured my first employment in Washington, D.C., under the late Pat McCarran. I ran an elevator when I was working my way through law school. I have been in the political life many years, and many times I said I wished I were back running that elevator. Thank you, Mr. Mayor, you may proceed.

Mr. ALIOTO. Senator Kuchel, of course, you understand entirely we are taking away no prerogatives from yourself in getting a third Senator.

Senator BIBLE. You have equal time.

Senator KUCHEL. All I have to say, Your Honor, is that we need all the help we can get sometimes in Washington, and as far as I am concerned, we will nominate Brother Bible a third California Senator right now.

Mr. ALIOTO. As a matter of fact, that tradition arose at the time of the appointment of Judge Murphy as Federal judge. His father had been the sheriff in Henderson County in Nevada.

Senator BIBLE. Judge Murphy was born in Austin, Nev. He was a Nevada man and we are mighty proud of him.

Mr. ALIOTO. Senator McCarran took the view he had the right to name the Federal judge in San Francisco.

I want to thank you very much for inviting me here today on the subject matter that we think is of vital importance. Today I want to urge you, as members of the U.S. Senate, to approve the three important bills proposed by Senator Kuchel.

Senator Kuchel has the admiration of all of the people of San Francisco for his constructive work in the U.S. Senate. He has been a good Senator for San Francisco as well as for California generally, and all of us in San Francisco, Democrats and Republicans alike, are deeply appreciative of the great services he has performed for us here. Typical of the great services he has performed for us are the three bills now before this committee:

Senate bill 2159, which would designate Fort Point as a national historic site.

Senate Bill 2615, which would designate the Portola discovery site just south of the San Francisco city limits near Pacifica as a national historic site;

Senate bill 2616, which would authorize the first national parkway west of the Mississippi River.

As you know, and as Senator Kuchel knows from his illustrious background and knowledge of California history, San Francisco and the San Francisco Bay area have a glamorous history dating from the establishment of Mission Dolores down to the present time, and it is incumbent upon us who live in this age to preserve some of the landmarks of this great history.

We in San Francisco are especially appreciative of the San Francisco tradition and the richness of the legacy that has been handed down to us since the discovery of San Francisco Bay nearly 200 years ago. We are resolved, as San Franciscans, and I use it in the broad sense meaning the San Francisco Bay area, not the city limits, to preserve our valuable legacy and to build upon it with the inspiration of the efforts of those who preceded us.

The legislation you are considering is of tremendous importance to all of us who value San Francisco's legacy. Likewise, this legislation advocated by Senator Kuchel and others, represents a national recognition of the growing importance of the history of the populace of the Pacific coast.

From the Department of Interior officials you will receive detailed information on the plans, as you already have, and I shall not burden you with repetition. From other witnesses you will receive details of interest from a historical standpoint.

I should like to mention that recently on a visit to Washington I conferred with Secretary Udall and asked him to support these measures, because of the paramount importance we attach to them, and he told us that he would support them enthusiastically and wholeheartedly.

Just some brief comments on each of the three proposals: The Fort Point National Historic Site would include a 29-acre piece of land between Lincoln Avenue and the water east of the toll gate on the Gold Gate Bridge. This, with the beauty and majesty of the Golden Gate Bridge on the south shore of the Golden Gate itself, would be a photographer's paradise, and a pleasant picnic area for the millions of tourists that annually visit San Francisco. That concept would be added insurance that the Fort Point National Historic Site would not become a musty, moribund museum. I am delighted that the broader concept of the national historic site has been included in the bill, and apparently has the blessing of the U.S. Army and the Department of the Interior.

Now on the Portola discovery site where Don Gaspar de Portola—there is an argument how you pronounce that, and I think maybe Portola is correct—discovered the San Francisco Bay, one of the great poems of our literature is by John Keats, the 19th century poet, where he is trying to set out poetically what are the great feelings of ecstasy

in the world, and he was trying to equate this with his own discovery of great literature, and in his poem he intoned:

* * * "Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien. * * *"

It was not Cortez but Balboa. The syllables, however, did not fit that particular line so he changed it to Cortez. Nevertheless, it is the same feeling that we have here about the man who first gazed upon San Francisco Bay, and we have a special interest in the light of this feeling for this particular bill.

The San Mateo National Parkway, which would extend from Pacifica and the Portola site to the southern end of San Mateo County at Sarratoga Gap, is truly one of the greatest opportunities for a dramatic parkway to preserve not only the view of the Pacific east, and the bay, but the mountains for millions of present and future citizens of the United States.

The subject matter of this particular bill is that we have so dramatic an area of mountain and ocean, hill and water, and beautiful topography, that we have so dramatic an area so close to a center like San Francisco—so I would thank you very, very much, Senator Bible and Senator Kuchel, for this opportunity to express my views. I appreciate the time you have given me. Your interest and the record of both of you on conservation, and that applies to all of the members of the subcommittee, through your personal effort we can preserve some of the invaluable historical and scenic assets of this, which some of us regard as some of the great photogenic areas of all of the world, and the battle for conservation is an important battle and of ever-deepening interest.

There is the problem of reconciling the demand of esthetic and conservation, and sometimes the commercial development, and sometimes we lean too heavily on the side of commercial development—so we are pleased this morning to appear on behalf of the citizens of San Francisco to advocate the passage of these three important bills, which were proposed by our very fine friend, Senator Kuchel.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Mayor, this is a splendid statement and we appreciate seeing you again. This is going to be helpful as we move forward on this development.

Senator Kuchel?

Senator KUCHEL. All I have to say, Mayor Alioto, is that you are an excellent public servant and certainly an excellent spokesman for the city over whose destiny you preside. I am delighted to hear you.

I hope that we can proceed as you have recommended and have this committee approve the several pieces of legislation before us. Thank you very much for all your generous comments. I wish you complete success in the difficult public chores which you have, and I have no doubt that success will crown your active labors.

Mr. ALIOTO. Thank you very, very much.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is George M. Dean, president of the Fort Point Museum Association. Mr. Dean.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. DEAN, PRESIDENT, FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Mr. DEAN. Mr. Chairman, Senator Kuchel, on behalf of my colleagues in the Fort Point Museum Association, we are deeply grateful for this opportunity to participate in a hearing on Senate bill 2159 which we consider to be extremely important legislation. We are fully mindful that the committee is hearing this morning three very important matters, and therefore, in light of the time factors involved, we have decided against parading a whole series of witnesses here who would extol the virtues of Fort Point and repeat their many views about its historical interest.

I think the fact that we have 29 important organizations who have already submitted, as we understand it, their resolutions with respect to this——

Senator BIBLE. They have, and they will all be made a part of the record, Mr. Dean. We have received them over the period of the last 2 months, and Mr. Verkler, our staff director, will see that they are properly inserted as a part of this record.

Mr. DEAN. Thank you, sir.

We are very pleased that later on today Senator Milton Marks of the California Legislature will be here to testify. Due to the legislative schedules, he and Assemblyman Ryan, who wishes to testify on 2615 and 2616 matters, will be here a little bit later, but will join us at that time.

We are delighted, of course, to have our distinguished mayor, Joseph Alioto, make a statement such as he just made, and I certainly think that he hit the salient points with respect to this very effectively.

In order to save time, I boiled my testimony down to a minimum; and I have already handed the committee 25 copies of my testimony. In addition, I have asked Mr. H. R. Morris of the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to give that organization's views on Senate bill 2159. He will be speaking as a representative of the board of directors of the chamber, and as the chairman of its military affairs committee.

Dr. Albert Shumate, who is one of our State's most distinguished authorities on history, will speak on behalf of the Historical Landmarks Commission of the City and County of San Francisco.

Mr. Gardiner Johnson, the president of the California Historical Society, will give his organization's recommendations.

As you can see from the beautiful photographs over on your right, gentlemen, we have here one of the finest examples of brick and granite construction in the world and, fortunately, it remains in excellent structural condition, even though it was abandoned as an active military post in 1906.

This map shows the area below there and right behind Mr. Carr is the map which shows the area of 29 acres that are now under lease to the Fort Point Museum Association. As the mayor so ably stressed, these acres in and of themselves present a historical, beautiful spot for picnic areas, parking, for a walkway, and some very interesting spots up on the hill, what we have come to speak of as Battery East. A magnificent old brick bunker was built there in the days when it became

extremely important that the defenses of the bay be augmented and a battery was built up on the hill above Fort Point.

These leases that I referred to are 20-year leases. Upon enactment of Senate bill 2519 our association would propose to surrender those leases and to work with the National Park Service as a cooperating agency, assisting in securing exhibit material and building public interest in the museum, and giving the fullest community support to this project.

During May of last year it was my good fortune to visit every major military museum in Europe, and while I saw many magnificent examples of army museums and lots of fascinating military impedimenta, I can assure you I saw no museum location that had the dramatic site and the magnificent physical structure that we have at Fort Point.

After the hearing and luncheon today, I am looking forward to the opportunity to conduct the committee and its staff through the fort in order to personally show you the magnificence of this structure.

We are greatly appreciative to Senator Kuchel for his authorship of S. 2159 and to Congressman Mailliard and Congressman Miller of Alameda County for their authorship of two additional bills which will now be introduced in the House of Representatives.

To summarize, why should Fort Point be declared a national historic site? It seems to me there are four key reasons:

(1) The heritage as related to San Francisco, to the State of California, and to the Nation, merit this recognition.

(2) The excellent physical and structural condition. Complete detail plans are available in the National Archives for us in its restoration. I might add parenthetically in talking to the National Park Service's historic architects, who visited the Archives with me, they say it is a unique phenomenon; usually when they are called upon to make a restoration, they have nothing to work from. Here we have 122 detailed plans of this fort.

(3) It is my belief that we must do more to teach our citizens, particularly our young people, about their heritage and their history. Here, with Fort Point in the heart of a great metropolitan area, we can be assured of very large numbers of visitors.

(4) This is a great military bastion, the only one of its kind in the world, and while Congress authorized three such forts, Fort Sumter, Pulaski in Georgia, and this one, only this one was ever completed to its full four levels, and it is by far the biggest one of its type. It is the only one west of the Mississippi River and I think, in view of the fact that the others have already been declared national historic monuments, that the recognition of this one is long overdue.

My last point is, I believe it is truly in the public interest to establish Fort Point as a national historic site and to approve Senate bill 2159 and to authorize the modest cost of restoring Fort Point and operating it as a part of the National Park Service.

In conclusion, let me state how appreciative we are, Senator Bible and Senator Kuchel, that you gentlemen would come to San Francisco and to this magnificent and historic spot, the Presidio of San Francisco, to conduct these hearings on Senate bill 2159. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you for your statement. In addition to the statement given by Mr. Dean as president of the Fort Point Museum

Association, we will make a part of the record his more detailed statement that he handed to Senator Kuchel and to me a few moments ago. It is a very fine statement.

Senator KUCHEL. I only want to say, Mr. Dean, that you are one of a group of citizens up here who have been in the forefront in urging this legislation. I doubt that we would be moving along as we are today if it were not for you, Jim Carr, and a few others out there in the audience—so congratulations.

Mr. DEAN. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. DEAN, PRESIDENT, FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my colleagues in the Fort Point Museum Association, I wish to thank you for holding these hearings at the Presidio of San Francisco. No site of more significance from a historical standpoint could possibly exist. For but a stone's throw away is part of the first building built in San Francisco. We are proud of the heritage of the Army of the United States in California and in San Francisco, and rightly so. Fort Point became the great military bastion on the West Coast. The fact it was here, armed and ready, could well be the reason why no serious effort was made by the Confederate States of America to swing California to their cause during the Civil War. Then, too, it stood guard against possible hostile acts by foreign countries. We in California well remember that the Russians established Fort Ross a short distance north of San Francisco and the French put Maximilian on the throne of Mexico.

Turning now to our association. It is a California nonprofit corporation, first organized in 1959. It became active, however, only last year, and now has over a thousand individuals as members. We have a full time office secretary and are actively at work in the promotion of a great Museum of the Army of the West to be located at Fort Point. This museum would bring to life the history and the heritage of the Army, covering the period of the Civil, Indian and Spanish American Wars and the Philippine Insurrection, thereby covering the entire period of the active military life of Fort Point, namely 1861 to 1906.

Now, briefly, some of the history of Fort Point. On September 17, 1776, the Mexican Army founded the Presidio of San Francisco. While there was planning for a Mexican fort at the entrance to the Golden Gate, there actually was nothing done about this matter until Captain George Vancouver, of the British Royal Navy, sailed into San Francisco Bay, and as a result of his determination that there was a complete lack of defenses, the commanding officer at the Presidio was reprimanded by the Spanish Governor for having allowed the British such latitude in coming into the port. It was shortly thereafter that effort was made to build a fort known as the Castillo de San Joaquin, which was located on the precise area that Fort Point now occupies. That fort, however, was located 85 feet higher in elevation. It was a small fort, with a temporary earth-work mounting six guns. In 1794, the Spanish Viceroy ordered that the work on the fort be stopped, and therefore the Castillo de San Joaquin was really only a very inadequate defense. It is estimated that its original cost in dollars at the time it was built was about $8,000. There is quite a bit of detailed history about this old fort, and it is generally believed that it was not well staffed or well armed, and could fall ready prey to an aggressive enemy. War with Mexico seemed imminent, and in early 1846, Commodore Sloat ordered the sloop-of-war Portsmouth to sail from Mazatlan to California to protect the American interests. She put in to San Francisco Bay on June 3, and on June 14 the California Bear Flag was raised over Sonoma and on July 1 Captain John C. Fremont crossed with a small party from Sausalito to the Castillo de San Joaquin in a launch, and spiked the guns in the fort. Two days later, the American flag was raised over Yerba Buena, the old name for San Francisco.

It soon became apparent to the American commanders that it was essential that some type of a strong fort be constructed to guard the Golden Gate, and while temporary efforts were made to mount six cannon at the old Castillo site, this was strictly improvisation pending the design and construction of a suitable fort. A company of artillery of the Third Artillery Regiment was stationed here to man these temporary defenses. Recognizing this critical need for greater de-

fense of San Francisco Bay, a board of engineer officers was formed in 1851 and directed to prepare plans for the defense of the Bay. This was done, and I have had the pleasure of inspecting the original approved plans for Fort Point, which bears up in the right-hand corner the words "Approved, Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War". This was in August of 1852, and construction on the fort then proceeded. The decision was made that the elevation of the fort was to be lowered 85 feet to bedrock. This structure, completed for all practical purposes in 1861, is the greatest structure of its type in the West. From many standpoints it was similar in design to the forts that were built at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Fort Sumpter, and in Georgia, Fort Pulaski; however, there are several very major differences.

First, Fort Point is the only structure of its type where the guns were emplaced on four complete levels. Secondly, while it also employs brick and granite as the building materials as did Sumpter and Pulaski, Fort Point is substantially larger in size than either of the other two, and mounted more cannon, and, thirdly, Fort Point, in spite of its age, stands today a fine example of the outstanding craftsmanship that was employed by the brick and stone masons and the architects and builders of the period 1852 to 1861. As you will see when you visit Fort Point, this is not a pile of rubble. This is a great monolithic structure that has stood the test of time and the California earthquake of 1906. As a matter of fact, even close examination reveals, after over 100 years, very few structural faults, and this is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that Fort Point was abandoned as an active Army post in 1906 and since that time funds have not been available for its maintenance, with the result that nature has run rampant in her effort to destroy this magnificant structure, and I can assure you that she has been unsuccessful. This will be fully demonstrated during your visit. Interestingly enough, Fort Point originally cost $2,800,000, with an additional $400,000 being spent for the granite sea wall about 2,000 feet long. This sea wall is of itself a remarkable structure. It is reported, and I am unable to verify this, that the granite was cut in China and shipped here as ballast in sailing ships. In any event, these are keyed blocks of granite, which have as yet shown not one single fault, in spite of the fact that they take the brunt of the sea action at the Golden Gate.

While the fort was under construction, it became evident that we were headed into serious trouble between the states, and in anticipation of a civil war, artillery troops were ordered brought here from Fort Vancouver, Washington, in 1861 to strengthen the defenses of San Francisco Bay. Shortly after there began to appear warnings that the Confederate States had great desire to secure California for their cause. Therefore, the Lincoln administration rushed Lt. Col. de Russy to San Francisco, and he was charged with the responsibility for seeing what could be done to further increase the defenses of San Francisco quickly. And so additional cannon were installed on Alcatraz and on the bluff above Fort Point.

Fort Point marks the end of an era. This was the last brick and granite fortification of its type. The rifled cannon sounded the death knell of this type of military construction. This was adequately demonstrated by the destruction of Fort Sumpter and Fort Pulaski, both of which have been restored at great cost and designated as National Historic Monuments, and the now under the operation of the National Parks Service. So Fort Point stands alone, as the only example of this type of magnificant architecture and the only fort of its type that never fired a shot in anger, but as I indicated earlier, perhaps the very fact that it stood here as the stern guardian of San Francisco Bay, armed and equipped and manned by competent soldiers, may be the reason why it was never necessary to fire a shot in anger. In any event, the one effort which was made by the Confederate forces to outfit a privateer in San Francisco Bay and sail her through the Gate, failed the day before the effort was to be made, due to the fact that the United States Marshals arrested the crew.

It was my privilege to examine 34 boxes of materials in the National Archives, and to look at the 122 original drawings of every detail of Fort Point, all in magnificent condition. Here at the Presidio of San Francisco in our research library, we have two volumes of Special Orders that were issued by the Second and Third Artillery, headquartered here, and which furnished the artillerymen that manned Fort Point. In reading these orders, one is impressed by the fact that

the Fort Point Garrison supplied forces where needed all over the West. One finds orders moving platoons and companies, and individual enlisted men and officers, from Fort Point to Colville, Walla Walla, Spokane, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and many of the artillery outposts that were essential during the Indian Wars.

Now what about the Fort Point Museum Association. What is its purpose and future? We are organized to help establish a Museum of the Army in the West, covering the period 1861 to 1906. It is our plan to secure exhibit material of all types, much of which has already been offered to the association, and to display it in this magnificent structure in such a way that the heritage of San Francisco, the State of California and the Nation will be of interest to the viewers. Last year, on one Sunday afternoon, between the hours of 1:00 and 5:00 p.m., as the result of one splendid article in the San Francisco Chronicle, we had between sixteen and eighteen thousand visitors at Fort Point. This, in addition to the 28,000 people who arranged through the Army for special tours of Fort Point during 1967.

Recently, our association wanted to determine what the public interest in Fort Point might be in its present condition, without exhibits, without the cannon, without, in fact, any military impedimenta whatsoever, and so, on April 6th and 7th, between the hours of 1:00 and 5:00 p.m., we opened Fort Point without any publicity and provided a specially trained and competent guide, who would receive visitors as they appeared at the door and expressed a desire to go through, take them through the fort in about 20 minutes. On Saturday afternoon, April 6th, 325 persons asked to be permitted to make the tour. On Sunday afternoon, 515 persons made the same request. At present, it is necessary that only carefully controlled and guided tours be permitted, because the roofs and porches show the effect of the ravages of nature and time. And because there is no electricity in the building and no other types of utilities, therefore, it is necessary that visitors be conducted in order to avoid accident. Our association maintains proper liability insurance to protect itself in the event of an accident. Fortunately, we have had no accidents inside the Fort.

I think these simple figures indicate to you the great interest that there is in this magnificent old structure, and I concur with information made available informally by the National Parks Service that in their studies of Fort Point it was their belief that because this vastly interesting structure is located in the heart of a tremendously large metropolitan area, that a million visitors a year could be expected.

The Association has under lease from the United States Army 29 acres, which include, the fort itself and the property adjacent to it. Part of this area is of itself of great historic interest, because it contains what is spoken of as Battery East. These are old brick bunkers on the hill above Fort Point. The area contains a beautifully wooded section, and it is our hope and intention that suitable picnic facilities and walks would be provided in this area so that the visitors to Fort Point could be accommodated in a very delightful and interesting setting. Upon establishment as a National Historic Site we would surrender our lease and work with the National Parks Service as a cooperating agency assisting in securing exhibit material and building public interest in the Museum. We are deeply grateful to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel for his introduction of Senate Bill 2159, which, as you gentlemen know, would permit the establishment of a National Historic Site at Fort Point. We urge the Congress of the United States to approve this legislation, and specifically we urge you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of your committee to recommend passage of this legislation.

I am deeply grateful for this opportunity to testify before your committee.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is William E. McDonnell, president of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. Is Mr. McDonnell here? If he wishes to send in a statement, the record will be open for a short time.

Our next witness is Mr. Henry R. Morris, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater San Francisco, representing the board of directors of the chamber of commerce. Mr. Morris.

STATEMENT OF HENRY R. MORRIS, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF GREATER SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. MORRIS. Senator Bible, Senator Kuchel. The Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in the strongest possible sense, enthusiastically endorses Senate bill 2159 enabling Fort Point to be designated a national historical site. The board of directors of the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has already sent your committee a resolution urging the passing of this legislation.

The restored Fort Point, we believe, will have a very favorable impact on San Francisco economy. It is our understanding that the National Park Service estimates that Fort Point, under its operation, would draw annually approximately 1 million tourists. It is interesting to note that current chamber of commerce studies indicate that each tourist coming into San Francisco spends an average of $38.50 a day. It is conservative to expect that a restored Fort Point will bring many thousands of visitors to this city, benefiting the entire economic cross section of the bay area.

The chamber of commerce would like to give special note to the outstanding historical significance associated with Fort Point. For nearly half a century the guns of Fort Point have guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay. Its guns commanded the entrance to the bay at the Golden Gate. Further, Fort Point is steeped in tradition and exudes those things which contribute most to pride in our country. Fort Point, Fort Sumter, and Fort Pulaski, being the only three fortifications of this design still in existence, constitute rare historical treasures that we simply cannot afford to let fall into disrepair.

The chamber of commerce believes that acquiring additional land and making Fort Point a national historical site will permit beautification of the entire area, including the provision of parkways located away from the building itself. Further, the chamber of commerce believes that this project wil do much to enhance the sight of the Fort as a San Francisco landmark which hopefully will ultimately become a new national historical monument.

I would like to bring to this honorable committee's attention the fact the board of directors of the Fort Point Museum Association, representing a very broad segment of this city, enjoys the support of this entire area. As a matter of fact, there is no known opposition to this project.

Senator BIBLE. That is always a refreshing note in a park hearing. That would be the first one we ever had. This will be an all-time first, as far as I am concerned. I am happy to hear that. That shows that you people have done a great job in eliciting local interest of the people of this Greater San Francisco area, and you have been getting your pins in a row. Believe me, Senator Kuchel and I have been through many where it has not been the case.

Mr. MORRIS. If Fort Point is made a national historical site, not only will it be of tremendous importance to this city, but also to our State and to the entire Nation, for it possesses those inspirational qualities so necessary and so important in reminding our citizens—particularly our youngsters—of the glorious history of this Nation.

The chamber of commerce urgently requests this honorable com-

mittee to give favorable consideration toward making Fort Point a national historical site.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you for a very fine statement, Mr. Morris.

Senator Kuchel.

Senator KUCHEL. I congratulate you also, and apparently we have a possibility here of a bill embodying the best of two worlds. We will succeed in preserving a monument for the benefit of mankind, and we will also have the cash registers working at $38.50 per day. I am not unmindful that man must eat.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Albert Shumate, president of the Conference of California Historical Societies, representing the San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board.

STATEMENT OF DR. ALBERT SHUMATE, PRESIDENT, SAN FRANCISCO LANDMARKS PRESERVATION ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. SHUMATE. Senator Bible, Senator Kuchel, I am here as president of the San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board. I might also say that I am president of the Conference of California Historical Societies, and as such that organization also unanimously passed at a meeting a resolution urging the preservation of Fort Point and in favor of Senate bill 2159.

As president of the San Francisco Landmarks Preservation Board of San Francisco, which is an advisory board to the San Francisco Commission, we unanimously voted in favor of preserving Fort Point and of Senate bill 2159 as one of the great historical landmarks of San Francisco.

I believe that I can say it is more than that, though, and our reasons for making this resolution, as I have already given to the secretary here, I outlined so I will not go into that part of it, but I might mention that in a statewide aspect it is sometimes overlooked that the great seal of California, which is the official seal of California, in the background is the Golden Gate and Fort Point, and I think that is significant in that the whole State has recognized Fort Point for many, many years.

I would not go into our reasons, which are all in the article that I have presented to you, but we are certainly in favor, unanimously in favor, of the preservation and the passing of S. 2159.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement and the broader and larger statement will be incorporated in full in the record. Thank you.

Senator Kuchel?

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you very much, sir, and I think it is highly romantic that part of the great seal of our State depicts Fort Point, as you have suggested. Without making a speech, I just want to say, Mr. Chairman, that one of the buildings across the street from the White House in Washington, which is being preserved, has, as you know, because you and I were there together, upstairs a wood inlay of the seal of California which is absolutely priceless. The next time you people go to Washington, don't overlook it. Go to see it. It is the Stephen Decatur House.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Statement of the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board

The Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board of the City Planning Commission of the City and County of San Francisco wishes to present to you and to the Committee the following statement on the matter before you, the preservation and restoration of Old Fort Point.

Located at Fort Point, under the Golden Gate Bridge, bounded on the north by the Golden Gate, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the San Francisco Bay, and on the south by the Presidio of San Francisco, National Military Reservation.

Built on the site of an old Spanish fort, the Castillo de San Joaquin, it was constructed on the high bluff at the point in 1793–1794. This old fort was abandoned in 1835 by the Mexican forces, when Vallejo sent most of the Presidio garrison to Sonoma to defend the northern frontier. When Captain Montgomery captured Yerba Buena from the Mexicans in 1847, he caused the guns to be taken to a new battery (constructed at what is now Battery and Green Streets). Several years later the United States Army officers, including Ord and Halleck, recommended re-arming and refortification of Castle San Joaquin. In 1850 the President made the Presidio a federal military reservation, and in 1852 guns were again placed at old San Joaquin Castle.

In 1851 a board of engineer officers was appointed to study the organization of defense for San Francisco Bay. This board recommended forts be built at the entrance of the Bay and on Alcatraz. Congress appropriated $5,000,000 and work commenced in 1853. Plans for the fort were standard of this type (like Sumter) and were provided by the War Department after a prototype by General Bernard of the French Army. The plans were signed by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, and adapted to the local terrain by Major De Russy. Engineer officers on the work included men later known to fame (De Russy and G. W. C. Lee, eldest son of Col. Robert E. Lee of the United States Engineers). The fort was called Fort Point in 1860, and was built on the headland after reduction of the 100 foot bluff to a new level, some ten feet above high water. Money soon ran out due to the high wages, and the officer in charge asked for $750,000 more.

The materials used in construction included granite, which is, according to the Fort Point Association, both Chinese and California (the official Presidio history says New Hampshire granite); and brick, made locally in California. Fort Point most closely resembles Fort Sumter in plan, and remains alone on the West Coast to show this type of military architecture and engineering. An old story says it was built from plans by Col. Robert E. Lee. Work on the fort continued until 1861, the first year of the Civil War. Just before it opened, the War Department ordered work stopped. At this time, General Albert Sidney Johnston was in command of the Department of the Pacific (U.S.A.). Receiving orders to garrison the fort (early in 1861), he also ordered it to be completed that year. Shortly after providing for the defense of the city on behalf of the North, he resigned his commission, went South and died within a year, the Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army commanding at the battle of Shiloh against another officer who had earlier served in California, resigned his commission and had gone East, was U. S. Grant.

The fort, when completed, cost $2,800,000 and the seawall was below an additional $400,000. The early history of the fort; its great cost; the urgency with which it was completed in order to defend the port against the raids of the southern cruisers (like the Shenandoah) expected off the coast; the possible rising of southern sympathizers (such as Asbury Harpending) in San Francisco and their plots to seize the military posts and California on behalf of the South; all make the latter history of the fort an anti-climax. Never was it to fire a shot in anger, nor see one fired, nor to be destroyed (unlike Sumter). It is interesting to note its position in the advancing art of military technology; it was barely completed (April 1861) when its real obsolescence was clearly shown by the near complete demolition of Sumter by modern rifled guns. Still it stands a grim and forbidding sentinel by the Golden Gate.

The fact that the fort was obsolete became gradually apparent to the War Department. As early as 1868 plans for larger earthwork and brick batteries (above the fort on the bluff) were forwarded to Washington by the local engineer officer. These batteries were built in the 1870's. At intervals they were succeeded by more modern concrete casements and later armed with modern disappearing guns.

In 1882 General W. T. Sherman (another officer who had served in California) issued orders directing that the fort be renamed for General Winfield Scott, famed Commander-in-Chief of the Army until late 1861. The guns of the fort were removed between 1897 and 1901 and sold for scrap—save a few which became ornaments on Army posts. Several early Spanish guns yet remain at the Presidio and Fort Mason.

The statewide importance of Fort Point is shown in the Great Seal of California, which shows in the background the Golden Gate and Fort Point. The Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board of San Francisco strongly urges the preservation of this historic building and supports S.B. 2159.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is a long-time friend of mine, a man I have known for many, many years. I had not realized he was president of the California Historical Society, but I served with him on many Interstate Commissions for years, Mr. Gardiner Johnson.

Senator KUCHEL. Let me say also that the next witness and I have been friends for a long time. When we were considerably younger, we sat in the legislature together. I am glad to welcome you, too, Gardiner.

STATEMENT OF GARDINER JOHNSON, PRESIDENT, CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. JOHNSON. I am not so sure about the last statement, Senator, because when I was sitting in the audience I thought you had not changed a bit since those days.

Senator KUCHEL. Oh, cut it out.

Mr. JOHNSON. For the record, my name is Gardiner Johnson. My office address is 221 Sansome, San Francisco.

I am president of the California Historical Society and am appearing in that capacity to report our society's official support of S. 2159, proposing that Fort Point be designated as a national historic site.

For your information, Mr. Chairman and Senator Kuchel, the California Historical Society is a statewide nonprofit institution founded in 1852 and incorporated in 1886. It is devoted to the study of the development of California and the American West, including, may I say, the Silver State of Nevada. It is dedicated and contributes to the collection, preservation, and distribution of historical information. Its aims are accomplished by maintaining an outstanding research library of western Americans and by publishing a Quarterly Journal and also books on selected historical subjects. I suspect most important to you might be the fact that the society is supported solely by membership dues. It is not supported by State or other tax moneys.

Our society is governed by a board of trustees. Currently, the membership includes scholars and teachers, historical writers, collectors, research specialists, and experienced sponsors of the publication of historical treatises.

Our board of trustees, acting upon the recommendation of the society's committee on historic names and sites, has adopted unanimously a resolution in favor of the passage of S. 2159, thereby supporting the designation of Fort Point as a national historic site. By that same resolution, I was directed to appear here as president of the society, and to speak briefly for the purpose of making known to you our official action in support of this bill.

One of the activities that our society sponsors regularly throughout the year is a program of trips to historic places throughout California, so that our members, their friends and guests might know and become familiar with the unique history of our cities, structures, and buildings. In this connection, we have conducted several tours of the Presidio of San Francisco, including Fort Point, and have brought hundreds of our members and their guests on these tours. Our experience supports the conclusion that a tour of Fort Point is one of the most popular in our entire list of historical structures, even in its present dilapidated condition. It would, of course, be even more fascinating and instructive if properly maintained. Parenthetically, may I say that right now on our agenda—I attended a meeting Monday a week ago of our program committee, and we are again having requests from members to repeat the tour of Fort Point. It has proved so popular that every time we have one we can't bring all the people who apply, and presently we are being asked to repeat it. I went on the last one, which happened to be on a spring day—I have been all over California on these trips, but I have never seen a more interesting and a more fascinating trip, and if I might say so in support of San Francisco's weather, a more beautiful spring day.

Others have informed you of the details of both the history and the neglect of this historic monument. Our purpose is to confirm their representations, and to inform you that our group of mature, experienced specialists in the field of history and the preservation of historical monuments lists this site as one that deserves preferred attention for designation as a national historic site. We urge the adoption of this bill.

Now, may I offer also, Mr. Chairman, if it would not break up the orderliness of the proceedings, a brief statement in support of S. 2615?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Board of Trustees of the California Historical Society has also adopted by unanimous vote a resolution urging adoption of S. 2615, which would designate the bay discovery site as a national historic site.

Many of our society's members, including a number of trustees, have made the trip to the bay discovery site and we are familiar with the history of the expedition of Don Gaspar de Portola and his intrepid scout, Sgt. Jose Francisco Ortega.

We strongly recommend the adoption of this bill.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Johnson. It is good to see you again.

Senator KUCHEL?

Senator KUCHEL. I think you know, Mr. Chairman, at the valiant labors that the California Historical Society has performed over the last century for the people of this State. I thank you very much, Mr. Johnson, for representing that excellent organization and appearing here today as its president.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, sir.

May I say, Senator, I neglected in my prepared statement to say it, but I would not want to overlook reminding you that among our most treasured possessions in our headquarters, what we call the mansion at 2090 Jackson Street, are a large collection of Kuchel and Dresden engravings.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you very much for that. I enjoy reminiscing that my grandfather had a brother who was a wonderful artist and lithographer. I am thrilled that my people had something to do with some of our historic treasures.

Mr. JOHNSON. We have a number of them and I am proud to say I have one hanging on the wall of my office.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Johnson.

Our next witness is the Honorable James V. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County.

STATEMENT OF JAMES V. FITZGERALD, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, SAN MATEO COUNTY

Supervisor FITZGERALD. Senator Bible, Senator Kuchel, ladies and gentlemen, at this time I would like to introduce our planning director, Mr. Reino Liukkonen, who will point out the proposed national parkway in our county.

Gentlemen, I think what is foremost before your honorable committee today is an enormous opportunity. Our Pacific coast, which abounds in beauty, is bereft of a national parkway; and indeed, the proposed Skyline National Parkway would be the first west of the Mississippi. No major metropolitan area in the United States has in its immediate environs an open-space resource comparable to Skyline Boulevard in San Mateo County, which still lies in its jewel-like setting of acres of untouched watershed and open green lands.

Skyline is more than a local scenic road; it is a resource of regional and, we believe, national significance. If we are to truly believe that it is national policy to bring relief and a sense of open space to crowded urban areas, then here in Senate bill 2616, I reiterate, is an unmatched opportunity.

Let us start, then, by locating this scenic route and briefly describing it to your committee. Picture, if you can, the San Francisco Peninsula as a geographical feature—with the waters of San Francisco Bay on one side, those of the Pacific on the other. Right down the backbone of this land is a crest where in places one can glimpse both the bay and the ocean at the same time; and because the wooded ridges reach so high, somebody was once inspired to name this place the "Skyline."

The route extends south from San Francisco along the western ridges above two of the beautiful lakes of the San Francisco Water Department called Crystal Springs, traversing most of San Mateo County's remaining open space and presenting a variety of topographical character to delight the eye. The road continues south to Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Counties, going through forests of redwoods and Douglas fir and past meadows dotted with grazing cattle. In the open areas there are, on one side, panoramic views of rolling hills and the ocean; on the other, San Francisco Bay and the cities surrounding it. Some 32,000 acres of this open space on the seaward slopes have been placed under 10-year agricultural preserve agreements under California's Land Conservation Act, and will retain their character for some time.

On this small peninsula over which the Skyline presides are 18 cities beside the Great Mother City at the Golden Gate. Sixteen lie along the bayside and two are growing in the coastside with popula-

tions better than half a million persons. The city whose citizens come south in great numbers on the weekends and holidays contributes another 750,000, while regionally this great parkway would serve the nine counties touching the bay, which together have more than four and a half million people—a population greater than each of 30 States. By 1990 this population figure is projected to 7.2 million people.

Skyline's accessibility is unique. It lies within minutes of most of the population within San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties. It is literally at their back doors. Driving for pleasure has become a major recreational outlet, and to have access to a scenic road that can be driven without pressure is indeed a 20th century wonder. And what makes a road like the Skyline such a pleasure to drive is that it is not overengineered, not formally manicured, but is an intimate part of the landscape.

At this time I would like to show you some pictures. Mr. Liukkonen will show you pictures of the area—I regret we cannot take you down personally.

Mr. LIUKKONEN. Mr. Michael Fisher of our department will point out the location of the picture on the map.

The first one is at the beginning of the parkway and looks down the lakes of the San Francisco's watershed [showing picture A].

The next one is from the Portola Discovery Site and looks across the metropolitan part of the bay area. In the background you can see Mount Diablo, Oakland, the East Bay, San Francisco Airport, and the peninsula cities in the foreground (showing picture B).

The next picture is from the northerly part also, from the watershed land, looking up toward San Francisco which you can see here. Marin County, Mount Tamalpias, the Pacific Ocean and the coastal cities along the northern part of the peninsula (showing picture C).

This is taken from nearly the same spot. It looks south along the Skyline Ridge with the mountains and the ocean fog rolling in (showing picture D).

This picture shows some of the wildlife that we find in the game preserve of San Francisco's magnificent watershed area (showing picture E).

This is a view looking north from the Skyline up toward the ridge where some of these other pictures were taken (showing picture F).

Senator BIBLE. I think, if I might interrupt just a second, just by inquiry, Mr. Fitzgerald, do we have duplicate pictures, a duplicate set of these pictures? Our problem is, when we go back to our fellow members of the Park Committee, how are we going to follow what you are saying, unless we have pictures to look at?

Mr. FITZGERALD. We certainly will furnish you a set.

Senator BIBLE. In addition to that, I would ask, Mr. Reporter, that you get together with whoever you might designate and, when you are saying "here," that you mark it on the map, because I don't know where "here" is on that map when the record gets told, so number that point so that it agrees with the picture, so point A and point B agrees with Picture B or something, so we can follow it. We can follow it fine, but we have a large committee and we obviously cannot reproduce it. The photos will not be a part of the printed record, but we can have them available and we usually do in the Interior Committee. Then if somebody says, "Let's see what you are talking about," we can show them.

So would you please have your staff people, whoever they might be, work out the record in that respect.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Thank you.

Mr. LIUKKONEN. The next picture shows one of the views along the existing Skyline itself, with the coniferous forest and the wooded areas it passes through (showing picture G).

This is another view toward the southerly end, looking down toward the Santa Clara County and the mountains in the south part of our area (showing picture H).

This is a picture toward the coastal ranges of our county, also from the Skyline (showing picture I).

This is another view taken very early in the morning, showing the changing character of the skyline with the open hills coming in with the forst (showing picture J).

We have then, lastly, a picture of the qualities of this parkway (showing picture K).

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. I appreciate that. One question. What is the total length of the proposed Skyline Parkway from the beginning in the north down to where it runs off the map on the south?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Forty miles, Senator.

On February 8 this year, we dedicated a 22-mile stretch of Skyline Boulevard in San Mateo County as the second official scenic highway in California. This is the middle portion of the approximately 40-mile national parkway that is described in Senate bill 2616 and is being sought here today. It was a great and proud moment, crowning the intensive efforts of many groups of local citizens, all of whom found common dedication in the philosophy behind the state scenic highway program which was set up in 1963. The purpose is to maintain, by restrictions imposed by local jurisdictions, the scenic qualities of some of the beautiful roadways of California. The restrictions required are reasonable—even commercial development is possible. I bring this to your attention because there is something truly unique about joint action by local jurisdictions and groups of private citizens, moving by their own actions to begin to preserve a place like the Skyline. It didn't just happen; it came about after years of hard work including appropriate corridor delineation, protective zoning, and meeting specific standards set by the State.

Senator BIBLE. Has that worked out pretty well? I spent many years on this problem. When you get into the protective zoning, you get into a little bit of a controversy and into public hearings.

Mr. FITZGERALD. We had many public hearings and the people were able to convince the property owners that it was for future generations and in the interest of the citizens of San Mateo.

Senator BIBLE. I am convinced that it is, and I commend you for preserving these areas. Usually, when you get into this protective zoning, you are in a delicate area and it causes many problems.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have that resolved insofar as the 22-mile stretch of this proposed parkway lies in San Mateo County?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes, sir. We have a corridor that extends as far as 2,200 feet in some directions from the middle of the road, a protective corridor for this road.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There is a long-standing local interest in the designation of Skyline as a parkway. It was nearly 50 years ago that a scenic route along the Skyline Crest was first proposed. In the intervening years, innumerable proposals have been made, some successful, others rejected, for the magnificent scenery of this area in San Mateo County. As early as 1940, a movement was begun to make Skyline Boulevard a national parkway. The war interrupted this effort; and later attempts at parkway designation have not been successful. With the increased interest in scenic roads, more legislation is taking place on both State and Federal levels—California's state scenic highway plan, the California Parkway Act, and the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, for example.

We are proud to have one of our supervisors, Supervisor Jean Fassler, from our county as a member of the President's Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty. The President's Citizens' Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty believes that scenic roads are one of our most important unrealized national recreational and scenic opportunities. The Committee reported to the President that the immediate challenge is not to design new scenic roads but to protect the character of the scenic roads we already have.

Like so many of our Nation's most naturally scenic roads, the Skyline is highly vulnerable to development because of its proximity to enormous pressures of urbanization. Protecting and improving one-of-a-kind assets like the Skyline has rightfully become a national concern as well as national policy. The Skyline National Parkway is needed to assure the continued existence of this valuable scenic and recreation resource.

All of the proposals for Skyline from its earliest days have envisoned it as part of a longer scenic route extending from San Francisco to Santa Cruz County and even further. It is hoped and planned that your favorable action on the 40-mile length of Skyline covered in Senate bill 2616 will be but the beginning of a great Pacific Scenic Parkway that will wander through San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties, at the outset, and perhaps in the longer range of time, along the length of the Pacific coast from Tijuana to Vancouver.

To know that there will always be big wild areas of deep dark redwood forests along a silent road gives the members of this board of supervisors a sense of deep satisfaction.

In summary, then, if you were to ask: Why does this route qualify above all others to be designated a national parkway by the Secretary of the Interior? We would answer:

(1) Because of its great scenic beauty and relatively unspoiled quality.

(2) Because it constitutes an immediately accessible vast open space resource to a great and growing urban area.

Senator BIBLE. I don't know whether that is true of this entire 40-mile parkway or not, but if I understand what you are saying correctly, insofar as San Mateo County is concerned, you, in effect, have 22 miles that is immediately available without condemnation, which always becomes a nasty word in parkways and parks and recreation areas.

There will be other witnesses, I am sure, who will tell about the rest of it. What is the next county you get into after San Mateo?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Santa Clara.

Senator BIBLE. Does the balance of the 40-mile parkway, that would be 18 miles, lie in Santa Clara County? Is that the way it works?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; it would be 40 miles in our county.

Senator BIBLE. Forty miles in your county?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes, sir; and Santa Clara County is acceptable. They have certain restrictions in their zoning, and we hope that this road would eventually go from Tijuana, Mexico——

Senator BIBLE. To Vancouver, Canada. Yes, I am very familiar with parkways, but let me get this through my mind. This 40 miles that lies within the county of which you have the honor of being the chairman of the board of supervisors, of that 40 miles you have 22 miles presently zoned; is that a correct statement?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How about the other 18 miles?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The point from the San Francisco line to Half Moon Bay area goes through the San Francisco watershed and there is no problem there, because that is a public owned property.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But it has not been designated as to the route through there.

Senator BIBLE. Insofar as San Mateo County is concerned, is it or is it not true that you have no great, difficult problems about acquiring the necessary rights-of-way of the parkway on which to build a road? Is that a correct statement or not?

Mr. FITZGERALD. On this area?

Senator BIBLE. Just within San Mateo County.

Mr. FITZGERALD. To be honest, as you know, there is about a 50-foot easement on both sides of the road that already has been acquired.

Senator BIBLE. I am not talking about the financing part. We all have dollars, I am sure of that. What I am talking about, have the necessary scenic easements been acquired at the present time, or do you have adverse interests as you move the highway through the proposed area?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I think from the first part here through San Francisco, Mr. Carr said he would cooperate with us. There is no problem there.

Going from Half Moon Bay south we have already had four public hearings and we have designated it a scenic corridor. There is restricted zoning on it. You cannot build unless you go along with the restricted commitments that we have on the property.

Senator BIBLE. Then you have substantially cleared out the controversy for the total length of the 40 miles, 22 miles for the reason you have described, the other 18 miles where our mutually good friend, Jimmie Carr, says there will be no problem because it is under the jurisdiction of the city and county of San Francisco?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That pretty well takes out the adverse interest insofar as ownership is concerned, where you get into real problems. Is that correct or not? I don't know whether you condemn or what.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes, sir; that is generally correct.

Senator BIBLE. I am trying to get the whole picture. I served as Attorney General of Nevada for 8 years, and one of the roughest problems is when you build a highway, everybody wants a highway except they don't want it through their own land. I understand that. I was trying to get the total picture. Thank you, Mr. Fitzgerald, and pardon the interruption.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am glad you asked the question, sir.

(3) Because it will not only serve to refresh the souls of those families who live in the bay area, but also the large numbers of those American and foreign visitors who pour into the bay area annually.

(4) Because many of our Nation's most naturally scenic roads, including the skyline, are highly vulnerable at this point in history and protecting and improving them as rare assets has justifiably become a national cause.

In other words, this is an opportunity we have. We want the Federal Government and you people to designate this as a national parkway and help us save this area from future subdivisions and actually bulldozing these beautiful trees and save it forever. Actually, you might say this is almost our last chance.

Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. A very splendid statement, Mr. Fitzgerald. It is very well worked out and well given.

Senator KUCHEL. Supervisor Fitzgerald, it is an excellent statement. Will you be available later on this morning to be recalled if I want to ask you some more questions?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, sir.

Our next witness is Mrs. Janet J. McCoy, director, Office of Tourism and Visitor Services, State of California. It is very nice to see you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JANET J. McCOY, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF TOURISM AND VISITOR SERVICES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. McCOY. Mr. Chairman and Senator Kuchel, I am Janet J. McCoy, director of the Office of Tourism and Visitor Services of the State of California, and I am speaking today also on behalf of Mr. L. W. (Bill) Lane, Jr., publisher of Sunset Magazine and chairman of the State Tourism and Visitor Services Commission.

You have heard a great deal of testimony on the Skyline Boulevard so far, and so I have condensed my full statement into just a few comments that we would like to make.

Senator BIBLE. Your full statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

Mrs. McCOY. Thank you, sir.

On February 8, I had the privilege to attend the dedication of the 23-mile portion of the Skyline Boulevard when it was designated as the second "official State scenic highway of California." I think the record should show that a great deal of admiration and certainly credit goes to the jurisdiction and the hard work of San Mateo County and the cities of Portola Valley and Woodside, which worked so hard to make this possible. It is also noteworthy that in naming this portion an "Official State Scenic Highway," encouragement is given to the

adjoining communities to take the steps necessary to protect the entire length of this route from the effects of urban expansion.

The population growth of California, of course, continues at an unprecedented rate. The very topography of the San Francisco peninsula area demands that steps be taken now to preserve environmental quality. The density of population is actually being forced down into the very area that needs protecting.

The peninsula is served by Highway 101 with its full freeway status that affords rapid connections between San Francisco and communities to the south. The newly completed section of the Junipero Serra Freeway and the existing plans for the continuation of it also serve to alleviate the demand for daily transit needs. The very terrain of Skyline Boulevard in itself does not lend itself to freeway status. It is not of that we speak.

In California, and in much of the rest of the Nation, more and more of the pressing problems of our time are coming to be those of quality rather than quantity. There are few indications for the coming generation of any widespread and persistent scarcities of food or of raw materials needed for industrial growth. Instead, the availability of suitable surroundings for recreation, the beauty of the countryside, the effects of urban living upon the human body and spirit, these and many more make up a mixed bag of problems that refer to the quality of our environment. Landscapes blocked from view by commercial clutter are spoiled for recreation travelers and sightseers. Indiscriminate urban sprawl gobbles up virtually all surroundings rarely relieved with open space or beauty. The physical environment of urban life is rapidly becoming an essential ingredient in location decisions by household and certain types of business employers.

Suddenly the amenities count, and open space for recreation and beauty rank high among sought-after amenities. To have in our grasp the opportunity to preserve the beauty and grandeur of such an area immediately adjacent to a big metropolitan center such as ours is one that we must not let slip by.

For Skyline Boulevard has the rare quality of equating beauty and economic importance. I speak now of tourism and the potent part that the Skyline Scenic Parkway plays in it. Tourism, with it $3 billion income to the State, is California's third largest basic industry.

Recent surveys show that driving for pleasure ranks second only to gardening as the outdoor activity most popular on a national basis. Further, driving for pleasure is by far the No. 1 outdoor activity away from home. It must be remembered that this is on a national basis. Certainly on a strictly California basis, driving for pleasure would represent an overwhelmingly greater percentage of all leisure time activities. We have more cars than any other State and our climate lends itself to driving for pleasure on a year-round basis, while such activity in other parts of the country is limited by climatic conditions.

Because we do drive so much for pleasure, it is doubly important that we set aside the kind of road that would permit us to engage in this leisure time pursuit. Growth of our population will not abate, so steps for the preservation of such a road must be taken now. Ribbons of concrete, while serving necessary transportation needs, are not the answer for our recreational driving.

While California has Disneyland and other fantastically popular manmade attractions, the State's natural and scenic beauty is one of its primary reasons why people choose it as a vacation goal. Preservation and accessibility to such beauty are, therefore, extremely important factors for the continued growth of California's $3 billion tourism industry.

We know, too, that many communities benefit year around beyond measure from attractions or projects that were originally or basically designed for pleasure. Planned as definite tourism points of activity or interest, these are available on a continuous basis for all of the local citizens to savor and enjoy to the fullest—a year-round advantageous experience to be used to the utmost by everyone. Certainly the Skyline Boulevard falls within this category.

For these reasons, such a road, designed, protected, and designated as a national scenic parkway so astonishingly accessible to a large metropolitan area relates directly to the future economic health of the State of California.

Mr. Chairman and honorable members of the committee, it is the sincere hope that you will act favorably on the request for the designation of this magnificent, unspoiled roadway of beauty as the Skyline National Parkway of the State of California.

I thank you for the opportunity to be here today.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you for a very fine statement.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you. I don't want at this point in the record to develop the problems of land acquisition. I would like to do that subsequently, however. Meanwhile, I think you have stated the case for the legislation most persuasively and I thank you for being here today.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Eleanor Boushey, from the town of Portola Valley.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELEANOR BOUSHEY, PORTOLA VALLEY, CALIF.

Mrs. BOUSHEY. I want to show you where Portola Valley is on the map. It is right here (indicating). We are right down here, and we run up to the Skyline, about 5 miles.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mrs. Boushey, and I am glad you pronounce it Portola. Reno is my hometown and we have Portola right out of Reno, and I have always pronounced it Portola, and after this many years when I get to this pronunciation of Portola, I don't know—I make lots of mistakes and I am happy to hear that you pronounce it Portola.

Mrs. BOUSHEY. There is no argument about it in Portola Valley.

I have never testified at a hearing like this before, so I hope I am going to do and say all the proper things, and I don't want to be repetitive. I just want to make two points.

In Portola Valley there will be no trouble about land acquisition, because we are looking ahead to this. Our land along the Skyline is not at this time developed, and looking forward, we have provided for planned unit developing or cluster development, and the density in this area is going to allow between 1 and 9 acres per dwelling unit, so it is going to be very low density.

We are requiring a 200-foot setback from the Skyline for all buildings, and within 1,000 feet of the Skyline we have very strict controls. In fact, they are not allowed to do any grading, tree-cutting, or anything without permission of a special town committee, so we really feel we are looking toward the future.

The other point I wanted to make, which has been made in part by other speakers, is that popularly, people think of this kind of thing as the frosting on the cake, but I don't feel in our urban areas that things like parkways or historical monuments are at all the frosting on the cake. I think they are an essential part of the cake itself, perhaps a very fundamental part.

The big problem today that faces our country is how to keep our metropolitan areas livable. How can we keep them from turning into these disaster areas of unhappiness and frustration, and some way has to be found. Well, it won't be just one way. I feel that we all have to help in this.

There are going to be many solutions, there will have to be many people contributing partial solutions to the problem, but certainly one solution, one essential ingredient is adequate recreational facilities that everyone can enjoy, that are inexpensive to enjoy, that people can get to quickly and easily.

Also, the area has to be kept attractive, so people want to go on living in it. In both these ways, things like the historic site and the parkway are ways of contributing and ways of helping, and I think we just cannot let our cities develop in the future as they have in the past. We all have to think about it differently. We perhaps even have to consider land more as a public trust than as an instrument with which the people can do what they want.

I remember not too long ago in a book about Nat Turner reading about the revolution of the slaves in Virginia. Human people were then considered private property that anyone could do with what they wanted to, and I sometimes think in another 100 years we will look at land and think, "Goodness, could anyone do what they wanted with their land in those days?" We won't be able to believe it, because it is true that no man is an island.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very emphatic and dramatic statement, very well said. I think that many of the problems that we are having in our country today relate to, believe it or not, that at one time we considered human beings as personal property and chattels. That is a hard thing to realize in this day and age, but that was true, and I think you stressed two very important points.

Of all the committees that I serve on in the U.S. Senate, none gives me any more reward than serving on the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, because we are charged with a legacy and we are charged with a trust of preserving this wonderful country of ours before it is too late. In fact, we are running about 25 or 30 years late right now, but we are trying to make up for some of that lost time. Yours is a very fine statement and I congratulate you.

Senator KUCHEL. I congratulate you, Mrs. Boushey. Tell me, is the town of Portola Valley an incorporated municipality?

Mrs. BOUSHEY. An incorporated municipality. We have been going on this—4 years.

Senator KUCHEL. Do you have any local ordinance restricting the development in the area which would be acquired?

Mrs. BOUSHEY. That is right.

Senator KUCHEL. Under this legislation?

Mrs. BOUSHEY. Yes, we have.

Senator KUCHEL. How long a section, would you say roughly, do you have of this parkway?

Mrs. BOUSHEY. I think we really have about 6 miles of the Skyline on the west side.

Senator KUCHEL.—I see.

Mrs. BOUSHEY. I was getting mixed up. The east side.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. You are a very fine witness, Mrs. Boushey, and we will incorporate your prepared statement in the record.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELEANOR BOUSHEY, PORTOLA VALLEY, CALIF.

Ever since the Town of Portola Valley came into being four years ago, our Town Council has consistently worked toward the establishment of a Skyline Parkway.

We do not feel this is an unimportant matter, or one that is unrelated to the major problems our urban areas face today. On the contrary, the maintenance of the liveability of the urban area is critical. Ways have to be found to keep our cities attractive so that people will be happy living in them. We have to find ways to keep the air fresh and the water pure. The city has to offer not only jobs, education and housing, but also adequate recreational opportunities for all ages and all economic classes.

Just as there is no one cause for the problems of our cities, so there will be no one solution. These problems will be solved only if they are attacked on many fronts—only as each of us, working in his own field, makes the contribution he can toward solving them.

The Skyline Parkway would be one such contribution. A parkway in a metropolitan area can be of benefit in many ways. It certainly adds to recreational opportunities for all ages and all economic classes. The whole family can get in the car and go for a picnic or a pleasant drive—and this is one of our favorite recreations, as we all know.

Scientists tell us that a certain amount of green must be maintained in each air basin for the regeneration of the air and here again the parkway can be useful.

Certainly parkways add to the beauty of the city, help maintain property values and encourage tourism.

And what a wonderful opportunity for a parkway we have here; an area of unparalleled scenic beauty, less than an hour's drive from 4 million people!

Portola Valley believes that the Skyline Parkway should be developed as a slow-speed, recreation route, similar to the Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia. Fast through traffic would continue to be accommodated by other routes.

Portola Valley has taken some practical steps toward the preservation of the part of the Skyline Corridor that lies within the town limits. In the adopted Portola Valley general plan the Skyline is shown as a parkway. Adjacent to the parkway corridor our zoning will allow only very low-density residential development, 1 to 9 acres per dwelling unit.

In addition to ordinances designed to keep the whole town attractive, we have adopted special restrictions for the Skyline Corridor:

1. A setback of 200 feet from the right-of-way for all buildings.
2. Access control, requiring the subdivider to dedicate a service road.
3. Within 1,000 feet of the Skyline, special regulations restricting removal of vegetation, tree cutting, grading, and requiring architectural control of all structures.

Skyline Boulevard has recently been declared the second of California's officially designated scenic highways. This means that an effort will be made by the state and local jurisdictions to protect the corridor. But we are all aware

that this is only an interim measure, and that only by becoming a Parkway can this beautiful drive receive the permanent protection that the public interest requires.

Senator BIBLE. We will be in recess for 10 minutes.

(Ten-minute recess taken.)

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Ernest J. Ribera, chairman of the San Mateo County Parks and Recreation Commission, Mr. Ribera.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST J. RIBERA, CHAIRMAN, SAN MATEO COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

Mr. RIBERA. Senator Bible, Senator Kuchel. It is indeed an honor for me to be here today. I will be addressing a few remarks to the point of the recreational value of the proposed national parkway.

Few metropolitan areas of this country are blessed with such varied and interesting scenery as that of the San Francisco Peninsula. It was almost as if nature was providing an aerial platform to view this land of ever-changing and exciting vistas when she created the chain of mountains that traverse the entire length of the peninsula. Here, viewing the Pacific Ocean on one side and the San Francisco Bay on the other, one may travel along the Skyline Boulevard through tall stands of redwood forests and open meadows from the northern boundary of San Mateo County to its southern terminus at Saratoga Gap. The slopes of the mountains flow from the Skyline Boulevard, the proposed National Parkway, east through the bustling cities to the shores of the San Francisco Bay and west through the farms and ranches to the beaches of the Pacific Ocean.

The recreational values of the proposed national parkway are many and varied. Probably, the single most significant value would be that of being a unifying force in combining many of the major recreational areas together into a single integral recreational complex. Contiguous to the proposed national parkway there is now one large county park and the great expanse of the San Francisco watershed, which will soon be open for recreational use. In the close proximity of the parkway, there are three county parks and two State parks. In the planning stages are two additional county parks that will also be located near the parkway. We can expect that all of these parks will be connected to the parkway, either directly or by a scenic highway or local parkway. The end result will be a very harmonious blending of recreational facilities and maintenance of the natural beauty and open space. It will also then be possible to tie the appropriate facilities, such as trails of the parkway, to these local parks.

It has long been the plan of San Mateo County to establish a system of hiking and riding trails that would lead from our many cities to a trunk trail and then to our major recreational areas. The county has already established some 55 miles of trails, and was one of the 10 recipients in the country to receive a Federal grant for a demonstration trails project. However, due to the lack of a completed section of a trunk trail, it is proving very difficult to make this plan a reality. The establishment of the national parkway with its complete trails system, running from the northern boundary of the county south, would provide the vitality needed trunk trail. It is our feeling that we then will be able to quickly complete our trails plan. Loop trails will be built at

the rest stops along the parkway that will either lead to spots of special interest or provide for hills of short duration.

Although good progress has been made toward a hiking and riding trails system, little has been done to meet the ever-increasing needs of the bicycle rider. The bicycle paths of the parkway would inevitably lead to a comprehensive system throughout the county.

We can see on weekdays and Sundays right now bicycle riders going down the present Skyline Boulevard, and it is really very hazardous. There's no place for them to ride off the highway.

All recreational surveys indicate that the most popular unorganized recreational activity is that of driving for pleasure. Indeed, the California recreational plan states that half of the passenger miles traveled in California are traveled for social and recreational purposes. The existing Skyline Boulevard has long been a popular road for this activity, even though the road was not designed for it. There is only one developed Vista Point and only two rest areas. Further, the pressure of urbanization threatens this scenic highway. The establishment of a national parkway will not only meet this need for recreational driving, but will provide an access to the major recreational areas of this region.

The parkway, because it is designed for this purpose, would have destinations; the regional parks, because it would offer such a beautiful drive, would encourage the recreational driver to leave the freeways and highways, and thus help lessen the congestion on these roads.

The visitor to the parkway will need many of the facilities of a park. The rest areas will provide picnic facilities and the adjacent county or State parks will provide the overnight campgrounds.

On the parkway and immediately adjacent to it are three historical sites. One of these is the Portola Discovery Site, which is the spot where the party of Don Gaspar de Portola stood when he discovered San Francisco Bay—and I am happy that the people who live there pronounce it that way.

Senator KUCHEL. We may be doing an injustice to pure Español.

Mr. RIBERA. I am not sure how many experts there are in the room of the Castillian language, but being of that descent, I pronounce it that way.

Senator KUCHEL. Are you of Spanish descent?

Mr. RIBERA. Yes.

Senator KUCHEL. That is a very good brief.

Mr. RIBERA. Certainly this should, and will, rank as one of the major historical sites, not only of California, but of the Nation as well. It was a significant milestone in the exploration of California by the Spaniards, and in their development in the San Francisco region. San Mateo County, as part of its master plan, will develop other historical sites along the route of the national parkway.

It has been estimated that in 1990 the population of our county will total 900,000. It has also been predicted that the rate of demand for recreational facilities will greatly exceed the rate of population growth, largely because of increased leisure, higher incomes and greater mobility.

Senator BIBLE. What is that population as of today?

Mr. RIBERA. About a half a million, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. 500,000, and you are projecting it to 900,000?

Mr. RIBERA. Yes. It is now 565,000.

Senator BIBLE. That is the population of my State, almost. I mean, my State is almost up to 565,000. We are not there yet. Please go right ahead.

Mr. RIBERA. The problem of implementing a plan that will be able to meet this demand is compounded by the relatively small size of this county, the generally difficult terrain, and the great demand for these lands for other uses. The proposed national parkway not only will be a major assist in meeting these regional needs, but is a fine example of a multiple use of land. The parkway while fulfilling a function of preserving a natural resource and being a major recreational area, would be a part of the county's road system, also.

The San Mateo County Parks and Recreation Commission, at its meeting of March 13, 1968, unanimously passed a resolution urging favorable consideration of this bill that would create a Skyline National Parkway.

Senator BIBLE. That was a very fine statement. Tell me about the existing Skyline Boulevard. Where does it fit into the road system of the State of California? What status does it have? What type of a road is it, and who built it, and at what percentage? Who maintains it?

Mr. RIBERA. I can only tell you of my knowledge of the road, not of any of the legal background of it, Senator.

It is mainly a two-lane road.

Sneator BIBLE. We might have some other witnesses who can answer that.

Mr. RIBERA. The county engineer, Don Wilson.

Senator BIBLE. Are you going to appear later, Mr. Wilson?

Mr. WILSON. No.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you come forward and identify yourself?

The question is: Is it a primary, secondary, State system, county road, whatever it might be?

I compliment you very much for a very fine statement, Mr. Ribera.

Mr. RIBERA. Thank you, gentleman, it is an honor to appear before you.

Senator KUCHEL. Excellent, Mr. Ribera. You are going to be playing a part, your county parks and recreation committee, when this bill becomes law by the development of the section of the area that ought to be transferred over. I will defer, Mr. Chairman, raising a question of the parts both the county recreation areas and the State areas will play, but I assume under the restrictions of the bill, which is an authorization to accept 125 acres per mile in fee and 25 acres per mile in scenic easements, that acquisition is going to be a problem which can be resloved, and you are going to help resolve it.

Senator BIBLE. Would you identify yourself to the record, please?

STATEMENT OF DON WILSON, COUNTY ENGINEER, SAN MATEO COUNTY

Mr. DON WILSON. I am Don Wilson, county engineer of San Mateo County. There is no road existing on the portion of the route that shows at the left end of the map, where the little cross lines show. There is no existing road through that area.

Senator BIBLE. That is the area that is the water protection area owned by the city and county of San Francisco?

Mr. WILSON. Right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. There is no road there at all? How about the balance of it?

Mr. WILSON. The rest of the road is a State highway.

Senator BIBLE. So designated on the State highway system?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. How does that work? Refresh my memory. How much did the Federal Government participate? Is that 50-50?

Mr. WILSON. This road is about 35 years old, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thirty-five years old. Who operates and maintains it, the State of California?

Mr. WILSON. The State of California.

Senator BIBLE. Under the State highway commission?

Mr. WILSON. Under the division of highways, yes, sir. It is a two-lane road, probably averages 20 or 22 feet in width of pavement. In other words, rather narrow shoulders. It has rather old-time standards insofar as curvature and grades are concerned.

Senator BIBLE. Has it been rebuilt over the past years?

Mr. WILSON. It has been maintained.

Senator BIBLE. It has not been reconstructed, rebuilt, realined?

Mr. WILSON. There has been very little realinement. There has been in some cases, where they have had major slipouts and this type of thing, but it is essentially the same road that was built there some 30 or 35 years ago.

Senator BIBLE. But it is completely under the jurisdiction of the State highway department?

Mr. WILSON. That is correct. It has also been designated as a State scenic highway recently.

Senator KUCHEL. What is the legal implication of that?

Mr. WILSON. This is a system that has been adopted by the State of California largely to protect the scenic values of existing highways.

Senator KUCHEL. And how do they protect it?

Mr. WILSON. The protection is done through the local jurisdictions, through their zoning requirements. This has been brought out in previous testimony before you here today, that the county and the cities involved have created zoning restrictions along the corridor of this highway.

Senator KUCHEL. Who designated it a scenic highway?

Mr. WILSON. The State of California, but before they give the highway such a designation the local jurisdictions must pass these restrictions to protect the scenic values.

Senator KUCHEL. I see.

Senator BIBLE. Would you know, or if you don't know, we can ask the staff people to get it, the legal width of the right-of-way through this particular part? This is a State highway, so obviously you must have title to at least some area by way of easement. Could this be supplied for the record?

Mr. WILSON. One hundred feet.

Senator BIBLE. Fifty feet each side of the center line?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir; that is the total width.

Senator BIBLE. Total width of 100 feet?

Mr. WILSON. There are some areas where it extends farther out, but generally speaking, the right-of-way is 100 feet.

Senator BIBLE. From boundary line to boundary line?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Would you have any idea what the cost of this 22-mile road was at the time when it was built?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir; I have no knowledge of that.

Senator BIBLE. I will ask the staff. It would be helpful to anyone making a study on planning and designing and estimating, because this might be a guideline as to costs, even though it is about 35 years old.

Senator KUCHEL. What, if any, effect does a county zoning ordinance have restricting development, if the properties were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, as the bill authorizes? We talk in terms of scenic easements. Actually, the result is the same if you have a scenic easement. That is about the same as having a local municipality by ordinance prevent construction on the properties involved. It is the same thing.

Mr. WILSON. It would seem to me the end result is the same.

Senator KUCHEL. It seems so to me, too, and you might be saving money. Well, at least you can look into the problem.

Senator BIBLE. Is the staff clear on the point? Very fine, just come up with the answer.

Thank you very much, Mr. Wilson. That is all I have at this time. Now I am going to call on the Honorable Leo Ryan, who has been here for some little time. He is a member of the Assembly, of the 27th Assembly District of San Mateo. Mr. Assemblyman Ryan.

STATEMENT OF HON. LEO J. RYAN, STATE ASSEMBLYMAN

Mr. RYAN. Thank you, Senator.

Mr. Chairman, first of all, I am very happy to be here and testify to this matter. It is very easy to testify to something that is apparently as noncontroversial and has value as this, and I recognize the problem that the Senate has and the Federal Government has. It is the same problem we have in the State government, namely, there are far more projects that are well worthwhile than there is money to go around. Nevertheless, we—as you do—set priorities on what you need to do and accomplish at any given time, and I would like to speak to thiat point this morning.

First of all, the Portola site is necessary, I believe, because of the historical background of the site. Second, there is a desperate need to provide permanent green areas in San Mateo County because of the growing number of concrete, asphalt and stucco housing areas which are beginning to strangle and suffocate the natural beauty of the San Francisco Peninsula and the bay area.

Congress has acted with considerate speed in the past in obtaining control of such historically important sites as Valley Forge, Gettysburg, and other locations important to this Nation's past. It is unfortunate that the Far West is given less recognition in our textbooks and in our study of American history. The events which led to the present

growth and development of the Western United States are equally as important to our citizens as are such places as Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill. For that reason alone, this small area deserves to be included in any acquisition program.

The other reason for inclusion of the Portola Site has its parallel with a crusade which was undertaken by the poet, Walt Whitman when he was the editor of the New York World more than 100 years ago. He conducted an editorial campaign to purchase some land far north of New York City itself for use as a park by New York City residents. He fought for this park for years against opposition which questioned the wisdom and the sanity of Mr. Whitman for spending money for land so far north that it would be almost inaccessible to the residents of New York City without some concerted effort to get to the park.

Two generations later here in San Francisco, a man named John McLaren conducted the same kind of campaign to set aside some useless sand dunes as a park in San Francisco. Whitman's goal is now referred to as Central Park in New York City. McLaren's dream is now called Golden Gate Park here in San Francisco.

Each of these parks is totally surrounded by homes. Each of these parks provides valuable open space for people to walk, to ride bicycles, to visit the zoo, or just sit under the trees and realize that man is still a part of God and of nature.

We know that hindsight is easy. We know that it is difficult to look very far ahead and that actions predicated on the distant future can be risky. And yet, there cannot be much doubt that the people who live in this area a short generation from now will have far too little to use for recreation, unless we follow the example of men like Whitman and McLaren.

The assistance of the Federal Government in supporting the efforts of the State of California to obtain an adequate park system is earnestly sought. For the 83 percent of the population that will live on 1 percent of the land in generations to come, this land can be a vital necessity. The State already has done its own part and has its own substantial program of beach acquisitions in this area.

In the years to come the San Francisco Peninsula will probably be developed to a population density similar to parts of Manhattan Island and San Francisco. Now is the time to set aside the Portola Discovery Site to enable the constituents who will live in my district a chance to find relief from the soaring concrete structures that will rise.

I appreciate the chance to testify. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. I certainly agree with the sentiments that you express. That is a fine statement.

Senator KUCHEL. I do, too, and it will be helpful.

Let me ask you specifically, Assemblyman Ryan: You suggest that the assistance of the Federal Government in supporting the effort of the State of California to obtain an adequate park system is earnestly sought. Is there any provision under State law by which the State park commission or any other State instrumentality is authorized to acquire any of the property in the area over which a road now passes, so that the State would be able to acquire whatever is deemed to be necessary from this point to and beyond the Santa Clara County line?

Mr. RYAN. I don't know whether you are referring to highway condemnation for the purposes of a connecting road or to additional park sites. The State has the power, I suppose, and the park and recreation commission has the function of examining—as the Federal Government does through the Interior Department—the overall and the continuing program for acquisition of land. I presume it could be done. I don't know of any plans at the present time to do that. The only plans that there are in San Mateo County and the park and recreation commissions' program right now have to do with the acquisition of the beaches. As a matter of general policy at the present time these are more crucial in a sense, because unless they are acquired now, they will soon be gone for the purpose of obtaining them, and at any kind of a reasonable price.

The Portola Site, as such, is further back on their agenda, and I think for a different policy reason.

Senator KUCHEL. I raise that point because the present regulations of the National Park Service, Mr. Chairman, provide in part that—

> Unless otherwise provided, the State in which the parkway is located shall acquire and transfer title to the necessary parkway lands to the United States as a donation, whereupon the Federal Government will construct, develop, and maintain the parkway and related facilities.

The bill as drafted does not restrict the acquisition to the State. It could be the State or any other political subdivision, but the reason I raise the question, I was wondering whether any State entity today, and the State park commission comes to my mind immediately, has the authority to participate in the acquisition of any property now in private hands needed to create a parkway.

Mr. RYAN. I am not certain that it has the authority to go into that specific area and become a partnership. However, if the Federal Government, in its own policies, were to determine that the area had value and intended to purchase it, I am certain it would have an effect on the policies of the State park and recreation commission regarding their acquisition of lands. I have no doubt, if there were some problems which the Federal Government had as to the acquisition of that area relating to the State and its policy, I can assure you, and you know from your own experience, the State would be very happy to cooperate with the Federal Government to make whatever arrangements necessary legislatively.

Senator KUCHEL. I think that is very helpful, too, because the policy of the Federal Government is quite clear on the point, and, again, I think it helpful on this record for your own feelings with respect to State cooperation to be expressed.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HON. MILTON MARKS, STATE SENATOR

The next witness is Hon. Milton Marks, State senator, Ninth Senatorial District of San Francisco, Senator Marks.

Mr. MARKS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I want to express my gratitude to Senator Bible and Senator Kuchel and the committee for giving me the opportunity to speak to this distinguished gathering this morning. I appreciate your letting me speak at this time to go back to the question of Fort Point. We are in ses-

sion in Sacramento this morning and I do not want to miss that. I have requested to be heard this morning because of the importance of the subject of this hearing to all of California, and in particular to the great city of San Francisco.

I come before you as a representative of the people of my native city to ask that this committee recommend to the Congress of the United States that Fort Point be designated a national historic site. We do not make this extraordinary request lightheartedly or without due regard for its implications.

Surely the monetary cost to the U.S. Government in this case is comparatively slight, but I am well aware of the need for reserving the designation of historic sites to only those edifices and lands that truly merit preservation because they are indisputably representative of our national heritage.

I am convinced that under any standard, Fort Point would pass muster and is without question worthy of your designation as a historic landmark. There are really two diverse reasons which I believe justify this position. These are things that I realize the committee already knows, but I think they bear repeating. The first concerns the history of the fort itself.

The land on which Fort Point is built has historical significance as far back as 1776. Unlike the East Coast, there are few places here in the West that can trace their historical genesis to the year of the founding of our Nation. In fact, the fort has played an important role in each of the major historical periods of California, from the Spanish padres to the beginning of the 20th century.

Second, I believe the fort merits this honor because of its location. It is in the heart of a city easily accessible to schoolchildren. Last year 29,000 students visited the fort.

As the only Civil War fortress built west of the Mississippi, it serves as a living classroom for study of the Civil War period of American history. But, of course, the Fort is of interest to adults as well as children. Some 20,000 people toured it last year alone. It has already become a familiar landmark nestling beneath the great arch of the Golden Gate Bridge.

Finally, speaking as a native San Franciscan admittedly somewhat biased in favor of this great city, it just seems that the city of St. Francis is a perfect location for this monument to the historical development of the West.

I know that the people of our time and the generations to come will benefit from the preservation of the historical significance of Fort Point. I would urge this committee to approve the request to report S. 2159 favorably to the U.S. Senate.

Again, I want to thank you very much for the opportunity of being here this morning.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator. You have made some points that have not been made earlier about the visitation prospects and that type of outlook, and I appreciate your presence here this morning.

Senator Kuchel?

Senator KUCHEL. I welcome you, too, Senator Marks, and I must say that one of the points that you have made—again I am not harp-

ing on the money problems, although some of my colleagues will that when you suggest that the Fort Point legislation does not involve any vast expenditure of public funds, you make a very good point that I think our Chairman will use to help guide this bill through the Senate.

Senator MARKS. We are all interested in money, both in Sacramento and in Washington, and I am sure you will take into consideration the merit of this proposal.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Kuchel is likewise a member of the Appropriations Committee. Thank you very much.

Next we will hear from Charles F. Gregg, vice president of the San Mateo County Development Association. Mr. Gregg, your statement will be incorporated in full in the record at the end of your presentation.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. GREGG, VICE PRESIDENT, SAN MATEO COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Mr. GREGG. Senator Bible, Senator Kuchel, I am Charles Gregg, vice president of San Mateo County Development Association and I speak today on behalf of its officers and members, on their behalf wish to express our genuine appreciation to you for the opportunity of adding their unqualified support to Senate Bill 2616 and to express the sincere hope that the bill will soon be passed and signed into law.

Diverting from the text, I would say that in the interest of brevity we have been asked merely to direct our remarks to this particular bill, but we would be reticent if we did not also express our hope and our sincere desire that the Fort Point National Monument came into being, and also that Portola National Monument likewise came into being, for we feel that all three of these particular bills are worthy of total support. They will reverberate to the complete advantage, not only of our Nation, but to the local area as well. We are grateful to Senator Kuchel for his introduction of these three pieces of important legislation.

As background, it might be of interest to you in evaluating our recommendation to know that the San Mateo County Development Association is comprised of business, industry, and labor organizations in San Mateo County. In the main, it is supported by such sources, though we do receive some funds from the county for promotional and for advertising purposes.

It has been reported earlier this morning, and you are well acquainted, of course, with the ever-increasing population aspect, which means that people are moving forward and we must protect our national heritage and the open space.

Passing over this point and incorporating in our remarks the complete concurrence with the statements made in the interests of conservation, we wish to point out that the Skyline National Parkway, in our estimation, would serve two very essential purposes. The first would, of course, be to preserve the beauty and the environmental perfection of the mountain crest which is the hallmark of San Mateo County and, while so protecting it, to make it available for the orderly enjoyment not only of the residents of the county, but of all people

in this area, and, in fact, all people of our Nation and our friends and visitors from nations abroad as well.

Secondly, the development of tourism would be favorably influenced by the creation of this national parkway, for with the spin-off of new businesses, more jobs and a better balanced economy resulting from visitors from all over the world staying longer in the bay area as a result of their desire to see and enjoy one of the most celebrated and scenic routes in all of California.

Within these two premises it is interesting to note, diverting immediately to the economic aspects—because this is an area where perhaps the businessmen appropriately can speak—that the president of the Gray Line organization has estimated that 10 percent of the visitors, particularly the foreign visitors, to this area would stay 1 day longer in the bay area with this scenic national parkway. It would abet it even more with the advent of the Fort Point activity and with the Portola site, but 1 in 10 of our visitors would stay 1 day longer.

Again moving directly forward to the project, what that means to the bay area, I believe, Senator, you are acquainted with a study that has been made by the Department of Commerce with the development of tourism in the Pacific area. This Department of Commerce so-called commission report has estimated that in addition to the precise dollars spent by the tourists on a daily basis—and incidentally, it is approximately $50 a day in the San Francisco Bay Area—there is a multiplier effect of that $50 per day per individual. The multiplier effect is 3.2; that is the normal turnover that comes from having people to serve these tourists, such as new industries and new jobs. Multiplying this, then, through the total of visitors which we had here in the bay area last year, which according to the San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau was some 2,013,250 visitors, we end up with some rather impressive figures which we hope will be helpful in establishing the national parkway.

Precisely, it would mean that the new money brought into this area will result in $10 million annually on the 1967 year basis. Ten million dollars annually, using the Department of Commerce multiplier as to what this means, an increased income in this area, this means over $32 million added, and also importantly, from the standpoint of all of us, some 10 percent of that $32 million would accrue to taxes. This means $3.2 million could appropriately be credited to the various tax entities as a result of the Skyline National Parkway coming into being.

Thus, in conclusion, Skyline National Parkway would benefit the entire bay area, the State and our country. It would preserve and make available for generations to come the natural beauty and the spectacular vistas which the Skyline route now affords. It would, by the creation of tourist attractions, expand the economy of this area. It would provide more jobs and help the national economy, and it would help also on the imbalance on tourist payments, which our country is now looking at so earnestly, and would help in that degree also on the out-flow of gold aspect, and equally with these new jobs and the equal opportunity aspect coming along in this area. It would be helpful in our total sociological job employment aspect, so we as businessmen, having these factors in mind, including the preservation of our

national heritage of open space, urge you to continue your very excellent support of these three bills, and particularly bill 2616, Skyline National Parkway.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much for your very fine statement. I appreciate it very much, and the statistics are most interesting. As I stated, your full statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. GREGG, VICE PRESIDENT, SAN MATEO COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Chairman and committee members, The San Mateo County Development Association, its officers and members, wish to express their genuine appreciation at this opportunity to add their unqualified support of Senate Bill 2616 and to express the sincere hope the bill will soon be passed and signed into law.

In evaluating this recommendation, it may be helpful to you to know that the San Mateo County Development Association is a voluntary organization representing business, industry and labor within the County. The Association is financed privately and some County support is received on a contractual basis for advertising and promotion. It is directly concerned with the comprehensive development of San Mateo County in particular, and the Bay Area in general. Since 1955 the Association has been instrumental in, or made direct contributions to, the location of over three thousand new businesses and plant expansions in this County. While aiding in this business expansion, the Association has not lost sight of the necessity of preserving the environmental advantages which have made the County so attractive. It has been the advantages of environment, of open space, of green trees and rugged mountains, unsullied by urban sprawl, that have made this area so attractive to those appreciating these community assets, advantages that have greatly contributed to the fact that it became the veritable birthplace of modern electronics and the home for many of the sophisticated space-age industries. With the ever-increasing movement westward of population, the Bay Area is challenged with the need to create additional jobs for its growing population. It must do so while still preserving unspoiled the area's natural resources. It is only if this is done that new industries can be attracted to the county in such a manner as to permit this area to keep up with its population growth and to provide equal opportunity to all citizens in this area in such a way as to avoid major sociological problems.

To promote industrial and economic development, however, requires that the "total" environment for business and industry within the county be salubrious—that is to say, living conditions of employees engaged in business and industry must be such as to make people wish to live in San Mateo County as well as to work here. San Mateo County is already profiting from exercise of the principles of good industrial zoning and well conceived industrial parks which have exceedingly high standards equalled in few areas of the world today. The County still has available land physically suited for further industrial activities; thus, the proposed Skyline National Parkway would not be a deterrent to the development of industry, but would help assure that business and industries are properly located. It is in these premises that the proposed Skyline National Parkway would fill two essential needs. These are:

1. Preservation of the beauty and environmental perfection of the mountain crest which is the hallmark of San Mateo County and, while so protecting it, making it available for orderly enjoyment not only of the residents of the county, but to all people who visit this area—visitors from all over the United States and, in fact, from all over the world.

2. The development of tourism, with its spin-offs of new business, more jobs and a better balanced economy resulting from visitors from all over the world staying longer in the Bay Area in order to see and enjoy one of the most celebrated scenic routes in all of California.

At the present time over five million people live within the nine-county area which comprises the San Francisco Bay Area. Twenty years ago there were less than half this number of people residing in the area. Twenty-five years hence it is estimated there will be over ten million people living and working here. Tens of thousands of additional people visit San Mateo County each year during the course of business trips, conventions and personal family vacations. It is self-

evident, therefore, that with the expected growth in population the land area involved in the proposed Skyline National Parkway must be protected from the encroachments of urbanization—homes, apartments, and business establishments. With proper planning and the assistance of our Federal Government in the designation of this scenic highway as a National Parkway, protection can and will be accorded. It is only when such protection is made effective that ancillary business activities related to tourism can be properly located so as to meet the requirements of tourism, without destroying the grandeur of this county.

With this area protected as a Skyline National Parkway, its beauty and tranquility would be available for generations to come.

The President of Gray Line, the largest tour organization serving this area, has stated the parkway could well result in ten percent of the visitors to the Bay Area remaining at least one day longer. Gray Line tours would be scheduled from San Francisco via the Skyline National Parkway to Stanford University and through the spectacular redwoods of Big Basin to the craggy coast of San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties.

With the increasing population not only in the Bay Area, but within the United States as well, and with an increasing trend for shorter work weeks and longer vacations, Americans are going to be accorded more leisure time. More and more people from other countries are visiting this area. The need for, as well as the appreciation of, a national parkway such as proposed will be ever-increasing.

With this increase in travel, additional tourist facilities will be required within the county. It has been estimated the average tourist spends approximately $50.00 a day when in the San Francisco Bay Area; furthermore, the U.S. Department of Commerce in its study "The Future of Tourism in the Pacific and Far East" has estimated that every dollar spent through tourism has a multiplier effect of 3.2 in its contribution to national income—that is to say, money initially spent for accommodations, food and beverages, purchases, local transportation, etc., creates jobs for people who themselves require housing, food and a multiplicity of services. The Department of Commerce further reveals that a minimum of ten percent of the tourist dollar multiplied by the turn-over factor of 3.2 accrues to the Government in the form of additional tax revenues.

According to the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau, there were 2,013,250 visitors (exclusive of convention participants) to this area in 1967. Assuming, as does the President of Gray Line, that ten percent of these visitors would stay in the Bay Area one day longer if the proposed Skyline National Parkway becomes a reality, then this area would enjoy annually (at the 1967 tourist rate) over $10 million in new revenue; it would add over $32 million to our local income, and would produce tax payments of over $3.2 million annually.

With the San Francisco area being a major tourist destination for visitors from other countries, the dollar value of Skyline National Parkway to the United States should not be underestimated. Dollars spent by these visitors will help correct the current imbalance of our tourist payments and to that degree help stem our country's outflow of gold.

In conclusion, Skyline National Parkway would benefit the Bay Area, the State and our country. It would help preserve and make available for generations to come the natural beauty and the spectacular vistas which the Skyline route now affords. It would, by creating another tourist attraction, expand the economy of this area; provide more jobs; produce millions in taxes and help our national economy. For these reasons the San Mateo County Development Association unqualifiedly supports Senate Bill 2616 and expresses the sincere hope that Skyline National Parkway will soon become a reality.

Senator Bible, our next witness is Mr. Georg Treichel, representing local conservation groups. Mr. Treichel.

STATEMENT OF GEORG TREICHEL, REPRESENTING LOCAL CONSERVATION GROUPS

Mr. TREICHEL. Senator Bible and members of the staff. I am here in a dual capacity today; first as director for the Center For the Study of General Ecology and Environmental Planning at San Francisco State College, and second, and more important, representing 12 con-

servation and citizens groups in this area, and one very vigorous student group at Stanford University.

It would be very easy for us to marshall 12, 24, or 50 representatives from these and other conservation citizens organizations, garden groups, but in the interest of honoring your time and the time of Senator Kuchel, we decided to present this as one statement.

Senator BIBLE. You appear to be a very effective spokesman. I am glad you came to this decision.

Mr. TREICHEL. This is our statement to the Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation.

Gentlemen: Most systematic surveys of the problems of our country's major metropolitan complex focus on environmental quality and the need for a new humanistic approach. Our national concern is to meet the real needs of people already here.

With reference to parkways, which provide a superb outlet for recreational driving, one of our dominant and characteristic national habits, two significant opportunities remain in the San Francisco Bay Area community; (*a*) a scenic parkway along the route of coast highway No. 1 both north and south of the Golden Gate; and (b) the Skyline Parkway along the ridges of the Santa Cruz Mountains from San Francisco to the Monterey Bay community. With reference to the latter:

The Skyline route remains one of the most spectacular scenic drives in urban America. Most of our metropolitan cities have nothing to compare with it. With your help, we, the citizens of the San Francisco Bay area community, would like to retain its pleasant qualities for all time.

The hour is late for saving open space, both land and bay, in urban California, and the hour is also late for retaining routes of natural beauty in and around the larger cities of our increasingly polluted State. We ask your help to retain some of the remaining quality in our regional environment.

The benefits will be many, both economic, which we have just heard, and equally important in a future with increasing leisure, esthetic. Although we are not quite ready for it as a state or as a nation, the time will surely come when esthetic values will be equal to the shorter term and, therefore, more easily measured economic values. The economic advantages of the parkway are many, but history will give higher marks for an esthetic commitment during a period when progress is primarily measured in term of economic growth.

Therefore, gentlemen, we ask your support in creating a dramatic new national parkway along the Skyline ridges. The project represents sound environmental planning and will help meet the real recreational and therapeutic needs of a vigorous metropolitan area. Time, of course, is the critical factor.

Senator BIBLE. That is an excellent statement and you have in one page summarized almost the entire case. It is very well done. Thank you.

Our next witness will be Warren McCord, associate planner of the Santa Clara County Planning Department.

STATEMENT OF WARREN McCORD, SANTA CLARA COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Mr. McCord. Senator Bible, Senator Kuchel. I am here to speak in favor of S. 2616 as it pertains to San Mateo County and Santa Clara County. For the record, Santa Clara County lies directly south of San Mateo County and to the southeast.

The Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors adopted, on March 26, 1968, a resolution of strong support in favor of the concept of a Skyline National Parkway. Copies of that resolution have been forwarded to your committee and my purpose in appearing here today is to reiterate that strong support, and to emphasize the supervisors' interest in seeking your approval to expand the Skyline Parkway concept to include the total scenic resource of the Santa Cruz Mountains ridgeline.

The scenic resource of this ridgeline extends southerly through San Mateo County and then follows the common county line of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties to the area of the Pajaro River and the Monterey County line near the city of Watsonville. This total resource concept was explained to the Hon. Charles Gubser, author of H.R. 14028. Mr. Gubser felt that this total resource approach was important enough to reintroduce his Skyline National Parkway bill on March 11, 1968, as H.R. 15852 to include the full length of the Skyline Parkway resource.

This concerned interest and action on behalf of the Skyline National Parkway has been matched by an equally active program by local city councils, conservation groups, and gubernatorial committees. These citizens are focusing on the Skyline area with several approaches to safeguard this scenic resource. The California Parkway System, the State scenic highways, the California Coastal Redwood Route, and various local zoning protection programs and local information dissemination programs have invoked a broad public base of interested and concerned people.

The Santa Clara County Planning Department has prepared a brochure that we call "Skyline Parkway: A scenic road along the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains." This brochure was prepared to help people understand this scenic area and what some of the alternatives are for its development. I will be happy to supply a copy of this brochure to your committee or anyone else that would like one.

May I also invite your attention to the Skyline display that is here on exhibit. It is just outside of this room on the concourse. This is part of the Santa Clara County Planning Department's effort to keep the citizens of the county informed on the programs that are under consideration by the board of supervisors. If I may answer any questions, I shall be happy to do so. Thank you.

Senator Bible. I want to ask you a question. Who is responsible for the preparation of this brochure? Is this your department?

Mr. McCord. The Santa Clara Planning Department under the direction of the board of supervisors.

Senator Bible. Did you have a hand in doing this? I want to compliment you. I have not studied this in depth, but it appears to be extremely well done and seems to tell the story again in language and

pictures that can be understood. I would suggest to you that you make additional copies available to the staff.

Mr. McCORD. I would be happy to.

Senator BIBLE. Our full committee consists of 17 members and if we could have something in that range of copies available, we would appreciate it. One can understand these problems much easier when looking at pictures, such as seem to be depicted here, and I compliment you for what appears to be a very fine brochure. This is done by Santa Clara County?

Mr. McCORD. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Who paid the bill?

Mr. McCORD. The Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors.

Senator BIBLE. That is good, because we usually find out the Federal Government is doing it. That is refreshing.

Mr. McCORD. It came out of the planning department budget.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator KUCHEL. Only for purposes of precision, you recommend specifically for your county that the Skyline Parkway as envisioned in this bill include the total "Scenic Resource of the Santa Clara County Mountain Ridge Line." How much mileage is there of that line from the San Mateo County border south?

Mr. McCORD. May I invite your attention to one map? It is in the center of the book, immediately after page 14. There is a double fold-out page. This represents San Francisco at the top, San Mateo County at the middle, and Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Counties at the bottom. This would be approximately an addition of another 40 miles.

Senator KUCHEL. Another 40 miles. Now, can you testify to this committee what kind of road, if any, is presently through that 40-mile stretch?

Mr. McCORD. Yes, I can.

Senator KUCHEL. What is it?

Mr. McCORD. The road immediately leaving San Mateo County is just as has been formerly described until you get to the Saratoga Gap, which is the last point on the display map here, and is the first intersection within Santa Clara County. This also happens to be a county line with Santa Cruz County.

Senator KUCHEL. Saratoga Gap is the county boundary?

Mr. McCORD. Yes; it is between Santa Clara County and Santa Cruz County. It is not the San Mateo County line.

Senator KUCHEL. Is this a road over the 40-mile section which your good county would want to have included in this parkway?

Mr. McCORD. This is, except for about the last 8 miles.

Senator KUCHEL. So roughly 32 miles of a continuation of the parkway in Santa Clara County does have a road today?

Mr. McCORD. Yes. Unfortunately, it is not all improved to the standards of the road through San Mateo County.

Senator KUCHEL. What is the legal or statutory status of the 32-mile road?

Mr. McCORD. Perhaps I could describe it best by running down the road. From Saratoga Gap the road begins to narrow and runs to Highway 17. This is the major highway from the valley floor over to Santa Cruz. The road in this portion is a State highway. The State highway then ends at Highway 17.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you give us the numbers as we come down following this map? Could you do that?

Mr. McCORD. Certainly. Saratoga Gap is approximate No. 20.

Senator BIBLE. You are going south?

Mr. McCORD. Saratoga Gap is No. 20, the road narrows as it runs through 21 and 22 and 23, until you reach No. 24. The area between 23 and 24 at one point almost becomes a one-lane improved macadam road. It is passable, however.

Senator KUCHEL. Is it a country road?

Mr. McCORD. No; it is a State highway to point 24.

Senator KUCHEL. What is the reason why the State has not kept this up in the same fashion that it has to the north?

Mr. McCORD. The traffic load in the area is not as great at it is in the north. There are just a few ranches, a few orchardists in this area, and there is not a great deal of traffic; so they have not seen fit to do so.

Senator BIBLE. You are going in a southerly direction?

Mr. McCORD. Yes, sir. The area from point 24 to approximately point 25 is then again improved to the standards within San Mateo County. It is a two-lane macadam road with wide shoulders.

Leaving point 25 and going through points 26 and 27, the road again narrows and somewhere within that area it loses its macadam surface and becomes a gravel road.

Senator KUCHEL. But it remains a State highway?

Mr. McCORD. No; it does not. The State highway ends at 24.

Senator BIBLE. From 24 south we are on the county road system?

Mr. McCORD. Yes; we are on the county road system.

At 27 we are on a dirt road, and there are very few individuals living between 27 and 28. This is approximately 7 miles of dirt road, perhaps 10.

We then get down to 28 and it becomes a macadam road. This is maintained jointly by the Counties of Santa Cruz and Santa Clara until you reach Mount Madonna County Park. From there to point 29 until you reach the river there is no road. This is all privately owned property.

Senator BIBLE. Is this were the proposed scenic skyline ends on the south, at 29?

Mr. McCORD. We would consider at the present time that this would be the resource within the national parkway concept. We would anticipate other programs carrying this same recreational road further south and tying into Highway 1, which is an official State highway.

Senator BIBLE. I have flown over the area many times and I have driven it many times. Are you suggesting that you move 29 south along this rugged Pacific Ocean country to Tijuana?

Mr. McCORD. There are other programs. I don't believe the parkway program envisioned by the County of Santa Clara goes further than point 29 at this time.

Senator BIBLE. You say "at this time"?

Mr. McCORD. I can speak for the supervisors. This is as far as their policy goes today.

Senator BIBLE. I wouldn't want you to speak for the supervisors in other counties. I am just interested, because I know some of the terrain. What is the north-south highway? Is that Highway 1?

Mr. McCORD. That is Highway 1. This is being very well protected by the State.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I thought.

Mr. McCORD. Through conservation groups and interested people within State government, and really quite adequately at this time.

Senator BIBLE. That was my general impression. Highway 1 breaks to the east at what point?

Mr. McCORD. Highway 1 follows the coastline after it leaves Carmel and follows along the coastline through the city of Santa Cruz and up around the coast, and is actually located on this map on the orange line.

Senator BIBLE. The orange line is Highway No. 1?

Mr. McCORD. The orange line on the bottom of the map is Highway 1.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Senator Kuchel?

Senator KUCHEL. One more question. That is a very excellent presentation and this brochure is most helpful. You do, however, make a recommendation for a rather major amendment of the bills that were introduced, and speaking for myself, I think we should consider it. However, where is title to the property on either side of the road from the San Mateo County boundary south to point 29? Is this in private ownership?

Mr. McCORD. Other than the right-of-way for the road itself, which is owned by the State, to Highway 17 and by the counties south of that point, the land on both sides is privately owned land except for certain State and county and local government parks.

Senator KUCHEL. What use is being made of the land that is in private ownership?

Mr. McCORD. The area from Saratoga Gap to Highway 17 is generally forested, very few farms, one or two orchards, generally completely undeveloped. The area from Highway 17 south for approximately 6 or 7 miles contains some individual homes scattered but fairly concentrated, in comparison to the rest of the highway. South of that there is nothing.

By homes, Senator, I should perhaps reflect it is similar to areas of the scenic road in San Mateo County. By that I mean scattered.

Senator KUCHEL. Do you have any county ordinances relative to the development of any of that property?

Mr. McCORD. Yes; we do. Santa Clara County has formed a zoning ordinance on all of our what we call scenic roads. This is a 1,000-foot corridor from the center line of the road and provides that no construction may take place within the first 100 feet, and in the next 900 feet only single-family residential, or such agricultural pursuits as are in compatibility with a scenic roadway.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. This was a very fine presentation.

Our next witness is Mrs. Ralph A. Reynolds, president of the California Roadside Council.

STATEMENT OF MRS. RALPH A. REYNOLDS, PRESIDENT, CALIFORNIA ROADSIDE COUNCIL

Mrs. REYNOLDS. Senator Bible and Senator Kuchel, everything that I had prepared in a written statement has been covered so well by other witnesses that I am not going to be guilty of repetition.

I thought, however, that you might be interested, since you asked some questions about the State scenic highway system in California and how it is related to the possible national parkway plan, in my giving you a little summary of what that system consists of.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mrs. REYNOLDS. Our organization has been involved in this in an advisory capacity from its inception, so that I think I can answer questions about that.

The State scenic highway plan was authorized by the State legislature several years ago, after a survey in which all county planning departments and boards of supervisors were allowed to submit their recommendations on the State highways. It consists of all the State highways in those counties that they considered to be the most naturally beautiful.

From that list representative highways were chosen which made up a network of about 5,000 miles. It has been added to since then and it is now about 6,000 miles, but that is just the plan. Those are all State highways. This is being conducted under the Division of Highways, Department of Public Works of the State of California.

In order to be accepted and dedicated as an official State scenic highway, the highway must have its corridor and the corridor is of indeterminate width according to what falls most naturally within the range of view of the person on the highway. This may be protected in a number of different ways from the kind of development that would destroy the natural scenic quality that caused it to be selected in the first place. That has to be done by the county or by the city it goes through.

San Mateo County's Skyline Boulevard, as you know, is the second such to be authorized, to be accepted officially and dedicated as a State scenic highway.

We have followed the procedure of the counties enacting the necessary ordinances very carefully. We have seen the San Mateo County plan and also Santa Clara County and Santa Cruz County are working on it; they have all done very excellent jobs of enacting zoning ordinances that they usually call scenic conservation or scenic highway zoning classification, to keep a certain stability in population density and to keep out the kinds of commercial developments that would be a detriment visually to the area and in other ways.

Now, this zoning has been done and is, as you suggested, a very good basis for development as a parkway.

Senator BIBLE. Correct.

Mrs. REYNOLDS. The question then is, of course, if it is so well zoned, is there any particular reason why it needs to be changed to a parkway? Well, I am sure that you are very well aware of the pressures that exist on zoning.

Senator BIBLE. Your point is that this is a better method of protection?

Mrs. REYNOLDS. It is a better method of protection and a more permanent method of protection; so we hope very much that the protection of parkway status can be given to this road.

If there is any other question on scenic highways——

Senator BIBLE. I think you covered that very well and I am very happy that you spoke on scenic highways, because I was not very clear on it and your testimony is very helpful.

Senator KUCHEL. Indeed it is. I forgot to ask the gentleman from Santa Clara County one additional question that I think should be in this record: Is the roadway in Santa Clara County a part of the scenic highway system now?

Mrs. REYNOLDS. A part of the scenic highway plan up to the point where the State highway ends.

Senator KUCHEL. Where it stops?

Mrs. REYNOLDS. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

I see Mr. McCord raising his eyebrows. Do you agree with this statement? We have not had any controversy yet.

Mr. McCORD. I would like the record to show accurately: yes, we know this will be a part of the scenic highway program, but it is not today.

Senator KUCHEL. None of it is today?

Mr. McCORD. From the Saratoga Gap it is not a scenic highway south to Highway 17. We are applying to the State for consideration and we anticipate that we will get it very shortly.

Senator BIBLE. But it isn't as of today?

Mr. McCORD. It is not. We can only apply as far as Highway 17, because it must be a part of the State highway system before it is considered. We have asked that the portion south of 17 be made a part of the State highway system, to have it included, but this takes time.

Senator KUCHEL. It is your statement, to the extent that it is a State highway in Santa Clara County, it is a part officially of the scenic highway system?

Mr. McCORD. It is not officially yet, but it will be as soon as we can get it through. All the paperwork has been prepared and will be considered by the department of public works.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. Your full statement will be printed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. RALPH A. REYNOLDS, PRESIDENT, CALIFORNIA ROADSIDE COUNCIL

The California Roadside Council appreciates having the opportunity to express its strong interest in the subject under consideration in this hearing. We are especially concerned with the proposal to establish the Skyline Boulevard as a National Parkway.

It seems desirable and logical that a system of National Parkways should represent the scenic qualities of various parts of the United States. This purpose has been proposed in the plan for a system of National Scenic Roads and Parkways prepared recently by Mr. David Levin of the Bureau of Public Roads.

In an informal conference for discussion of this plan, called by Laurance Rockefeller as Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, I had occasion to note emphasis placed by many participants on the following points:

1. A well-planned system of parkways is a nationwide need from the standpoint of scenic conservation and of recreation.
2. Only by federal participation will this need be met, and the present national parkways should be supplemented in other areas to create a more representative system.

3. To give the greatest benefit to the present-day urban-dwelling American, the parkway should bring him into intimate contact with natural beauty, as well as presenting him with impressive views and points of historic interest. Qualities we recognize and enjoy in the leisurely driving of a country road should be preserved in a parkway—in fact, the preservation of these qualities should be one of a parkway system's chief responsibilities.

The Skyline Boulevard possesses all the qualities referred to above. Furthermore, its location in the midst of a large and growing urban complex gives it unusual recreational significance and value.

This very element—its location as a natural beauty element amid pressing population—gives urgency to our request that it be established as a parkway as soon as possible. Already it is dedicated as a State Scenic Highway with protective zoning applied by the County. However, we all know how nearly impossible it becomes to maintain protective and highly restrictive zoning in the face of growing population pressures, land development pressures and rising taxes.

Only by a government ownership (or its equivalent) of the corridor can a road in such a location have even a sporting chance of retaining its charm and natural beauty today.

We believe the Skyline Boulevard to be a wholly worthy addition to the list of National Parkways, and we urge its preservation by such means.

Senator BIBLE. Next is Mr. Charles H. Newman, vice president, Sequoia Audubon Society. Mr. Newman.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES H. NEWMAN, VICE PRESIDENT, SEQUOIA BRANCH, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. NEWMAN. Thank you, Senator.

As vice president of the Sequoia Branch of the National Audubon Society, I wish to thank you and Senator Kuchel for the privilege of appearing here.

The Sequoia Audubon Society, representing approximately 200 members of the National Audubon Society who reside in San Mateo County, Calif., also wishes to thank you for this opportunity to express its views on the designation of Skyline National Parkway for the present Skyline Boulevard as proposed by Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy and by Congressman Paul H. McCloskey.

As you may know, the National Audubon Society has been active for many years in efforts to protect natural geographic features of America which provide habitat for indigenous wildlife and plant life species. Now, it becomes more apparent each day that even man's habitat and the quality of his environment are threatened by widespread impacted urbanization. California has been struck by the "concrete juggernaut," and far too many distinctive features of the landscape have been bulldozed out of existence and paved over; too many of the beautiful vistas formerly afforded by spacious orchards and groves of native trees and shrubs bordering the roadways are only a memory. The Californian or the traveler from other States and countries who drives out to enjoy California scenery most often now has to look for it, rather than at it. The numerous standard freeways are functional but have no esthetic quality. To divest our environment of the amenities of life provided by nature is to jeopardize our physical and mental health.

We therefore feel that we are not being excessively emphatic in stating that it is essential that the incomparable scenery along the skyline corridor be protected as a parkway of national significance for the health and enjoyment of present and future generations.

We are also almost desirous that your committee recommend passage of the bills establishing national historic sites at Fort Point in San Francisco, and atop Sweeney Ridge near San Bruno, where Gaspar de Portola discovered San Francisco Bay in 1769, to perpetuate and enhance in the minds of Americans and their children important and exciting moments in the history of our country.

We therefore respectfully ask that your committee recommend passage of all these bills, not only for Californians, but also for the entire citizenry of the United States of America.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Newman.

Senator Kuchel?

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you, Mr. Newman. You represent a very fine conservationist group and I am glad you appeared to make your statement for the record.

Mr. NEWMAN. Thank you, Senator. I would like to add that I have just returned from a meeting of the National Audubon Society held at Asilomar, the western conference. The theme of that conference was "Playing Russian Roulette With Nature," and without going into detail, I will say that the few things we can do here will perhaps not remove the loaded gun that is pointed at us, or remove the bullets from it, but maybe we can remove some of the powder in one of these bullets.

I would like to add that the keynote speaker of that organization was Mr. Georg Treichel, who gave a very effective presentation of the problems.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Newman.

Our next speaker is Mrs. Raymond L. Spangler.

STATEMENT OF MRS. RAYMOND L. SPANGLER, PRESIDENT, PORTOLA EXPEDITION BICENTENNIAL FOUNDATION

Mrs. SPANGLER. I am Mrs. Raymond L. Spangler of Redwood City, president of the Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation, which is a nonprofit group incorporated July 1, 1965. It is recognized by the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors as the official agency to plan and conduct an appropriate observance in our county of California's Bicentennial in 1969 and the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay. We are here today in support of S. 2615 which would designate the Bay Discovery Site as a national historic site.

We understand there will be some objection to the matter of discovery by a person who would give this honor to Sir Francis Drake, and I would like to point out that to discover is to uncover and make known. Portola's Expedition made known the San Francisco Bay. It put San Francisco on the maps of the world. It brought the Spanish occupation settlement and its leaders deserve to be called the discoverers of San Francisco Bay. We wish to emphasize the significance in support of S. 2615. Also, the question whether Drake sailed into the habor of San Francisco is not finally resolved without the missing log book of the *Golden Hind*. As a matter of fact, if it was discovered and was kept a secret so well as it was claimed—however, all the major histories written of this area and the majority of contemporary Western historians credit Portola as the discoverer of

San Francisco Bay. We cannot accept the theory that Drake discovered the bay. We are quite sure that on November 4, 1769, Portola and his men saw San Francisco Bay for the first time; that their discovery was news to the European world, and we would like to balance the record of this hearing with an introduction of the article from the June 1964 quarterly of the California Historical Society. I have left copies of this with the committee.

The site we are discussing is the summit of Sweeney Ridge, at an elevation of 1,220 feet, near the northern extremity of that part of the coast ranges known as the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The Discovery Site is located west of San Francisco International Airport and the city of San Bruno. It is within the eastern limits of the city of Pacifica.

The Discovery Site is a registered California Historical Landmark, No. 394.

We believe it should also be recognized as a national historic site, for as Father Maynard Geiger, foremost authority on the Spanish mission era of California has written, "San Francisco Bay is not only a California bay, but a bay of the United States."

Sweeney Ridge is distinguished to the traveler on Bayshore Freeway for a radar dome operated by the U.S. Army, and for a water tank owned by the city of San Bruno, which lie on its northernmost ridge.

But for these two structures, the area is in a natural, near-pristine state, accessible only by private road to these two installations and the San Francisco watershed. With the approach of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay, the San Mateo County Historical Association and the Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation undertook to preserve the Discovery Site so that on November 4, 1969, we might have an appropriate commemoration on the same hill from which Don Gaspar de Portola and his expedition of 60 men first viewed the bay.

Our efforts for preservation coincided with two other projects in the area: a freeway, and Skyline Parkway, about which you have heard more today.

A parkway on Sweeney Ridge has long been proposed on county planning maps. In the early 1960's, plan lines were adopted for a cross-county freeway, State Route 186, which will bisect the parkway about a mile to the north of the Discovery Site.

Our efforts to preserve the historical site have been harmonious with the plans for the freeway and the parkway in this hitherto remote area. And I am pleased to report that active negotiations for land acquisition are now underway with the owners for a 20-acre park at the Discovery Site which will be owned and operated by the county of San Mateo.

We have had strong support from the San Mateo County Parks and Recreation Commission which has seen this county park as a focal point on the parkway, preservation of open space, and a place for recreation where schoolchildren and adults can relive the discovery. The park will be a junction of hiking and riding trails, including a section of the Portola Trail itself.

Preservation of the Discovery Site will keep the scenic qualities of a view toward the Pacific Ocean and the bay, as well as the view from

below the skyline. It will contribute to the conservation of the city of San Francisco watershed which it adjoins.

The San Mateo County Fair and Convention Association has enthusiastically welcomed the park for the attraction it will have for visitors to our area.

Because of the significance of the discovery of San Francisco Bay and the importance of the bay in subsequent developments in western history, and because the bay is one of the world's great harbors and a great national resource, we are here today to ask that the Discovery Site be given national recognition and that you favorably recommend passage of S. 2615.

I wish to submit a list of communities and organizations which support us in this matter. I wish to submit some letters, resolutions and editorials from San Mateo County communities, organizations, and newspapers which support us in this matter, and I wonder if we may continue to do this during the next week.

Senator BIBLE. The record will be kept open for at least two weeks, so there will be no problem whatever on doing that, and any resolutions or letters or recommendations that you might have may be submitted during that time.

Mrs. SPANGLER. Thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you this morning. I did bring a couple of pictures which should give you an idea what the expedition looked like (showing pictures). This is as seen by artists.

Senator BIBLE. We would like to have them.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. We would like to have those pictures if you have duplicates and if we are not robbing you of them. Thank you very much, Mrs. Spangler, that is an excellent statement.

Our next witness is the Honorable Grace L. McCarthy, mayor of Pacifica.

STATEMENT OF GRACE L. McCARTHY, MAYOR, CITY OF PACIFICA, CALIF.

Mrs. McCARTHY. Mr. Hart has copies of my very brief statement, but I would like to supplement them with these pictures. My city is the central part of it, so you can see why we are called Scenic Pacifica, with the ocean on one side and a 1,200-foot ridge on the other.

I am Mrs. Grace L. McCarthy, mayor of the City of Pacifica. We are interested in all three of the bills historically, but two of them geographically, since the parkway and the Portola Discovery Site lie within the city limits of Pacifica.

It was from a ridge of the Peninsula between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay, and some 1,200 feet above them, that the world's largest harbor was discovered by an overland expedition.

On September 29, 1947, Dr. Frank M. Stanger of the College of San Mateo and the late Prof. Herbert E. Bolton of the University of California met on Sweeney Ridge with other historians to review evidence that definitely located the place where Captain Gasper de Portola first viewed San Francisco Bay. For the ensuing 20 years Dr. Stanger has emphasized the fact that the discovery of San Francisco Bay was one of the most important events of American history.

Our City of Pacifica is glad to share the responsibility of keeping the historic spot as it was 200 years ago, surrounded by the dramatic panorama of bay area development made possible because of the momentous discovery.

On the picture I gave you, the little *x* mark is the Discovery Site, and within half an inch below the top and running parallel with the Sweeney Ridge where the parkway would be extended. Captain Gasper de Portola saw the bay, reported it, and followed it with action, so he was the effective discoverer.

The site of the discovery of San Francisco Bay is in fact of great historic significance, and should be so designated officially. It is, fortunately, still in its natural state although the subdivisions are approaching in several directions. The knoll and some area around it should be preserved in perpetuity for all future generations because of its part in world history, its importance to the bay area, and the magnificent views in all directions.

Visits to the eastern part of the United States are made more interesting and meaningful because so many of the historic sites have been noted, preserved, and given proper recognition. It is high time we in the West are given the right to keep America's wonderful development in proper perspective. The approaching bicentennial celebration of California with the 200th anniversary of the discovery presents a rare opportunity for this committee to make a most timely recommendation on national recognition for the San Francisco Bay discovery site. Your committee is urged to support S. 2615, sponsored by Senators Kuchel and Murphy, which will declare this Discovery Site a national historic site.

The city of Pacifica has long recognized the desirability for a national parkway along the mountainous spine of the San Francisco Peninsula. This parkway would provide unexcelled vistas in all directions: to the west, the ocean with its beaches and rugged rock-lined coast; to the north, the mountainous Marin headlands with Point Reyes extending into the Pacific; to the east, San Francisco Bay with a dramatic backdrop provided by Mount Diablo; and to the south, the forested hill and the fertile valleys.

The interest Pacifica has shown in the Parkway has been reflected by designation of this route on the first general plan for the city which was adopted in 1960. We have strengthened our position since that time by suggesting that the Skyline Parkway be extended to join with the Cabrillo Highway, State Route 1, near the northern boundary of our city. Pacifica recognizes the fact that it must play an important part in the establishment of this route and that there must be a coordinated program for its ultimate construction.

There must be careful planning controls. Preservation of existing scenic vistas should be incorporated into the development of the right-of-way. This is particularly timely since Pacifica just this month received its 701 grant and is starting an extensive planning study immediately.

The Skyline National Parkway has the wholehearted support of the highway committee, the park, beach, and recreational commission, the planning commission, and the City Council of the City of Pacifica. This is in support of Senate bill 2616. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. That is a splendid statement, Mayor McCarthy, and I appreciate your appearance. For the record, what is the population of Pacifica?

Mrs. MCCARTHY. Thirty-five thousand.

Senator BIBLE. Thirty-five thousand?

Mrs. MCCARTHY. We are one of those rapidly-expanding cities that are going up the hill.

Senator BIBLE. I am surprised that it is that large.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Professor Theodore E. Treutlein, professor of history, San Francisco State College.

STATEMENT OF PROF. THEODORE E. TREUTLEIN, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

Mr. TREUTLEIN. Senator Bible, Senator Kuchel, I am very happy to be here to testify in support of Senate bill 2615.

May I make a comment quickly on the question of pronounciation of names. We can get hung up on that. As in the case of the man from the East who came out here and later reported that he had visited San Jose and La Jolla, and when it was pointed out to him that in California you pronounced the "J" as an "H," he said, "I was there in Hune and Huly."

The diplomatic way to solve this is to allow people in their local communities to call themselves citizens of Portola Valley, and when we talk about the Discovery Site or the captain of the expedition, we are talking about Portola. He signs his name that way with an accent.

Senator KUCHEL. I prefer a standardization of names because otherwise, using my own name as an example, you can get into trouble.

Mr. TREUTLEIN. I have the same problem with my name but no problem about the documentation of this. The name is signed with an accent over the last "a."

Senator BIBLE. At least we settled one thing, possibly, today. Go right ahead.

Mr. TREUTLEIN. My great interest in supporting this bill is based upon simply the historical evidence that I know about. I am aware that there was a great deal of exploration in the 16th century and in the early 17th century along the west coast of North America, and we have the very interesting question relative to that. However the thing that is impressive is that when the Portola expedition came up the coast in search of Monterey and accidentally bypassed it and discovered the bay, that almost immediately after the siting of the great inner bay the Spanish Crown became so excited about the prospect and the meaning of this that they had further expeditions sent up. Within a remarkably short space of time they proceeded to give the order to colonize the very end of the peninsula. In September of 1776 and in October of 1776 respectively the Presidio right here and the Mission properly called Dolores were founded, and there has been continuous settlement in this area since that time.

The point that Mrs. Spangler was making about discovery being a revelation, a revealing of something, is so amply reported by the facts of the expedition that there can be no doubt about it.

We do the same thing about the discovery of America; we don't say the Vikings discovered America, although we know there was a visit of the Norsemen to the northeast coast of America.

We don't say the Indians discovered America, although in all of my courses I point out they were here, but we do say that a thing is discovered when it becomes a part of the heritage of human development, and this is certainly the case with respect to the Portola Expedition and its meaning.

I will be very glad to point out specific answers, if there are questions.

Senator BIBLE. I think this is an excellent treatise on the history and I am going to incorporate it in the record, and I am going to read it, Professor.

I do have one question that really bothered me. We are down here in San Francisco and we have Pacifica and we have Portola. How did this man Sweeney get in the act?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. The best answer I could get to that is that apparently the Irish get in somewhere at all times, but I don't know the background of the name Sweeney Ridge.

Senator BIBLE. I have no trouble with the pronunciation of that name. Obviously this is the country that bears great Spanish names, your Missions and some other places, and you have to look at the cities of California from north to south, but this man Sweeney bothered me. The Irish always do.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you very much, and I, like Senator Bible, am going to read this carefully.

As a matter of fact, where is the journal that Father Crespi kept when he was accompanying Portola?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. As a matter of record, the original journal is apparently copied by a copyist named Figueroa and Professor Bolton saw the Figueroa manuscript, which is a copy of the original journal, but in the history of California called "Historical Memories of California," written by Father Palou, the entire document is incorporated, so it can be read in Spanish, and in both translations. Then there are two diaries by Miguel Costanso, the engineer, one that is often used and one that I recently unearthed, when may be the original one, and we also have the Portola diary itself.

In other words, there are three sources for the discovery dates and discovery site, so in direct answer to your question, the original Crespi manuscript, as far as I know, is not extant unless it is buried in the Mexican Archives.

Senator KUCHEL. The Mexican Archives; where would that be?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. Mexico City.

Senator KUCHEL. Has any attempt been made——

Mr. TREUTLEIN. Professor Bolton tried to find it and found that the Figueroa copy was the nearest he could get to that.

Senator KUCHEL. Who was Figueroa?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. A priest who was a copyist and made a copy of this.

Senator KUCHEL. When did he make this copy?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. In the late 18th century.

Senator KUCHEL. Where is the Figueroa copy?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. In Mexico in the National Archives.

Senator KUCHEL. And it is available there?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. Yes.

Senator KUCHEL. Is it possible that the Crespi Journal could be in Spain?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. I doubt that, because Professor Bolton was such a careful student of the subject.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Doctor.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF PROFESSOR THEODORE E. TREUTLEIN, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

The discovery of San Francisco Bay in November 1769 by the Portola expedition was one of the most notable achievements of Spanish exploration in western America. It is fitting that such a great event should be symbolized through the fixing of a discovery site which will always serve to remind us that atop Sweeney Ridge on the 4th of November, 1769, the band of explorers under the leadership of Commander Don Gasper de Portola viewed the great Bay of San Francisco.

This discovery came about during the effort which was being made by the Spanish Crown to secure the Port of Monterey in order to forestall a possible Russian occupation of the West Coast of North America, which Spain considered hers by right of Balboa's proclamation in 1513 and through maritime explorations of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The Port of Monterey had been discovered by Vizcaino in late 1602 during his voyage in search of a useful port for Spanish occupancy in that early day. Now, in the 1760's, this plan was being revived, and the illustrious Visitor General to New Spain, Don Joseph de Galvez, became the chief architect of Spanish "defensive expansion" for the Monterey project.

As a preclude to expansion, the Visitor General created a naval base at San Blas; from there the men and supplies for the projected expedition were brought to the Lower California coast. Portola, the governor of Lower California, was selected to command the entire expedition which was planned as a combined sea and land operation. The first rendezvous point for the ships and overland parties was fixed at San Diego.

Following the Spanish custom, the soldier-explorers were accompanied by missionaries, for long experience had proved the value of pacifying Indian tribes through the use of missionary pioneers and also because the spreading of the Catholic Faith was considered by the Crown of Spain to be its civilizing mission.

Thus, when we consider our sources of information for the Portola expedition, we turn to travel diaries and letters which were written by Portola, his engineer, Miguel Costanso, the scout Sergeant Jose Francisco Ortega, and Captain Fernando Javier de Rivera y Moncada, among the military members of the expedition, and to the diary of Father Fray Juan Crespi, the Franciscan member of the party.

The details of the Portola expedition of concern to us in this inquiry are found in the diary entries for 31 October–4 November, 1769. The assumption is being made that the immense importance of the Bay is appreciated by all, and that we are attempting to fix a discovery site which best symbolizes its discovery.

We should be reminded that the search for the Port of Monterey was prosecuted by a land expedition, using descriptions of the coastline as provided by the early navigators. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the explorers did not recognize the Port of Monterey from the land side and that, in the final days of October they began to suspect they had moved to the north of it.

On October 31st the entire party topped the hills north of Montara and descended into the San Pedro Valley (modern Linda Mar, in Pacifica) where they made their camp. Above the San Pedro Valley, prior to their descent, all had viewed outer San Francisco Bay, known today as the Gulf of the Farallones. They saw the great sweep of the coast and sighted Point Reyes which appeared to them almost as an island. More toward the north they saw three white barrancas which, according to the old records, marked the locality where an estuary was supposed to enter the land. The record they relied upon in the main was the Theoretical and Practical Navigation handbook prepared by the pilot and admiral, Gonzalez Cabrera Bueno (printed in Manila, 1734) wherein was described a port and estuary lying under Point Reyes, known as "the port of San Francisco,"

so named in 1595 by the Manila Galleon skipper, Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeno.

Though some of the explorers were convinced upon sighting the identifying marks of Cermeno's port that they were north of Monterey, nevertheless, instead of at once turning back, Commander Portola decided to send out a scouting party to dispel all doubt as to their situation. In the words of Father Crespi (31 October): "Some of our party do not yet believe that we have left the port of Monterey behind or that we are on that of my father San Francisco. In order to clear it up entirely, the commander ordered that during the day Sergeant Ortega should go out with a party of soldiers to explore, and that we should wait until their return."

Sergeant Ortega and his men left the San Pedro Camp early in the morning immediately after Mass on the 1st of November, with the understanding that their exploration would last for three days. Ortega was given the specific charge to reach Point Reyes and the "port of San Francisco" guarded by that landform.

Exactly one day later, on the 2nd of November, several soldiers of the main party were permitted to go on a deer hunt. When they returned to camp on the evening of that day, they had an exciting story to tell. From the hills above the camp they had seen "an immense arm of the sea, or an estuary," which extended to the southeast "as far as the eye could reach."

Both Father Crespi and Engineer Costanso state in their diaries that news about this estuary seemed to confirm that they were at the "Port of San Francisco" because Cabrera Bueno described an estuary as lying alongside or back of that port. It was also conjectured by both diarists that the Ortega party would not in three days be able to go around such an estuary, reach Point Reyes, and return.

We note, then, that the deer-hunters provided the first information about the southern arm of present San Francisco Bay. When Ortega and his men returned to camp on the night of the 3rd of November, they related joyously that two days' march from the place which they had reached "there was a harbor and a ship in it." This information was inferred from Indian sign-language.

We know from the writings of Constanso, Crespi and Portola that Ortega and his men also saw the southern arm of the present San Francisco Bay from somewhere along the line of their exploration. However, on the evening of the 3rd of November the talk at the camp is reported as having been about the harbor and the ship.

Commander Portola could not overlook this new information. He made the decision to search for the port and the ship. It was this decision which brought the entire party to the climactic event of the 4th of November when all the members of the expedition for the first time viewed San Francisco Bay from a position above the San Pedro Camp on Sweeney Ridge.

Before the notable event of the 4th of November is documented, it must be emphasized that we lack solid information as to where Ortega went on his journey of the 1st to the 3rd of November. Father Crespi states that the party reached "the end or head of the estuary," almost the same language which is used later to describe the "San Jose end" or south end of the Bay. In a newly discovered form of the Costanso diary it is stated that Ortega reached the "end or head of the Serro" (hill or ridge).

But later explorers who reached Point Lobos (Captain Rivera and Father Francisco Palou, in 1774) stated specifically that they were at a place where ". . . up to the present time no Spaniard nor any Christian had set foot on it." And Lt. Colonel Anza in 1776, standing at Fort Point, wrote: "I went to the narrowest opening made by the mouth of the port, where nobody had been before." In other words, though Ortega and his men sighted the southern arm of the Bay and probably did so before the deerhunters, we lack the solid information to specify a "discovery site" to honor their exploration. The hunters, on the other hand, saw the southern estuary from the hills above the San Pedro Camp and thus might even have reached Sweeney Ridge.

But it is the 4th of November which marks the time when Commander Portola himself, as well as all other members of the expedition, stood on a hilltop to view the great Bay. There was something festive about this day, as though to presage a great event.

"We celebrated this day," wrote Father Crespi, "as the day of the patron of the royal presidio and mission to be founded at the port of Monterey, who is the senor San Carlos, and also to celebrate the days of our king, the senor Don Carlos III (whom God keep), celebrating in this little valley, on the beach of the

port (without the least doubt) of my father San Francisco, the holy sacrifice of the Mass; and about one o'clock in the afternoon we set out to continue the journey, following the south beach (i.e., the south beach of the outer port), we entered immediately into the mountains taking the direction to the northeast, and on the top of the hill we saw the great estuary or arm of the sea which must have a width of four or five leagues, and extends to the south and southeast."

Turning now to the Costanso diary, also for the 4th of November entry, for corroborative detail and also because it provides more specific information about the topography of the region than does Crespi's entry, we find: ". . . our commander determined to continue the journey in search of the port and ship, news of which the Indians gave the explorers; and in the afternoon the march was continued, following the shore or south beach of the Port of San Francisco. We soon entered the mountain range, directing ourselves toward the northeast, and from the top of a hill we saw a grand estuary which stretched toward the southeast and south-southeast. We kept it on our left hand, and turning our backs to the port (i.e., the Port of San Francisco, now called the Gulf of the Farallones), we followed a canada which opened to the south and southeast, and at sundown halted at the shelter of the encinos which bordered the lower slope of the hills on the west side: the march was two leagues."

A number of technical points should be underlined:

1. Both Crespi and Costanso agree that very quickly after the march was begun from the base camp, the expedition entered the sierra (translated as mountain range).

2. Both agree that the direction was toward the northeast. A compass reading taken today at San Pedro Valley (including the correction of the variation from true north) indicates that a movement toward the NE is directly toward the hills. In Costanso's day, his reading for Point Reyes from the San Pedro Camp was *west, 16 degrees northwest* (November 1 entry), and if one swings around from that reading to a NE line, the direction is even more directly toward the hills.

3. Even without the statements found in both diaries concerning the line of march toward the NE, and without the compass readings, it is clear that Commander Portola would no longer have wanted to move north along the coast. The problem was to find a way around the "great estuary or arm of the sea" which both Ortega and the hunters had seen. There was no way to go but up and over the hills.

4. The day's march on the 4th of November began in the early afternoon; Father Crespi stated at "about one o'clock." Both Crespi and Costanso agree that the party covered two leagues from one o'clock to sundown, which would have come earlier on the eastern side of the ridge than on its western side. Two leagues equals roughly six miles. When the top of the hill or ridge was reached, after the grand or magnificent estuary was viewed, then the party *turned its back on the outer bay* (the Gulf of Farallones) and proceeded down a canada toward the southeast, keeping the Bay (San Francisco Bay) on their left. This is exactly what the topography of the area dictates. (Note: Neither the Teggart nor the Bolton translations of the 4 November entries for the Costanso and Crespi diaries explain the meaning of the "bay" upon which the explorers "turned their backs." This is, of course, a crucial point in the determination of the location of the Sweeney Ridge site from which the entire party viewed San Francisco Bay.)

5. If one reckons the distance from the San Pedro Camp to the Sweeney Ridge "discovery site" as approximately one league, and the distance down the *canada* as more or less an additional league, to make the total to two leagues traveled on 4 November, the addition of the three leagues traveled on both the 5th and 6th of November to the San Francisquito site (Palo Alto) adds up to a total of some seven leagues from Sweeney Ridge to Palo Alto, or about 21 miles. This distance checks very closely on a modern topographic sheet.

The Portola expedition camped for several days on San Francisquito Creek near the palo alto, and then made the long journey back to San Diego. After much difficulty the entire enterprise was almost given up, but the fortunate arrival of a supply ship, the San Antonio, permitted Commander Portola to reorganize his program and carry through with the founding of the Royal Presidio of Monterey and the Mission San Carlos Borromeo (June 1770).

Between the establishment of the Monterey presidio and Mission and the founding of the Royal Presidio of San Francisco and Mission San Francisco de

Asia (September and October respectively in 1776), a dominant theme of early Upper California history is the "pull of the Bay." Explorations by land and by sea attempted to find Cermeno's "port of San Francisco," until it was finally realized that the great inland Bay was a prize of the first magnitude. The Bay in later years became the sought-after prize by the Russians, the English, and the French. United States policy makers were so concerned over the possibility that other nations might secure title to the magnificent San Francisco Bay that the frustration of their efforts became a major problem for the United States government from the period of the administration of President Andrew Jackson.

Thus, the contest for the ultimate control of San Francisco Bay became one of our most important national questions. It is altogether fitting, heretofore, that national recognition be given to a discovery site which will forever symbolize the discovery of San Francisco Bay, one of nature's marvels.

(Subsequent to the hearing the following additional information was received:)

San Francisco State College,
School of Behavioral and Social Sciences,
San Francisco, Calif., April 22, 1968.

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Kuchel: I appreciated the opportunity on 19 April to appear at the hearing on the various bills, including the one I especially supported, namely, S2615. I regret that the Drake question intruded itself into this hearing, because the solid evidence we have today does not support the contention made by Mr. Power. The Bay was not revealed to the world until the Portolá expedition discovery in 1769. This fact will not be changed even should it be proved, ultimately, that Drake had visited the Bay. In other words, at this time we are not in the position of having to decide a question of discovery—S. 2615 would simply give national recognition to a reality, that the Bay became known to the world beginning with the events of 1769, and not earlier.

However, as a professor of history I do not wish to be put into the position, even remotely, of considering Portolá a "good guy" and Drake a "bad guy" with reference to the hearing. Just by the way, I have profound admiration for both men. They were "pros" in the best sense of the word.

In order, therefore, to avoid any "conflict of interest" notion, in this case a "conflict of intellectual interest", I have called upon the resources of the Drake Navigators Guild, which I mentioned to you, and of whom the late Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was Honorary Chairman (a very active and involved honorary chairman, I happen to know). This Guild spent a colossal number of man-hours on the Drake question and came to the firm conclusion that Drake did, indeed, anchor in what is today called "Drake's Bay" and that he careened the *Golden Hinde* (the correct spelling of Drake's vessel) within Drake's estuary.

Members of the Guild assured me that within a matter of two or three days they will have their material in my hands. I will then sent it to you by air, special delivery, and registered mail.

Meanwhile, I am preparing a statement on the Powers arguments, pursuant to your request that I do this. I regret that there was not the time during the hearing itself for me to comment on these arguments, since I am quite familiar with the Drake question since 1929 when I began my graduate studies with Professor H. E. Bolton at Berkeley. Bolton showed me the "Plate of Brass" when he first received it in 1937. Bolton always contended that if and when the Plate were found, its precise location would not, without much corroborative evidence, mark the site where it was first set up. Bolton supported the Portolá discovery site with the San Mateo County historian Dr. F. M. Stanger, himself a thorough scholar, which resulted in the Sweeney Ridge Site being given State of California recognition.

There is, even today, despite intensive research on the plate itself, some remaining question about its authenticity. For instance, Charles Christopher Lloyd, Professor of History, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England, has raised a question of this sort. More about this in my comments.

Since you asked about the Figueroa Ms of the Crespi diary, I have inclosed a statement on that subject at this time.

Sincerely,

Theodore E. Treutlein.

[Enclosure]

Fray Juan Crespi. Missionary Explorer on the Pacific Coast, 1769–1774. Herbert Eugene Bolton (Berkeley: U.C. Press, 1927). pp. lxii–lxiii.

THE DIARIES*

Note.—excerpts from Professor Bolton's essay on the Crespi Mss refer mainly to the Portolá Expedition of 1769–1770, which came under discussion during the hearing on S2615 at the Presidio of San Francisco, 19 April 1968.

"Diaries of all three of Crespi's exploring journeys were included in Palóu's *Noticias de Nueva California*. The only manuscript of this work known to be extant is that made by Figueroa. When Palóu left California in 1785 he took the original of his *Noticias* with him and filed it in the archives of the College of San Fernando, in the City of Mexico, of which he became guardian or president. Shortly before he died an order came from Madrid asking for the compilation of a great body of documents on which to base a monumental history of New Spain. Pursuant to this order Fray Francisco García Figueroa, of the College in San Cosme, in Mexico, compiled thirty-two volumes of *Memorias para la Historia de Nueva España*. Two of these volumes comprised Palóu's *Noticias*. The transcript, made from Palóu's autograph manuscript "with all the exactitude permitted by the wretched and difficult handwriting of the original," was certified by Father Figueroa himself on December 3, 1792. Six decades afterward, in 1857, the *Noticias* was published by the government of Mexico in the great collection of *Documentos para la Historia de Mexico*. It was printed from the Figueroa manuscript, for Palóu's holograph had disappeared."

"Some twenty years ago I examined the original Figueroa manuscript in the archives of Mexico." . . . "*Of the principal diary, that of the Portolá expedition, the Figueroa manuscript is the only version known to be extant.* Of the other diaries there are manuscripts in the Archivo General de Indias, at Sevilla." . . .

Dear SENATOR KUCHEL: During the hearing, when you asked me about the possibility that the original Crespi diary of the Portolá diary might exist in Spain, I drew on my memory of the statement made above by Dr. Bolton. I am happy to note that my answers to your question about the Ms and also about the approximate date of the Figueroa copy (which I stated was near the end of the 18th Century) were the correct ones. I wanted to give you a precise answer about the date of the Figueroa copy, but I was not able to dredge up a better answer than the one I gave. Dr. Bolton apparently didn't have a more precise answer, either.

However, I looked up the date of the royal *cédula* which ordered the transcription of the manuscripts and the date of that order is 21 February 1790. Allowing a little over two months for the royal order to reach Mexico (average sailing time from Puerto de Santa María (the port of Cádiz) to Vera Cruz was 78 days) Figueroa might have got down to work in May of 1790. If the original Crespi diary ever does turn up it would be a great find though it would not alter the known facts.

THEODORE E. TREUTLEIN.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Robert Power of the Nut Tree.

Senator KUCHEL. Mr. Chairman, Robert Power is a friend of mine, a very good friend of mine, and a good citizen of this State. He wrote to me and told me that he had some views and interrogation on the claims we heard, and I told him this was the place to put them on the record.

Senator BIBLE. We have the full document, which will be incorporated in full in the record. Will you proceed?

*The plural refers to the diary of the Portolá Expedition, of 1769–1770; the Rages Expedition of 1772; the Pérez Expedition of 1774).

STATEMENT OF ROBERT H. POWER, THE NUT TREE

Mr. POWER. Thank you, Senator Bible and Senator Kuchel. I want to compliment you on coming to California and San Francisco, and this historic Presidio, and continuing the heritage of California for which all of us are here.

I am an amateur historian in California, and I have devoted my studies the last 14 years to the early discoveries of San Francisco Bay, and for that reason I thought that some of the information that I have discovered over that period of time that has not been generally available to other historians in California, because it has not been published, should be made available to this committee, because part of the language of the bill pertains to the topic that I have been studying.

Specifically, the purpose of my appearing before this committee is to propose corrective language to Senate bill 2615. The section of the bill that I am challenging is the introductory sentence which reads:

> To authorize the establishment of the site of the discovery of San Francisco Bay as a national historic site, and for other purposes.

I propose that the words "site of discovery" be deleted, and the words "Portola discovery site" be inserted in their place.

The corrected sentence would then read as follows:

> To authorize the establishment of the Portola discovery site of San Francisco Bay as a national historic site, and for other purposes.

With this change I would, of course, heartily endorse the bill.

The reason it is necessary that this simple but vital change be made in the language of the bill is that "the Portola discovery site of San Francisco Bay" is, in fact, not "the site of discovery of San Francisco Bay."

Departing from the text for a moment, from the Portola discovery site flowed the Spanish history of California; from the great discovery site of San Francisco Bay flowed the American history of the continent, and so they are completely divergent. They finally came back together when the American people took over the Golden Gate several hundred years later.

The first European to view San Francisco Bay was the famed Elizabethan, Francis Drake, who sailed the Golden Hind through what is now the Golden Gate on June 17, 1579. He named the whole country Nova Albion, after being reminded of England by the Dover-like white cliffs that lie towards the sea in what is now the Point Reyes National Seashore. More obscure, and less certain, are two other alleged reports of San Francisco Bay which had profound effects on the historical cartography of California. One was a strange relation by the Portuguese pilot, N. de Morena, and the other report was part of the geography depicted on a working chart taken from a Manila galleon in 1743 by Commodore George Anson.

It was 14 years ago since I unexpectedly discovered that the well known Portus Novae Albionis plan, which the Drake expedition had made of their California harbor, matched the northern features of San Francisco Bay.

If you would like to follow the exhibits, it explains it better than the exact text.

Senator BIBLE. I handled the Point Reyes hearing, and if my memory is correct, I remember the link with Sir Francis Drake at that point, and I guess that is why it was named Drake's Bay.

Mr. POWER. That is at Point Reyes, Drake's Bay, and that was named in 1624 by Abraham Goos in order to give credit.

Senator BIBLE. Didn't he lose one of his ships there?

Mr. POWER. No; the galleon was lost 20 years after Drake.

Proceeding to exhibit 1, I will continue with my text. It shows you the San Francisco Bay area, it shows Drake's Bay, and an overlay of the Portus plan that we will be discussing in detail in just a moment.

This orientation stands today as the single undeniable factor in establishing Francis Drake's entry into San Francisco Bay.

This plan for the Port of Nova Albion was incorporated into the border design of the Vera Totivs Expeditionis Navticae world map, executed by the Flemish cartographer, Jodocus Hondius, in London, circa 1590. There is general acceptance today that this world map and its insets were compiled from a primary Drake voyage source.

The Portus Novae Albionis plan comparison with San Francisco Bay begins with Belvedere Island, its neighbor Tiburon Peninsula, and then follows the general curve of northern San Francisco Bay from Point San Quentin through the Richmond shore. The English fort is situated at Point San Quentin. There are two omissions, Angel Island and the Strait of San Pablo, but these omissions are due to the nature of the plan which is a view rather than a true map. This plan was probably drawn from the deck of the Golden Hind while it was anchored in the lee of Angel Island. Therefore, Angel Island was to the rear of the cartographer and out of the chosen view and the Strait of San Pablo is on the horizon some 8 miles distant, and therefore is indicated as shoreline.

There is a great deal of other interesting evidence about the Elizabethan intrusion into San Francisco Bay, but for the sake of brevity I will just list two other significant pieces of evidence that tie in closely with the Portus Novae Albionis plan.

1. Drake plate of brass: This unique piece of Americana was discovered in 1936 by Beryle Shinn on the top of a low ridge that overlooks the south face of Point San Quentin.

The other point I would like to make is relative to the importance of this. It tells about the beginning of the English Empire, the first British protectorate in the whole world, and one of the reasons that Sir Humphrey Gilbert came to the New World in 1583 to start the American epic was that the people of Nova Albion had extended the hand of friendship to Great Britain, and that was written——

Senator KUCHEL. Who were the people of Nova Albion?

Mr. POWER. Indians, indigenous Indians, but they welcomed him as a great hero equal to their own.

Senator KUCHEL. Do we have documentation of that?

Mr. POWER. Yes; it is well written up in the famous voyage.

Senator KUCHEL. Where is this brass plate now?

Mr. POWER. Bancroft Library, University of California.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. POWER. Going to exhibit 6, which is a piece of original comparison that I depict with a picture by Arnold Montanus. If you look at

the pictures of exhibit 6, you can see a striking resemblance between a view from Point San Quentin looking across the portion of San Francisco Bay and Angel Island and Tiburon, and the view is intensified by realizing this is only a quarter of a mile from where the plate of brass was found, and it is where the port is shown on the comparative Portus plan map.

This illustration was published in a monumental geography of the Americas by Arnold Montanus in Amsterdam in 1671, and it bears a remarkable resemblance to a modern photograph taken from Point San Quentin looking across a portion of San Francisco Bay at Angel Island and a portion of Tiburon Peninsula. Arnold Montanus was a grandson of Petrus Montanus who in turn was the partner and brother-in-law of Jodocus Hondius.

I'll leave that English report by Sir Francis Drake, which is much more lengthy, and I have read most of them.

Another adventurer who apparently described San Francisco Bay was Drake's Portuguese pilot, N. de Morena, in a report to the Governor of New Galicia (Mexico), Rodrigo del Rio, in about 1583. I have a copy of the translation for you to read at your leisure and you can see if you don't agree with the way I understood it. This pilot claimed to have been left behind by Francis Drake, more dead than alive, but he soon recovered his health. In the next 4 years he walked through the land, sighted the Gulf of California and then wandered about until he reached the capitol of New Galicia. He hypothecated that the Gulf of California went northward to join with the harbor where the Englishman had put him ashore. He offered to take the Governor back to Drake's stopping place on an arm of the sea and there they could easily cross to the other side. The viewing of the San Francisco peninsula as an island is a fair observation from the bay shore of Marin County because there is no visible end to San Francisco Bay from that vantage point.

The place name San Francisco was first applied to the general area 16 years after Drake by Capt. Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeno when he landed at Point Reyes. He had his Franciscan friar christen what is now Drakes Bay "La Bâya de San Francisco" and this bay was later called the "Puerto de San Francisco" by the Viscaino expedition in 1603.

The Morena report had a colorful conclusion 35 years later in the hands of Father Antonio de la Ascension who had come to California with Sebastian Viscaino in 1602–03. He combined the elements of the Morena story with his firsthand experience in California waters and made the biggest geographical error of the 17th century by creating the cartographic island of California. He sent his California manuscript map back to Spain, but it was captured on the high seas by Dutch privateers who put it in the hands of Abraham Goos, a cartographer and first cousin-in-law of Jodocus Hondius. Goos, on his 1624 map, changed Father Antonio de la Ascension's "Po. de S. Francisco" to "Po. Sr. Francisco Drace" to give credit to Sir Francis Drake. Goos used three languages, Spanish, English, and Latin, to make his new name match phonetically, and with letters the original Spanish place name. California as an island became very popular in England and then throughout non-Hispanic Europe.

The point to remember is that there is no other explanation of the famous cartographic dream known as the "Isle of California" than to assume that N. de Morena did link, in his confused mind, San Francisco Bay and the Gulf of California, forming an island that extended from this Presidio of San Francisco to San Jose de Cabo.

The next challenge to Portola being the discoverer of San Francisco Bay has a Spanish heritage. In 1743 Commodore George Anson captured a Manila galleon and he discovered in the chart room a map of the Pacific Ocean, different from any that was known in Europe. One significant difference was the California coast in the vicinity of "Punta de los Reyes." This map showed the "Los Farollones" near a great unnamed bay that is shaped very much like San Francisco Bay, only larger. You can see quite a similarity between what is depicted there and the present shape of San Francisco Bay. Actually, Portola was using charts from the Manila galleon when he came northward and was able to easily identify it, from those charts and looking at those maps. It is not surprising he was able to do that.

Anson's Manila galleon chart, first published in 1748, gained wide acceptance and was even included in Noticia de la California, Mexico City, 1757.

The great unnamed harbor on the Manila galleon chart was assigned the place name and legend "Port of Sir Francis Drake," not "St. Francisco," by Thomas Jefferys in 1753. (Exhibit 11.) His associate, John Green, charged the French geographers had converted "Port Sir Francis Drake into Port San Francisco, dishonoring the name of the knight by changing it into one of their spurious Saints."

The confusion and controversy over which bay should be San Francisco Bay and which should be Sir Francis Drake's Bay was finally resolved by Spanish domination of the region rather than by historical fact.

And so, Senator Bible and Senator Kuchel, this subcommittee must make a similar decision, whether it intends to create history by legislation or correctly recognize historical fact. I, therefore, give you an opportunity to be on the side of fact by proposing that the words "site of discovery" be stricken from the bill and the words "Portola discovery site" be inserted in their place.

Again, thank you for coming to California to help us with our hearings.

Senator BIBLE. That is a most interesting statement, and I am going to read it with a great deal of interest. I guess we want to be on the side of fact in history, and I am sure with Senator Kuchel's help we will be able to resolve this point.

I am sure I am not enough of a historian to know the final answer, but I know that Senator Kuchel is, and you have created a lot of interest. You have some amazing history written here; you have spent a lot of time on this, haven't you?

Mr. POWER. Yes, I have, sir. I have spent a great deal of my time. It has become my avocation.

Senator BIBLE. I wish we could turn the clock and sail with old Sir Francis Drake in those days. I bet the world wasn't in better shape than it is now, but it would have been interesting to have been here at those particular times.

Mr. POWER. If I could add one thing more of the problem as I see it, legislatively, and that is this: If you today create a discovery site of the discovery site of San Francisco Bay, you then could be faced with having to designate another discovery site of San Francisco Bay in 1979, when the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the North American Continent by the English nation occurs, so you would be safer to stay with Portola's Discovery Site of San Francisco Bay, and let Drake do what he wants to do in 1979, when he undoubtedly will be entitled to a great ceremony.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure we can properly honor history with respect to all great men that came into this area and the sites involved. I am sure we can get it worked out somewhere along the way.

This is a very provocative statement of yours and I am grateful for your spending this time. Don't run away, Senator Kuchel may have some questions.

Senator KUCHEL. This is fascinating. Let me ask you, generally: When did you come to the conclusions that are written up in this pamphlet?

Mr. POWER. I had them pretty well in mind. They have been elaborated on continuously since 1960, and I did my first article in 1954, but by 1960 I had them rather well written up.

Senator KUCHEL. Have you since 1954, or since 1960, had an opportunity to sit down with historians, recognized as experts in this kind of history? Have you been able to acquire any support from the academic community?

Mr. POWER. Oh, very little, frankly. I would say that California historians are not as knowledgeable in this area, perhaps, as those in Europe. It is a worldwide question.

I went to the British Museum, I talked to Mr. Skelton, the world's cartographic authority. He looked at my comparison and said it was very fine, certainly a fair comparison and a fair set of maps.

He looked at the pictorial picture that I have here that a lot of people like very well, and he said, "I don't like pictures so I don't give you any weight at all." Other people look at the picture, others rely on the plate of brass.

Myself, studying historical photography for the last 14 years, I feel that the map comparison is evidence that is incontrovertible.

Senator KUCHEL. I don't want to prolong this, Bob, but let me ask some specific questions. On exhibit 6, is there any disparity between the drawing which indicates the hill over there, or the mountain has been cut down suddenly, with some troops marching alongside there, and the photograph that you took simply showing a continuation of the hill with no opening in it.

Mr. POWER. I think it is the background aperture of the Bay and the hills beyond that I find the most striking.

Senator KUCHEL. They are very striking.

Mr. POWER. The other hill I call artistic liberty, or maybe I am not comparing the right thing. I have no explanation for it.

Senator KUCHEL. Who was Commodore George Anson?

Mr. POWER. He was in the British Navy and later became Lord Anson.

Senator KUCHEL. Where did he capture this?

Mr. POWER. In the Philippines. He followed across the Pacific from Baja California, and captured it in the Philippines, and these galleons went across the Pacific for 200 years.

Senator KUCHEL. What for? Were they pirates?

Mr. POWER. No, traders, allowing the Mexican officials to trade with the Philippines without going through the port of Seville.

Senator KUCHEL. You reproduce on exhibit 10 just a small part of the map that Commodore Anson found in the wardroom of the *Manilla* galleon. Does it show elsewhere—this is the 37th, 38th and and 39th, and they stand for——

Mr. POWER. Parallels.

Senator KUCHEL. Was that part of the map that was found?

Mr. POWER. That was part of the map that was found.

Senator KUCHEL. And are they accurate with respect to the location of Los Farollones?

Mr. POWER. The Punta de los Reyes is 38° precisely. The 38th parallel runs through Point Reyes, it is 38½° on this map.

Senator KUCHEL. Who is responsible for calling it Punta de los Reyes?

Mr. POWER. Assigned by Viscaino in 1603 as Little Christmas, which was the Feast of the Kings.

Senator KUCHEL. That is across the Golden Gate and around the corner?

Mr. POWER. That is right. You can see it on your first map. It is just the lower part of this bay which suddenly took on the looks of San Francisco Bay for no apparent reason other than possibly early discovery.

Senator KUCHEL. What have you got to say about that, Professor?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. Are you inviting me to comment on some of the statements?

Senator KUCHEL. Have you studied this?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. Oh, yes.

Senator KUCHEL. You disagree with the conclusions?

Mr. TREUTLEIN. Yes, sir. The conclusions I have to disagree with.

Senator KUCHEL. Would you mind, for the record, submitting to the committee a statement, because I must say that there is much in here that is very provocative to a nonhistorian.

Mr. TREUTLEIN. When Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz got involved in the great controversy, and he and his group came to an opposite conclusion from Mr. Power, I have to be neutral, I have to take the facts as I find them.

Senator BIBLE. I am not familiar with Admiral Nimitz' findings, but anything you want to furnish for the record would be helpful, because we want to do justice to history. Will you forward this along with the bills? The record will be kept open.

I am going to read with a great deal of interest, Mr. Power, this brochure. You have done a great deal of work on it and you are to be commended.

Senator KUCHEL. If you have anything in addition to what you put together here, comments that may have been made by any scholars in the United Kingdom on this subject, I would like to have those made available.

Mr. POWERS. Frankly, I have very little support in this area. I feel that I am just beginning my discoveries.

Senator BIBLE. I wish you well in those discoveries.

This has been a very interesting hearing. We have the great hand of history looking over you, and the great things we can possibly do here.

These are three very interesting bills. We are going to visit Fort Point Museum right after lunch, and fly over the proposed Skyline Parkway.

Obviously, there are problems ahead as we consider these, but we will move forward as quickly as we can.

We will stand in adjournment, subject to the right to furnish or correct the record at any time within the next 2 weeks. We stand adjourned.

(Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 1 p.m.)

FORT POINT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1968

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:20 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Alan Bible (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Alan Bible (Nevada), Frank E. Moss (Utah), Thomas H. Kuchel (California), and Clifford P. Hansen (Wyoming).

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; E. Lewis Reid, minority counsel; and Darryl A. Hart, assistant minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE. The committee will come to order.

This is the time for the continuation on the hearing on S. 2159, to establish the Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, Calif.

We had earlier hearings in the area on this bill. At that time, I stated, in closing the hearings, that we would hear the departmental witnesses on this particular legislation in Washington, D.C.

The full report of the Interior Department, signed by Harry Anderson, the Assistant Secretary, will be made a part of the record. A letter from the Secretary of the Army will be made a part of the record. The letter from the Bureau of the Budget will also be made a part of the record. These will all be inserted following the copy of the bill at the beginning of this record.

We have as our first witness today Mr. Harthon L. Bill, accompanied by Frank Harrison.

STATEMENT OF HARTHON L. BILL, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY FRANK E. HARRISON, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR; AND REED JARVIS, STAFF ASSISTANT

Mr. BILL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to join you today to discuss S. 2159, legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate 29 acres within the Presidio of San Francisco as the Fort Point National Historic Site. The Department recommends enactment of this legislation, with suggested amendments.

The Presidio of San Francisco is a 1,460-acre military reservation overlooking San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate, which has been, for many years, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the

Army. Fort Point, rising within one corner of the reservation, is a massive 150- by 250-foot fortification constructed in 1861 on the site of the first Spanish fort of the Presidio.

Mr. Chairman, Fort Point stands today as a classic example of a coastal fortification of the mid-19th century, the greatest to be erected on the west coast of North America and one of the best examples in the United States.

In 1962 the National Park Service made a study of the historical significance of the Presidio, whose fortifications played an important part in the development of California from 1776 to 1914. It found that the Presidio, and the existing Fort Point within it, are of exceptional historical significance. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments concurred in this finding. The Presidio is now a national historic landmark.

Following the introduction of S. 2159, the National Park Service conducted further, more detailed studies to determine the suitability and feasibility of including Fort Point in the national park system. During those studies, there were frequent meetings with officials of the Presidio and the Fort Point Museum Association.

A master plan has been completed for the area. It represents a careful analysis of the resource together with the plans for public use of Fort Point. This plan includes a total of 39 acres of land and 63 acres of submerged land as depicted on a map before the committee today.

The plan is designed to preserve the fort and its surroundings and provide for optimum public use with adequate facilities. We therefore suggest amendment of the legislation to authorize inclusion of all the land shown on the map when the Department of the Army relinquishes the property.

Before I complete my statement, I should like, for the benefit of the committee, to have Reed Jarvis of our staff on the west coast, and Mr. Jay Bright to explain the proposed plan and interpretation that we have in mind.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to have you do that, but before you do I would like to have you finish your statement, because you have some figures about land acquisition and development.

Do that and we would then like to have your explanation of your development plan. I particularly want you to put emphasis on how much land you will require and how much it will cost you.

Mr. BILL. There will be no acquisition costs since all lands are now federally owned.

Developments including restoration, road and parking area improvement, interpretive trail and seawall stabilization are estimated to cost $4,240,500, of which $2,635,500 would be programed during the first 5 years following authorization. Annual operating costs are estimated at $184,200 following the fifth year.

Our economists have projected that by 1977 we may expect 617,700 visitors to Fort Point National Historic Site per year.

Senator BIBLE. What are the annual visitations at the Fort Point National Historic Site in each of the last several years?

Mr. BILL. We have not the precise figures, but I was there last Saturday and was told that on one special day, they had had approxi-

mately 46,000 visitors. Dr. John Hussey, our historian from the regional office, is here today and can provide those figures.

Senator BIBLE. I think that they testified to that at the San Francisco hearing and gave us some approximate figures on an annual basis, but I have forgotten what those figures were. Maybe Dr. Hussey himself can volunteer that. I just want an approximation of how many people visited there last year in the total year.

Mr. BILL. We will check those figures, and if it is agreeable to you, we will provide them for the committee.

(The information requested is as follows:)

VISITATION AT FORT POINT

During 1966 and 1967 the Information Office, Headquarters 6th Army conducted tours of Presidio of San Francisco. Included on these tours was a visit to Fort Point. The visitation statistics for these tours are as follows:

Number of visitors in 1966, 10,550.

Number of visitors in 1967, 28,268.

Since April, 1968, the Fort Point Museum Association conducted week-end tours. These tours are offered from 1-4 Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and are conducted on three weekends each month. Through June 16, 1968, these tours have accommodated 15,765 visitors.

Senator BIBLE. Now you have some witnesses whom you want to explain your plans of development?

Mr. BILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. JARVIS. The purpose of this proposal is to preserve and interpret the largest masonry fort structure on the Pacific Coast. The Park Service category would be historical. Our objectives are for land acquisition to acquire as much land as is needed for protection and interpretation of the area.

We do need some research to aid us in our development of our safety and protection objectives, which are very important. I will cover these in my explanation of the development plan later, but safety is an important part of our objectives here.

Senator BIBLE. What do you mean by that? Safety is very important, I suppose, everywhere. What do you mean by that in connection with Fort Point?

Mr. JARVIS. The land is so irregular and steep. And close to the Golden Gate Bridge the bridge itself is used for people throwing themselves from the bridge.

Senator BIBLE. What you are saying is that at Fort Point something is apt to drop on people from the Golden Gate Bridge?

Mr. JARVIS. No, sir. We have taken steps to protect the visitor from the bridge problems.

Senator BIBLE. How do you propose to do that? This kind of intrigues me.

Mr. JARVIS. We would propose to put a large net beneath the bridge to protect visitors from falling objects and insure their safety at all times.

Senator BIBLE. All right. You may proceed.

Mr. JARVIS. The interpretive theme would be to present the fort as it appeared from 1861 to 1893, at which time military sciences no longer stressed the need for a bastion such as Fort Point. The area is, of course, located at the Golden Gate. The access to the area is from the Golden Gate Bridge or from the south along city highways into

the Presidio. The population of the area is approximately 4½ million and is expected to double by 1990.

Senator BIBLE. By what figure?

Mr. JARVIS. It is expected to double by 1990. The city of San Francisco receives approximately 2½ million visitors at the present time. There is a very active park and recreation program. The people in San Francisco are very interested in their parks and need recreation areas.

In a very brief history of the Presidio, as I will show you here, Anza, the Spanish explorer, selected this area for the location of the Presidio. Upon development of the Spanish Presidio, the adjacent lands became the selected site for the city of San Joaquin. The fort was begun in 1817. It fell into disuse and was captured by the Americans in 1846, when Fremont rowed across the bay and spiked the cannons.

During the Civil War, no shot was fired against an enemy or at anyone in anger, as you might say. By 1893, the fort was abandoned for purposes of military defense. The batteries in this area and here were developed.

Our resource use covers the bridge operation, the Golden Gate Bridge, and this area here. There is some limited public use of the area now. People from the city fish from this large pier. The Army has tours during the week. Arrangements are made with the public information officer and an Army guide will take people through the fort. On weekends the fort is open to the public between 1 and 4 p.m. for a guided tour, compliments of the Museum Association.

There is a motor pool located in this area and used by the 91st Transportation Division, a research unit. That is located right here.

I would like to mention that the fort was opened in October of 1967 for a 4-hour period. It was advertised in the paper only once, yet 16,000 people went through the fort in 1 hour.

Our plan is as follows: If the land is transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior and various agreements are made, we would immediately proceed with our research to provide information for restoration and development. Our restoration would begin immediately, for we have to protect the visitors from some of the hazards that are there at the present time—lack of railings and masonry that is falling out.

Senator BIBLE. How much do you anticipate it will cost you to rehabilitate the fort itself?

Mr. JARVIS. Mr. Harrison has that answer, I believe.

Mr. HARRISON. $1,860,000.

Senator BIBLE. That is just for the fort itself? That is not for the entire historic site?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right; that is the restoration of the historic structures—$1,860,000.

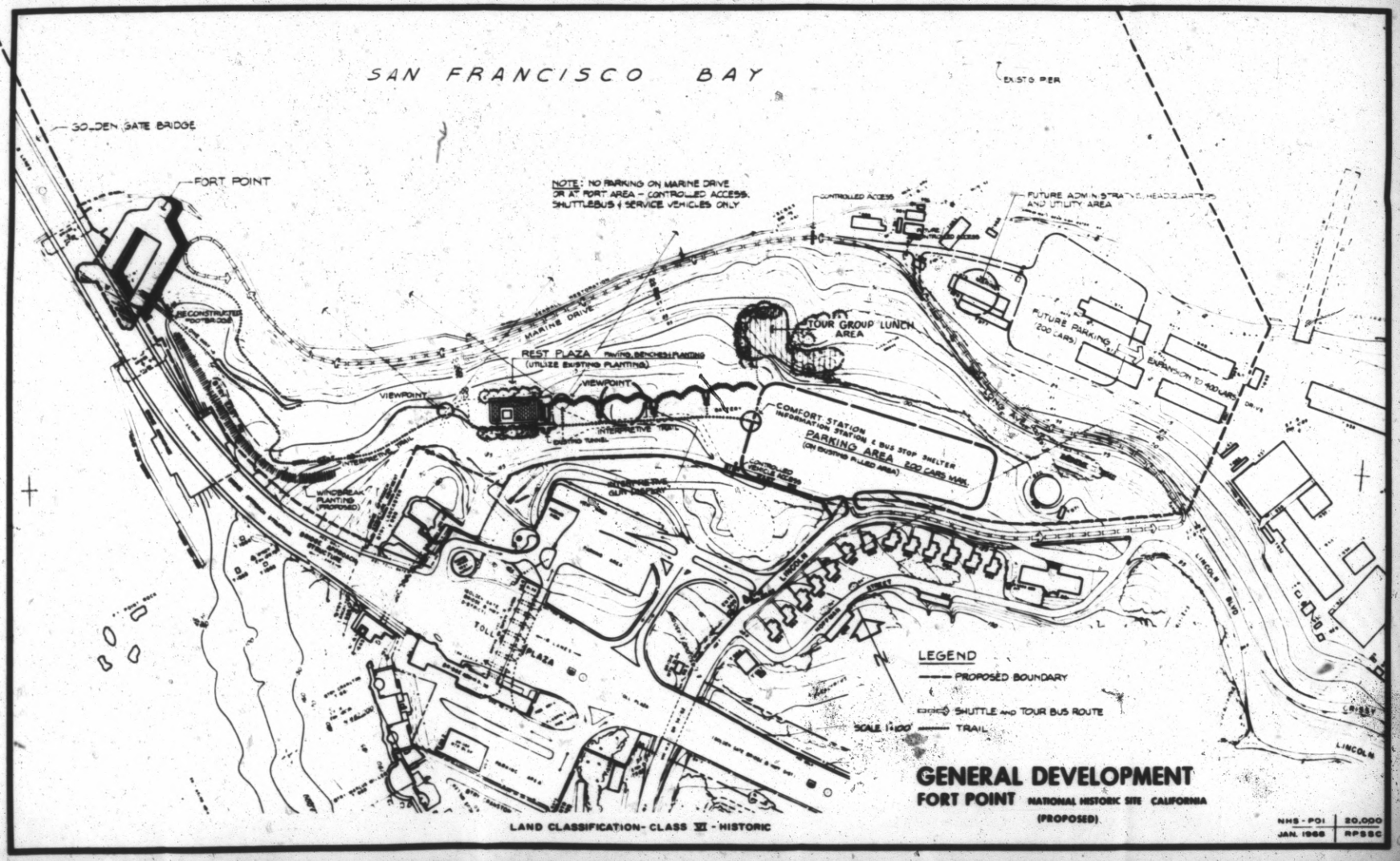
Senator KUCHEL. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly. The Senator from California.

Senator KUCHEL. Is the figure you just enunciated a part of the estimated development costs of $4,240,000?

Mr. HARRISON. Some of it is. This is a part of the $4 million figure.

Senator KUCHEL. I think you should furnish for the record a breakdown of how you arrived at that $4 million figure.


SAN FRANCISCO BAY
EXIST'G PIER
GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE
FORT POINT
NOTE: NO PARKING ON MARINE DRIVE OR AT FORT AREA - CONTROLLED ACCESS. SHUTTLEBUS & SERVICE VEHICLES ONLY
CONTROLLED ACCESS
FUTURE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS AND UTILITY AREA
MARINE DRIVE
TOUR GROUP LUNCH AREA
FUTURE PARKING (200 CARS)
EXPANSION TO ADD'L PARK DRIVE
REST PLAZA PAVING, BENCHES & PLANTING (UTILIZE EXISTING PLANTING)
VIEWPOINT
VIEWPOINT
INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
EXISTING TUNNEL
COMFORT STATION INFORMATION STATION & BUS STOP SHELTER
PARKING AREA 200 CARS MAX. (ON EXISTING FILLED AREA)
CONTROLLED VEHICULAR ACCESS
WINDBREAK PLANTING (PROPOSED)
INTERPRETIVE GUN EMPLACEMENT
LINCOLN
LINCOLN BLVD
TOLL PLAZA
LEGEND
PROPOSED BOUNDARY
SHUTTLE AND TOUR BUS ROUTE
TRAIL
SCALE 1:100'
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT
FORT POINT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE CALIFORNIA
(PROPOSED)
LAND CLASSIFICATION- CLASS VI - HISTORIC
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Mr. HARRISON. All right, sir; we will be glad to do that.
(The information requested is as follows:)

FORT POINT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (PROPOSED)

Year	Developments		
	Trails and roads	Buildings, utilities, et cetera	Total
1st	$170,000	$430,000	$550,000
2d	301,000	440,500	741,500
3d	370,000	232,500	602,500
4th	735,000	241,000	476,000
5th	135,000	130,500	265,500
Subtotal	1,161,000	1,474,500	2,635,500
Future years	670,000	935,000	1,605,000
Grand total	1,831,000	2,409,500	4,240,500

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. JARVIS. Our restoration will be concerned with developing and restoring selected features of the fort. The structural iron, for example, has deteriorated to such a point from the fog and salt spray that it needs replacement, and railings, of course.

The development of the area outside of the fort that I would like to discuss is the upper area and the lower area. I will first confine my remarks to the upper area. There is a flat area for parking, to hold a maximum of 200 cars. We propose to have a trail pass by the magazine and traverse battery A, with a cannon exhibit, to a selected viewpoint here, into a rest area which is protected from the wind, down what we call the interpretive trail to the fort. From this point to this point, there are superlative views of the Golden Gate Bridge. We expect that many people would walk to the fort and then enter at this lower level.

An option for them would be to check here at our information station and board a shuttle bus. Because of the great distance from this point to the fort, approximately 2,300 feet in rough terrain, we suggest that a shuttle bus run along an existing road to the fort.

A tour group lunch area is needed for school groups attending the fort who need a place to picnic. We would have a problem in opening a picnic area in such a limited area; therefore, tour groups making reservations could have their lunch here.

Proceeding down to the lower point, there is an area of approximately 5 acres of flat beach land which could be developed as an additional parking area.

There is a seawall stretching from here to this point, which is cut granite. From here on, the seawall is made of masonry rubble and is in need of repair. The sea has battered it and the soil behind it is soft, so we would have to have seawall restoration from this point to this point to protect the safety of the point and the visitors.

The fort would be open during daylight hours year round. We have found that the structure will accommodate 1,200 visitors an hour. We would expect over 600,000 people per year to visit the fort by 1977. The average visit would be approximately an hour and a half to 2 hours, an hour within the fort.

Within the fort itself we expect to have exhibit rooms on the first floor, cannon displays, demonstrations jointly with the Army and civic groups interested in the area, such as flag-raising and celebrating military holidays.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is enough detail on the development of it. I have no specific questions of you.

I am wondering how many forts of comparable size and national interest are maintained by the Park Service. You have one in Puerto Rico, as I recall it. Do you operate the one at St. Augustine? Is that a Park Service facility?

Mr. BILL. We do. Of this general type, there are two—Fort Sumter and Fort Pulaski. There are differences but they are this general type. At Fort Point there are three tiers or levels, whereas at Fort Sumter there are two, but they are similar.

Senator BIBLE. What type of visitation do you have at Fort Sumter?

Mr. BILL. We will provide the figures.

Senator BIBLE. How about Fort Pulaski?

Mr. BILL. We will provide that, too.

Senator BIBLE. How about the fort at St. Augustine?

Mr. BILL. We will provide all that, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the one at Puerto Rico?

Mr. BILL. San Juan.

Senator BIBLE. How much annual visitation does it have?

Mr. BILL. We have not the figures with us. We will provide them for the committee, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

COMPARISON OF COASTAL DEFENSE FORTS IN NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Area	Gross acres	1967 attendance	Description
Castillo de San Marcos NM, Florida	21.58	473,800	Oldest masonry fort in continental United States. Started in 1672 to protect St. Augustine.
Fort Frederica NM, Georgia	250.00	242,300	Built 1736-48 during Spain and England's struggle for what is now Southeastern United States.
Fort Jefferson NM, Florida	47,125.00	22,100	Largest all-masonry fortification in Western World. Built 1846 to control Florida Straits.
Fort McHenry NM, Maryland	43.26	567,700	Built in 1798? to protect Baltimore Harbor.
Fort Matanzas NM, Florida	257.76	187,700	Spanish fort built in 1737 to protect back door of St. Augustine.
Fort Pulaski NM, Georgia	5,516.62	269,500	Early 19th century fort. Bombardment by Federal rifle cannon in 1862 first demonstrated ineffectiveness of old style masonry fortifications.
Fort Sumter NM, South Carolina	2.40	134,400	
	37.73	658,700	Massive masonry fortification. Oldest within territorial limits of United States; begun by Spanish in 16th Century to protect sealanes in New World.
San Juan NHS, Philippine Islands.			

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions. I will yield to the Senator from California.

Senator KUCHEL. The bill, as introduced, authorizes the transfer of 29 acres. In the 29-acre proposal, does the Department of the Interior except the 8 acres on which there presently is situated an Army motor pool?

Mr. BILL. Our position is that when the Army is prepared or willing to release the 8-acre area, we would wish to have it. At the present time, it is not included in the 29 acres. The 29 acres is the area shown.

Senator KUCHEL. This is not going to make for a very good record, but go ahead and run your hand around what the 29 acres includes.

Mr. JARVIS. It includes the land within and to the west of Long Avenue to this point, at which it becomes Marine Drive to Fort Point, along the fence line on the east side of the Golden Gate Bridge to the building along the west side of the structure of Fort Point itself and to the right-of-way of the bridge and highway district line to this point on Lincoln Boulevard and parallel to the road where you return to Lincoln Boulevard and Long Avenue.

Senator KUCHEL. So that the 8 acres now occupied by the Army motor pool lie outside the proposed 29-acre transfer; is that correct?

Mr. BILL. That is correct.

Senator KUCHEL. Now, with respect to the proposal for the 63-acre transfer, where do the additional 63 acres lie—north, south, east, or west of the 29?

Mr. JARVIS. That lies to the north, sir. It is the bay.

Senator KUCHEL. It is all submerged land?

Mr. HARRISON. It is submerged. The reason for it is that the Department of the Army has jurisdiction out there now, so we would be taking over those jurisdictions.

Senator KUCHEL. I have no objection to that, but why do we want to include submerged land in a transfer to a historic site? What advantage do we contemplate that transfer would give to the Department?

Mr. HARRISON. Senator, in the event the 8 acres are transferred, you will not that there is a pier there. We feel that eventually if that is transferred to the Department of the Interior, this would be a place where people coming in on private boats, and sightseeing boats could come in. We feel that this is one of the more attractive approaches to the fort.

By transferring jurisdiction out the 300 yards, it would enable the Department of the Interior to control the use of that land—dredging and whatnot—any use that may alter the present appearance.

Senator KUCHEL. Just for purposes of comparison, how many acres are under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior at Fort Sumter?

Mr. HARRISON. Fort Sumter, there is a total of 2.40 acres.

Senator KUCHEL. And at Pulaski?

Mr. HARRISON. At Fort Pulaski, there is a total of 5,363 acres.

Senator KUCHEL. So there is a terrific spread. You have Sumter with a little tiny area of 2 acres, surrounded by what, publicly owned property or privately owned property?

Mr. BILL. Fort Sumter itself is on an island in Charleston Harbor. Portions of the monument on the mainland adjoin military property.

Senator KUCHEL. Military all around?

Mr. BILL. Yes, sir.

Senator KUCHEL. All right, no need to ask you gentlemen about the recommendations the Army will make. You object to them. I think we ought to develop that portion when the Army testifies. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Utah.

Senator MOSS. I think my question has been answered. I was interested in the need for submerged lands. I understand the answer is that ultimately you would hope that they can use sightseeing boats and come in by water to see the fort and might also utilize a fishing pier at

some future time. That does give some reason for the submerged lands going in. I have no further questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, gentlemen. I have no further questions. I think we are interested in the Army viewpoint because it is land under their jurisdiction. We will have the witness from the Army, Mr. Hart, Chief, Legislative Services Office, Chief of the Engineers, Department of the Army.

STATEMENT OF LONEY W. HART, CHIEF, LEGISLATIVE SERVICES OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. HART. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Loney W. Hart, Chief, Legislative Services Office, Chief of Engineers, the Department of the Army. The Department of the Army has been assigned the responsibility for presenting the views of the Department of Defense in this matter. I do not have a prepared statement. We were only aware of the hearings on Friday, and time did not permit that we could present a formal statement.

Senator BIBLE. We don't need a formal statement. Just tell us what the Army views are on this. You have your official report here, so that speaks for itself.

Mr. HART. Yes. I would like to point out that we submitted a report on the views of the Army on this matter; and in lieu of a formal statement, I beg your indulgence to utilize our Army report. I would like to summarize it.

Senator BIBLE. Fine.

Mr. HART. The Department of the Army concurs with the Department of Interior insofar as the merits of establishing this historic site. We have no objection to the major objective of the bill, but as presently drafted, we feel that it does not provide sufficient latitude for the two Departments to work out a mutual, agreeable transfer, and we would recommend certain amendments.

If I may, if you will be interested, I can summarize the report that, in connection with this historic site, back in 1963 the Army issued a 5-year lease to the Fort Point Museum Association which was renewable in 5-year periods for 20 years.

In March 1967, the museum association had asked for an extension and enlargement of this lease to encompass an additional 29 acres which we were in the process of competing when the introduction of the current bill took place, which suspended the leasing action.

There are 29 acres involved here which are of no present military use, nor is there any use planned in the future. However, there exists on this property certain utility lines, communication lines, storm sewer, and a private gas system, all of which are necessary to serve the entire installation, as well as the bridge and district.

These facilities must be maintained, of course. They would be utilized by the museum association and the historic site. These would have to be preserved, and we would like our amendments addressed in part to the preservation of those utilities. I don't believe there is any actual dispute in that connection.

The National Park Service has also indicated the desirability of obtaining an additional 8 acres of land, and also 63 acres of sub-

merged land which has just been pointed out to the committee. The Department of the Army has no objection to the transfer, if desired, of the 63 acres of submerged land. However, as to the 8 acres of land which adjoins the 29-acre parcel, this is now in actual use. We have a motor pool there. There are 18 structures on this property.

We would be willing to transfer this 8-acre parcel provided we were to receive replacement facilities which could be constructed somewhere else on the installation. Our current estimates of this replacement would amount to $360,000.

Senator BIBLE. This is where the motor pool is?

Mr. HART. Yes, sir. This is currently being used, and there are no plans for discontinuing the use, nor to provide similar construction anywhere else. This is not planned. So, as far as we know, it is going to be used for some time to come. On the other hand, if the facilities were replaced elsewhere, we would be very happy to arrange to move.

Senator BIBLE. Where would you go if you replaced these facilities?

Mr. HART. There is other land on the installation.

Senator BIBLE. Are you talking about the Presidio?

Mr. HART. Yes, sir. These new facilities would have to be constructed on other land within the installation in order to serve the mission, of course.

Senator BIBLE. You said the replacement would be something in the neighborhood of $360,000.

Mr. HART. Yes, sir. Aside from that particular parcel, the Department of the Army would have no aversion to the transfer.

Now with respect to the bill itself, as presently drafted the provisions are mandatory to the effect that such lands not to exceed 29 acres as the Secretary of the Interior designates to be required for this purpose shall be transferred to him from the Department of the Army.

Our main objection is that is mandatory in nature and it leaves no discretionary power or authority in the Department of the Army to determine the exact acreage, description, or location.

Senator KUCHEL. May I interrupt at this point?

Senator BIBLE. Yes; go ahead.

Senator KUCHEL. Is there any disagreement between the agencies—that is to say, the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army—over the area contemplated to be transferred in the bill; that is, the 29-acre area?

Mr. HART. No, sir, there is no actual disagreement in principle at all. It is a matter really, I supose, of semantics in that the bill does not provide for any latitude; for instance, in the reservation of joint use of the facilities, the maintenance and operation of the utility lines. There are also roads, and these roads are access roads. It is essential that the military department be able to use these jointly in order to service the various utilities. Also it has been pointed out Fort Point itself is right at the base of the abutment of the Golden Gate Bridge. This is a very strategic location, and we wish to reserve joint use of that. So, in effect, we are asking that the transfer be made upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed to. This is not an unusual situation.

We do have some additional points where there are, at the moment, points of disagreement, primarily because we have not had enough opportunity to discuss it. I will be glad to run thorugh those particular points.

In the Army's report, we have set out agreement of a proposed amendment to section 1 of the bill. I have extra copies of that.

Senator BIBLE. Is it in the report?

Mr. HART. Yes, sir. I believe it is more easily read here because it is double spaced.

Senator BIBLE. Apparently what you are saying is that if the Fort is ever disestablished, that the title and trust shall revert to the Department of the Army. That is one point you are making.

Mr. HART. That is correct. Our purpose for that is primarily of the military nature and because of the strategic location of the Golden Gate Bridge, which, of course, is very important should there be a real national emergency or declaration of war. Of course we are talking in the realm of the future that should it ever be disestablished we would like to be assured that this land would come back under the administrative control of the Department of Defense.

In addition, we have had many, many transfers of other lands in the past, not to the Park Service, but in the event of a national emergency or war, we would like to have the right to recapture this property should it be necessary for the purpose. This is primarily for the purpose of defense security, again, because of the peculiar location of this property in connection with the access to the Golden Gate Bridge. I think if this was any place else on the installation, we would not raise the question.

Senator BIBLE. Those are the two points of difference between yourselves and the Department of Interior?

Mr. HART. Yes, sir. Actually—I am speaking personally now—I have not been in this very long; but I believe we are talking of semantics between the Departments. We had a meeting on Thursday night. We are proposing to try to get together and try to work this out. Unfortunately, time ran out on us.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't I make this suggestion: When we finish your meeting here this morning—you have all your representatives here—why don't you sit here and have a meeting and see if you cannot come up with some language to put into the bill. The Interior Department says it doesn't think you should have first preferences if it is disestablished. They think the Congress should have control so they can make any disposition they should care to.

The second point is, in a case of national emergency, then you have the right to call it back in the interest of national defense. They object to that.

It would seem to me, as a practical matter, that if we ever find ourselves in such a situation that we do need it for national defense, whether you have a law or you don't have a law, the President and the Secretary of Defense, as well as the Congress, certainly are going to take it over for national defense, whether it is a park or whatever it is. Maybe this is a problem of semantics.

I hope that when you finish, you could resolve your differences. I think it is good legislation. I think we should pass this before the

end of this session. I would even hope that it could be reported out of committee before the July 4 recess. I hope you can resolve your differences.

Senator KUCHEL. I could not agree more vigorously with you, Mr. Chairman. I think it is to the credit of the Department of the Army that several years ago it entered into an agreement with a group of people, mainly retired Army and military personnel living in the area, to salvage what was left of this fort, which was going to junk fast enough. Those people contacted their Representatives in Congress. We became interested and this bill is a result.

I agree with the Army that if the land area to be taken included an area which the Army is using today as a motor pool, the Army ought not to be out of pocket for that transfer. I agree with that. I think in some instances it would be good for the future development of this area as a historical site to include the motor pool area and the submerged land. It is rather interesting to me that pleasure craft could have access to Fort Point by water. But turning around, I do not believe that we ought to have any problem, gentlemen, with respect to two agencies who agree to the transfer. I think the 29 acres ought to be transferred.

If there is general agreement, I endorse what the chairman said. I wish you gentlemen could sit down and let us not make this an insurmountable barrier, because I join the chairman in saying that we want to move this bill.

With the right of reversion, I again agree with the chairman. As a matter of fact, the Interior Department makes a point that we are in an emergency today, so I don't think that is the problem. The problem of reversion in the event either of nonuse or national emergency is not insurmountable. I don't think you will find the Department of the Interior conniving with the enemy. I hope you can agree on language like that so that we could agree and move this legislation.

Actually, the hearing that we held in San Francisco, I thought, was excellent. The community was interested. Your Army personnel were most interested in having this truly unique edifice restored, particularly on a site where you have had a fort since about the time of the Declaration of Independence.

Here is an opportunity for the fine Department of the Army, which I respect, and the Department of the Interior, to work together so that we can do what the people would like, and that is to create a historic site and then to restore that fort. I have been there several times and the chairman has been there. Really, it is a remarkable structure, apparently similar on the west coast to Fort Sumter on the east coast.

Anyway, I was hoping, Mr. Chairman, to be very frank, that we might have an opportunity to start moving this bill at this moment. I have no further questions. I simply hope that you representatives of both Departments can resolve these problems which surely ought to be susceptible of easy solution and give them to the staff today so we can consider them. That would be my judgment.

Mr. HART. Senator Kuchel, as you know, the Army is most anxious to cooperate and our commanding general out there has been most enthusiastic about it. I might say that it is through the field that we have these proposals. I think it is a matter of working out an agree-

ment of some kind. I don't know that we have the authoritative staff with us this morning.

Senator BIBLE. Well, you can make it this afternoon.

Mr. HART. We will get together immediately and try to work out some kind of understanding and get with your staff.

Senator BIBLE. We will ask our staff man, Darryl Hart, to sit in with you. He has done an excellent job of handling this and knows the ins and outs of the bill. I suggest that you meet this afternoon at 2 or 3 o'clock and come up with the appropriate language. If you cannot, we will write the language for you. But I would like to give you the first opportunity of trying to work it out, because I think this is the way it should be done. Failing that, we will try to write language ourselves that accommodates itself to this problem. It seems to me that it should be fairly easily resolved.

Mr. HART. It actually breaks into two phases: What land is necessary to be retained for current operational use of both Departments, and then the second one, which we seem to be on dead point at the moment, in connection with any future emergencies, et cetera. I know we can take care of the first problem, and the second one I am hopeful that we can work out immediately.

Senator BIBLE. Do we have any further witnesses on this bill?

Senator Kuchel, do you have anything further you would like to add?

Senator KUCHEL. No, sir; except that whatever correspondence I have received on this issue since the last hearings, I would ask to have made a part of the record.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly any correspondence you have will be made a part of the record.

We will close the hearing and ask the proper representatives of the Army and the proper representatives of the Interior Department, as well as our staff people to schedule a meeting this afternoon. I think the chairman is scheduling a hearing later in the week, and I hope our subcommittee can arrange a full meeting at that time.

If there is nothing else, we are adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 11:07 a.m. the subcommittee adjourned sine die.)

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following communications were ordered printed:)

STATEMENT OF MARSHALL S. MAYER, REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.

I respectfully urge that your committee approve the Skyline National Parkway. Such bold action is needed if we are to prevent the urban sprawl which has destroyed all over this nation those areas of supreme beauty and historic significance which could have been preserved.

The designation of Skyline Boulevard as a State Scenic Route clearly shows the value placed on this roadway by the people of the State and particularly of San Mateo County.

But, important as Scenic Highway status is, the protection for future generations of this great scenic and recreational resource depends upon action of your committee in approving National Parkway status for the Skyline and the ultimate decision of the Congress and Senate of the United States.

The Skyline is not of local importance alone. Its recreational potential to visitors from throughout the nation is clear. Skyline offers unique vistas and must be preserved.

I give my wholehearted support to S 2616 and pledge my efforts to its passage in Washington.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
Stanford, Calif., March 19, 1968.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: About three years ago, when I was Chairman of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historical Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, I laid on Stewart Udall's desk a folder of photographs of what I told him was the most beautiful road in America. He agreed, but for multiple reasons nothing then came of my effort, which was to establish a National Parkway along that road, the Skyline Boulevard running along the ridge south of San Francisco, through San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz Counties. Now Senator Kuchel has introduced S.B. 2616, which proposes creating a National Parkway on the San Mateo section of that road. Every consideration urges passage of that bill with the least possible delay. There are already 5 million people living within an hour's drive, or less, of the Skyline. Subdivision, with its attendant land-cutting and creation of eyesores, has miraculously been very slow, but it is accelerating now, and will accelerate further as more people pour into the Bay Area and the reserves of open land shrink. Everyone in the Bay area, practically, looks at that lovely ridge, and from the top, where the highway winds between open upland meadows and heavy forests of redwood, douglas fir, madrone, oak, and bay laurel, the views are spectacular in every direction. On the west is the Pacific, often in view; on the east the whole south bay, Mount Diablo, Mount Hamilton—and all the manmade complex of cities, streets, houses, industrial plants, traffic, and smog that the lucky motorist escapes by driving up on that ridge of the Coast Range. It is inevitable that development will crowd that loveliness to death in a few years if it is not halted. A road so beautiful must be publicly protected and held. And although Senator Kuchel's bill proposes making a parkway only of the San Mateo County segment of the Skyline, there is not the slightest doubt that the Parkway ought to be carried on down through Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties at least as far as Hecker Pass. It is an opportunity that by a freak of chance still exists. I hope that the sub-committee which you head will, after its hearings, agree with many of us here who think this parkway as important as

any resource legislation now pending, and will recommend the immediate acquisition of this road which will certainly, in future, be known as one of the loveliest and most invigorating places on the West Coast. If your committee does *not* make the most of the opportunity, no one will drive that road in future without lamentation and regret.

I hope to make at least part of the Advisory Board's summer trip to the redwood country and the Northern Cascades, and my wife and I look forward with pleasure to the possibility that you and Mrs. Bible will be along.

Sincerely yours,

WALLACE STEGNER.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., *April 24, 1968.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Every day we residents of the San Francisco Bay area are treated to the beautiful panorama of "the Skyline." Yet as we gaze upon this ridge, we note the steadily creeping advance of housing developments. As these tightly packed little sets of boxes multiply and advance, we are deprived of part of our esthetic heritage.

To preserve a portion of the skyline I urge you to support S2616 which establishes a "Skyline Parkway." The parkway would, at least, ensure us of an opportunity for esthetic driving experiences as well as protecting a portion of our "skyline" ridge.

Please include my letter in the hearing record.

Yours truly,

WARREN R. WOOD.

SIERRA CLUB,
LOMA PRIETA CHAPTER,
MENLO PARK, CALIF., *April 12, 1968.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Loma Prieta Chapter of the Sierra Club, with over 8000 members in the area, firmly supports legislation to give the Portola Bay Discovery site the status of a National Historical Monument.

In addition to the important historical significant of the site, it is also a place of great natural beauty. It is located contiguous to the proposed route of the Skyline Scenic Parkway, and would be a valuable addition to that route.

We urge the adoption of S.2615 by your committee and request that this letter be made part of the record.

Yours truly,

MRS. KENT DEDRICK,
Chairman, Peninsula Regional Group.

RENO, NEV., *March 28, 1968.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Your reply to my letter asking your support for the promotion of the commemorative stamps for the International Botanical Congress received and appreciated. Thank you.

This letter is another asking your support and consideration on bill S 2615 introduced by Senators Kuchel and Murphy to make San Francisco Bay Discovery Site a National Historic Site.

San Mateo County is purchasing 20 acres for a park and all residents are seeking recognition for the site.

The Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation of which our daughter Nita, Mrs. Raymond L. Spangler, is president, has fostered national recognition for the site.

Please include this letter at the hearing in San Francisco, California, April 19, 1968 on bill S 2615.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. and OLGA REIFSCHNEIDER.
By OLGA REIFSCHNEIDER.

SAN FRANCISCO MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION COUNCIL,
San Francisco, Calif., September 18, 1967.

Senator THOMAS KUCHEL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Members of the San Francisco Motion Picture and Television Council support your bill to designate "Fort Point", at San Francisco California, as a National historical site.

It is a pleasure to take out of town guests to this historical spot and is enjoyed by residents of our city as well. We hope it can become a National historical site, to be proud of.

Sincerely Yours,

MRS. LEON PLATO,
President.

ASSOCIATION OF PIONEER WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Calif., September, 1967.

Senator THOMAS KUCHEL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: We, the members of the Association of Pioneer Women of California, being in complete agreement with the plan, are whole heartedly willing and anxious to support your bill to designate Fort Point as a national historic site.

Please continue your efforts to preserve this fine old brick landmark.

Sincerely,

EVELYN D. SPELLMAN,
President.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNCIL OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,
September 2, 1967.

Hon. THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: At the first Fall meeting of our group, it was moved that we all thank you for your interest in making Fort Point a National historical site. The combined members of the Women's Clubs are keenly interested in the preservation of the old brick Fort. We will wholeheartedly support your efforts.

Sincerely,

MRS. A. HENSHAW,
Corresponding Secretary.

COMMITTEE FOR GREEN FOOTHILLS,
Palo Alto, Calif., August 14, 1967.

Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: As a peninsula group dedicated to preserving our scenic heritage in San Mateo County, we are pleased to endorse establishment of National Historical Landmark Recognition for the San Francisco Bay Discovery Site as proposed by the Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation.

The establishment of a Skyline Parkway in San Mateo County is of the greatest interest and importance to our membership. We enthusiastically endorse the resolution of the Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation requesting preservation of Skyline Boulevard as a National Parkway.

Future generations from all over the nation will have the opportunity to share the thrill of Portola as he sighted our beautful San Francisco Bay for the first time. Designation as a National Historical Landmark will assure preservation of this scenic site and will be a fitting memorial to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay.

Sincerely,

PAT BARRENTINE,
Executive Secretary.

CITY OF HALF MOON BAY,
San Mateo County, Calif., February 13, 1968.

Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: The City Council of the City of Half Moon Bay wishes to endorse S. 2615 which calls for a National Historic Site for Sweeney Ridge.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Alan Bible of Nevada, will be notified of this endorsement.

Very truly yours,

FRED L. PAXTON,
City Clerk.

CITY OF MILLBRAE,
Calif., April 10, 1968.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The City Council of the City of Millbrae, in regular meeting held April 2, 1968, endorsed Senate Bill 2615 and asked that I advise you of this fact.

Sincerely yours,

ISOBEL SMART,
City Clerk.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., *May 2, 1968.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Urge your committee's favorable consideration of S. 2615, cosponsored by Senators Kuchel and Murphy. This bill was unanimously endorsed by the Calif. Bicentennial Celebration Commission at their meeting of April 30, 1968.

ROBERT H. FINCH,
Lieutenant Governor.

[From the San Mateo Times, Apr. 23, 1968]

THE BAY DISCOVERY SITE, FACT VERSUS LEGEND

The Senate sub-committee that met in San Francisco last Friday for hearings on the proposed Portola national historical site commemorating the discovery of San Francisco Bay should, and probably has, discounted the competing claim that the bay was discovered 190 years earlier by English freebooter Sir Francis Drake.

Although Drake later earned respect as an English national hero and as founder of the British naval tradition, there are historical doubts as to the accounts of his voyage along the California coast and his landing at a point he called "Nova Albion."

What is certain is that he looted, pillaged and burned unsuspecting New World communities and coasting vessels during that voyage and that he "excommunicated" his Chaplain Francis Fletcher who wrote an account of the voyage. With the passage of time Drake became a romantic character celebrated in many novels. The true facts and the fictions about him have often mingled.

In any case, the belief that he came into what Portola later discovered to be San Francisco Bay remains unauthenticated.

On the other hand, the discovery by Portola and his party from Sweeney Ridge in 1769 is meticulously documented and has repeatedly been found authentic in every particular.

The claim for Drake is, at best, a shadowy legend. The discovery by the Portola party is fact and well worth the commemoration of a national historical site. It is to be hoped that the belief that he came into what Portola later discovered to be San Francisco Bay remains unauthenticated.

On the other hand, the discovery by Portola and his party from Sweeney Ridge in 1769 is meticulously documented and has repeatedly been found authentic in every particular.

The claim for Drake is, at best, a shadowy legend. The discovery by the Portola party is fact and well worth the commemoration of a national historical site. It is to be hoped that the Senate sub-committee will vigorously pursue the establishment of such a site.

[From the Advance Star, Apr. 19, 1968]

THESE BILLS DESERVE PASSAGE

Today in San Francisco, two U.S. senate bills will be up for public hearing before the parks and recreation subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Both matters pertain particularly to San Mateo County.

They concern (1) the Portola Bay Discovery Site on Sweeney Ridge in Pacifica and (2) the Skyline Parkway (first federal parkway in California).

San Mateo County is now negotiating the purchase of 20 acres of land on Sweeney Ridge to designate the spot where Portola first glimpsed San Francisco Bay.

Some may argue that Sir Francis Drake glimpsed it before Portola, but it matters not. That monumental historical argument will not be settled at these hearings. It is important that Portola's discovery led to the Spanish colonization much farther north than previously planned. The Spanish did something about San Francisco Bay. If Drake also found it, his discovery went for naught.

The bill before the subcommittee would merely acknowledge the historical significance of the site, and believe us, Portola's discovery was a most significant finding on record. It changed the course of history.

The other bill would create a parkway near the Pacifica site. The parkway would follow the Skyline ridge west of the Crystal Springs Lakes—a most scenic and remote area.

We commend both bills to the Senate subcommittee and welcome U.S. Sen. Alan Bible, D-Nev., and his staff for the hearings. The bills were introduced by California's Sen. Thomas Kuchel and have the support of his colleague, Sen. George Murphy.

Counterpart measures have been introduced in the House by Reps. William S. Mailliard of San Francisco and Paul (Pete) McCloskey of Portola Valley.

NATIONAL SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES XVII CENTURY,
ANNE BRADSTREET CHAPTER,
San Francisco, Calif., April 3, 1968.

Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KUCHEL: Anne Bradstreet Chapter, Colonial Dames XVII Century has become a Founding Member of Ft Point Museum Association which is for preservation of Ft Point, Presidio of San Francisco. We are vitally interested in this Historical Spot becoming a National Historic Site.

A resolution was passed at our meeting of January 20, 1968 as follows:

Whereas Ft Point was built by the U.S. Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Ft Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than a century, and

Whereas The Ft Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Ft Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas The Museum would contain mementoes of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, The Board of Directors and Members of Anne Bradstreet Chapter, Colonial Dames XVII Century meeting at Marines Memorial Club, 609 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California on January 20, 1968, urges all its members to support fully the efforts of the Ft Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Ft Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress, asking them to support S.B. 2159 and H.R. 11757 which would establish Ft Point as a National Historic Site.

We urge that you will work toward legislation that will make this a National Historic Site.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. RUTH M. PROBST,
Corresponding Secretary.

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF SAN FRANCISCO, INC.,
San Francisco, Calif., February 28, 1968.

FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION,
Presidio of San Francisco,
San Francisco, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: At its February 19, 1968 meeting, the Board of Directors of the Junior League of San Francisco, Inc. voted to support the Fort Point Museum Association in its efforts to obtain official recognition for Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

Having conducted a survey of historically and architecturally significant buildings in San Francisco, Marin and San Mateo Counties, the Historic Sites Committee of the Junior League of San Francisco feels that Fort Point is of the utmost historical and architectural value.

Most sincerely,

(Signed) Mrs. GEORGE H. PEAU, Jr.,
President

ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,
GREATER LOS ANGELES CHAPTER,
February 14, 1968.

The Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Park and Recreation Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: As you know the Association of the United States Army has adopted a resolution to support Army museums. Here in the West our organization is interested in the creation of an Army museum at historic old Fort Point which is described in the enclosed folder. The Greater Los Angeles Chapter strongly supports the following resolution:

WHEREAS: Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

WHEREAS: Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

WHEREAS: The Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

WHEREAS: The Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, The Officers and Board of Directors of the Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the Association of the United States Army urges all its members to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress asking them to support S.B. 2159 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

Your active support of this worthwhile effort on behalf of the heritage of the United States Army will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HUTTON.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FORT POINT

Whereas Fort Point, completed in 1861, is a classic of fortification architecture, built entirely of brick with granite slabs, and

Whereas the Fort Point Museum Association proposes to restore Fort Point and establish it as a museum making the building and its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas, the museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Historical Soriey offers its support and cooperation to the Fort Point Museum Association in its plans for Fort Point.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISCOVERY SITE

Whereas Captain Don Gaspar de Portola, governor of the Spanish Californias, and his expedition discovered San Francisco Bay in November, 1769, and

Whereas an appropriate commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery is planned for the discovery site in 1969; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Historical Society join with the Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation in petitioning the Secretary of the Interior, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel and Senator George Murphy to designate the San Francisco Bay Discovery Site on Sweeney Ridge as an official National Historical Landmark.

RESOLUTION OF THE GREATER SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

Whereas the Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas the Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, The Board of Directors of the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Board Room, 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California on March 21 urges all its members to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress, asking them to support S.B. 2759 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

RESOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS, SAN FRANCISCO POST

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

Whereas Fort Point is an example, unique on the West Coast, of the practice of Military Engineering and thereby constitutes a memorial to all Military Engineers.

Whereas The Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas The Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, The Board of Directors of the San Francisco Post, The Society of American Military Engineers, meeting at the Presidio of San Francisco on 6 February 1968 hereby urges its members to fully support the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to support S.B. 2759 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

RESOLUTION OF THE MONTEREY TRI-COUNTY CHAPTER, ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

Whereas The Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas The Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations; Now therefore, be it

Resolved, The Board of Directors of the Monterey Tri-County Chapter, Association of the United States Army meeting at Fort Ord on February 27, 1968 urges all its members to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site, and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress asking them to support S.R. 2159 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

CALIFORNIA HERITAGE COUNCIL,
San Francisco, Calif., October 25, 1967.

Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: At the last Board of Director's meeting of the California Heritage Council, a resolution was adopted praising the efforts for the preservation of Fort Point in the Presidio of San Francisco. The resolution reads as follows:

RESOLUTION RE FORT POINT MUSEUM

Resolved, That the California Heritage Council acclaims the efforts and accomplishments of the Fort Point Museum Association and that this Council and its members individually accord fullest cooperation to that Association in the carrying out of its project to reserve the old Fort at Fort Point in the Golden Gate.

I am sure that you will be happy to note that our Council has adopted this resolution and we are happy that you have introduced Senate Bill S. 2159 and Congressman Mailliard has introduced House Bill H.R. 11737 which are now pending in Congress and which will establish when passed, a National Historic Site at Fort Point.

Sincerely,

HERBERT HOOVER,
President.

SAN MATEO COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
AND COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM,
San Mateo, Calif., March 25, 1968.

Hon. Senator ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: At the March 12th meeting of the Board of Directors of the San Mateo County Historical Association, the following motion was passed unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That the San Mateo County Historical Association wholeheartedly endorses Senate Bill No. 2615 with regards to the *San* Francisco Bay Discovery Site, and that Honorable Alan Bible, Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel and Honorable George Murphy be advised of our interest in the passage of this Bill."

I am pleased to forward the above resolution.

Very sincerely,

HELEN BROMFIELD, *President.*

RESOLUTION OF THE GOLDEN GATE AREA COLONY

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army in 1861 and became the greatest military bastian on the West Coast, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than a century, and

Whereas The Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas The Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great historical interest to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, The Board of Directors and members of Golden Gate Area Colony, National Society, New England Women, meeting at Marine's Memorial Club, 609 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California on April 27th, 1968, urges all its members to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress, asking them to support Senate Bill 2159, and H.R. 11737, which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

Resolution of the Society of California Pioneers

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

Whereas The Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas The Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, The Board of Directors of The Society of California Pioneers meeting at Pioneer Hall, Civic Center, San Francisco on March 26, 1968, urges all its members to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Monument and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress asking them to support S.B. 2159 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

Resolution of the Board of Directors of the California Mission Trails Association, Inc.

Whereas the true site from which San Francisco Bay was first seen by European explorers lies at a spot near the 11,000 foot elevation at the summit of Sweeney Ridge in San Mateo County; and

Whereas until the day of its discovery on Saturday, November 4, 1769 by members of the Don Gaspar de Portola Expedition, San Francisco Bay, the world's finest harbor was unknown to other than the indigenous Indians of the area; and

Whereas sighting of the Bay led to further exploration, settlement and development as one of the world's greatest anchorages, seaports and centers of commerce; and

Whereas San Mateo County's Board of Supervisors is now negotiating with owners of the site, as approved by the Regional Planning Committee, the County Planning Commission and the County Parks and Recreation Commission, for purchase of the land in order to create a Discovery Site Park of approximately thirty (30) acres; and

Whereas United States Senate Bill S. 2016 has been introduced by California Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy to establish a National Parkway, the Skyline Parkway, extending along the ridge crest of the Santa Cruz mountains the length of San Mateo County, at one point adjacent to the proposed Discovery Site Park; and

Whereas purchase and development of the site as a National Historic Site will retain this picturesque, unspoiled spot, commanding a magnificent view of southern San Francisco Bay, and will provide a meaningful addition to our system of national historic sites and landmarks if developed: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the California Mission Trails Association, Ltd. hereby supports the objectives and efforts of the Portola Bicentennial Foundation and commends the efforts of Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy, and the companion efforts in the House of Representatives by Repre-

sentatives William S. Maillard and Paul McCloskey, and urges the United States Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, to act favorably on the matter, recommending passage of S. 2615.

Resolution Passed, February 10, 1968.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PACIFICA

Whereas, Captain Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the Spanish Californias, and his expedition discovered San Francisco Bay in November 1769, and

Whereas, the discovery of this most important harbor on the Pacific Coast and one of the great anchorages of the world profoundly influenced the development of the Western North American Continent, and

Whereas, the County of San Mateo in the State of California is planning a park on this scenic site from which Governor Portola and his expedition first saw the San Francisco Bay, and

Whereas, this park will be a feature of the proposed Skyline Parkway, which has the endorsement of the State Park Commission, and

Whereas, an appropriate commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay is planned for the Discovery Site in 1969: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Council of the City of Pacifica petitions the Secretary of the Interior, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy to designate the San Francisco Bay Site on Sweeney Ridge in the City of Pacifica as an official National Historical Landmark.

Whereas, the scenic value and natural beauty of Skyline Boulevard is a resource of great and increasing value to the County of San Mateo and the State of California, and

Whereas, the proposed Skyline Parkway will lead to the site from which the Portola Expedition first saw San Francisco Bay in 1769, and

Whereas, the preservation of Skyline Boulevard as a parkway would have great benefits recreationally, aesthetically, and economically for the entire Bay Area, and

Whereas, the Parkway would be a source of attraction and enjoyment for visitors from near and far, and

Whereas, the preservation of the Skyline has been for many years a stated policy of San Mateo County, and a matter of wide spread popular interest and concern, and

Whereas, consideration of Skyline Boulevard as a national parkway was recommended as long ago as 1959 by the Counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Francisco, and

Whereas, City of Pacifica passed Resolution No. 698 on November 4, 1964, urging the San Mateo Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors to take immediate steps in behalf of Skyline Parkway, and

Whereas, prompt action in this matter is essential, both for the preservation of the beauty of the Skyline and for the 200th anniversary of the San Francisco Bay Discovery which will be celebrated in November 1969: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy take all appropriate action to obtain and secure the development of a Skyline National Parkway on the San Francisco Peninsula mountain ridge.

Whereas, the 200th Anniversary of the founding of California will be celebrated in 1969, and

Whereas, the event of this bicentennial anniversary will be a statewide celebration to emphasize the importance of this historical occasion, and

Whereas, such important events are often marked by the issuance, by the U.S. Post Office Department, of a commemorative stamp issue: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the City of Pacifica, That the United States Postmaster General be and is hereby requested to authorize the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp, to acknowledge the following occurrences, which are

listed in the State Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 52 of 1968, which several events are generally recognized as constituting the settlement of the State of California:

1. The establishment of San Diego by Captain Gaspar de Portola and Father Serra;

2. The discovery of San Francisco Bay by de Portola in 1769;

3. The establishment of Monterey, the second permanent California settlement, 1770;

4. The founding of the first California missions in 1769 and 1770; and be it further

Resolved, That the commemorative stamp be designed to give general recognition to the said events, and the Portola expedition, which collectively constitute the founding of California, and be it further

Resolved, That the design of the commemorative stamp be submitted to and approved by the California Bicentennial Commission, which Commission is formed and appointed to coordinate and conduct the Bicentennial Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the founding of California.

Whereas, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel has introduced upon his own behalf and that of Senator George Murphy Senate Bill 2615, to preserve and interpret the San Francisco Bay Discovery Site from which Don Gaspar de Portola first viewed the great Bay, and

Whereas, said Senate Bill does provide for the establishment of the Discovery Site as a National Historic Site, and

Whereas, the City of Pacifica and the County of San Mateo, California have consistently worked for the preservation and the acquisition of the said Site; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the City of Pacifica, That it does hereby endorse Senate Bill 2615 and urges its adoption to the end that the Portola Discovery Site may be designated a National Historical Site; and be it further

Resolved, That Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy be and are hereby commended for their efforts to have the Site acquired and preserved.

Resolution of the Cow Hollow Boys

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than a century, and

Whereas Fort Point is immediately adjacent to that section of San Francisco affectionately known to its early inhabitants as "Cow Hollow"; and is a historical site of important and endearing significance to the members of The Cow Hollow Boys who were born and reared in that section of the City; and

Whereas the Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas the Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to the future generations; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Board of Directors of the Cow Hollow Boys, Inc., meeting at San Francisco on February 19, 1968 urges all of its members to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress asking them to support S.B. 3159 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

Resolution of the City Planning Commission

Whereas, A proposal to designate Old Fort Point (Old Fort Winfield Scott) as a Landmark pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 of the City Planning Code was initiated by the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board on February 28, 1968, and said Advisory Board, after due consideration, has recommended approval of and has forwarded this proposal to the City Planning Commission;

Whereas, The City Planning Commission has been informed by the City Attorney's office that the City and County of San Francisco lacks jurisdiction to legislate regarding this property, which, although located within the boundaries of the City and County, constitutes a Federal enclave; and therefore the Commission, although desirous of doing so, is unable to recommend designation of Old Fort Point as a Landmark under the City Planning Code;

Whereas, The Commission strongly supports the idea of preserving and enhancing Old Fort Point to the fullest extent possible, in accordance with its unique history and character; and

Whereas, The history of Old Fort Point may be briefly summarized as follows: Oldest permanent military fortification on the Pacific Coast of the United States; built prior to the Civil War (1854 to 1861) in the style of Fort Sumter; the only surviving example in the West of the classic period of American military architecture; named for the first General-in-Chief of the United States Army at the beginning of the Civil War. For over a century, sentinel over the Golden Gate; landmark of Federal military power in the West; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Planning Commission hereby declares its firm intention and desire to support and encourage the preservation, enhancement and beneficial use of Old Fort Point; and be it further

Resolved, That the Commission urges the Board of Supervisors to affirm its support for the preservation of Old Fort Point.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Whereas, for many years the Redwood Empire Association has actively cooperated with State and Federal Agencies, the City and County of San Francisco, and the Fort Point Museum Association to make possible the restoration and opening to the general public the historic Fort Point located at the Presidio of San Francisco at the base of the Southern approach of the Golden Gate Bridge; and

Whereas, the Fort Point Museum Association has in recent years actively organized a program which would establish this historic fort as an outstanding visitor attraction featuring a museum complex of mementos of the Army of the West, with emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods; and

Whereas, bills introduced before the Congress of the United States would establish Fort Point as a National Historical Site; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the County of Lake, State of California, endorses and supports the intent of the S.B. 2159 and H.R. 11737, which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be directed to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, Senator Thomas Kuchel, Senator George Murphy, Congressmen Don Clausen, Robert L. Leggett, Phillip Burton and William S. Mailliard, the Fort Point Museum Association and the Redwood Empire Association.

This Resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Lake, State of California, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 13th day of February, 1968.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MARIN, CALIF.

Whereas, Fort Point, located within the San Francisco Presidio, at the base of the Golden Gate Bridge is a unique and colorful memento of California's history and is of significant interest to residents of California and visitors to the San Francisco Bay Area, and

Whereas, S. 2159 and H.R. 11737 if enacted would establish Fort Point as a National Historical Site.

Whereas, the Fort Point Museum Association has developed a comprehensive program to enhance public interest in Fort Point through the establishment of a Museum, if the Fort becomes a National Historical Site; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors hereby declares its support of S. 2159 and H.R. 11737 and urges their adoption by the United States Congress; be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby instructed to forward certified copies of this Resolution to the Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel, Honorable George Murphy, Senators from California, and the Honorable Don Clausen and Honorable William Mailliard, Marin County Representatives in the House of Representatives.

Passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marin, State of California, held on the 27th day of February, 1968.

RESOLUTION OF THE KIWANIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

Whereas The Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas The museum would contain momentos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations, and

Whereas The San Francisco Kiwanis Club, consistent with its many service activities, works to become involved in conserving and enhancing our natural resources: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Board of Directors of the San Francisco Kiwanis Club meeting at San Francisco on May 27, 1968, urges its members to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Interior and members of Congress asking them to support S.B. 2159 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

RESOLUTION OF THE KIWANIS CLUB OF DALY CITY—COLMA

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

Whereas The Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas The Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Board of Directors of the Kiwanis Club of Daly City urges all its members to support fully the effort of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress asking them to support S. B. 2159 and H. R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

RESOLUTION OF THE KIWANIS CLUB OF BELMONT

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

Whereas the Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas the Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War Periods, which are of great interest to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Board of Directors of the Kiwanis Club of Belmont meeting in Belmont, California on March 7, 1968 urges all its members to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress asking them to support S.B. 2159 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

Resolution of the Redwood Empire Association

Whereas for many years the Redwood Empire Association has actively cooperated with State and Federal Agencies, the City and County of San Francisco, and the Fort Point Museum Association to make possible the restoration and opening to the general public the historic Fort Point located at the Presidio of San Francisco at the base of the Southern approach of the Golden Gate Bridge, and

Whereas the Fort Point Museum Association has in recent years actively organized a program which would establish this historic fort as an outstanding visitor attraction featuring a museum complex of mementos of the Army of the West with emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, and

Whereas bills introduced before the Congress of the United States would establish Fort Point as a National Historical Site: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Redwood Empire Association endorses and supports the intent of the S.B. 2159 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be directed to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, and the Fort Point Museum Association.

Dated this 25th day of March 1968.

Resolution of the Kiwanis Club of St. Francis

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

Whereas the Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas the Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Members of the Kiwanis Club of St. Francis meeting at the Red Chimney Restaurant, San Francisco, on March 28, 1968, fully supports and commends the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

Resolution of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

Whereas the Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas the Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Board of Directors of the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau meeting at the Miyako Hotel on March 21, 1968, urges all its members

to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress, asking them to support S.B. 2159 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

RESOLUTIONS OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 2159, introduced by Senator Kuchel, and H.R. 11737, introduced by Congressman, Mailliard, contemplate the establishment at Fort Point in San Francisco, upon their enactment, of a National Historic Site under the jurisdiction of the National Parks Service, with a suitable rehabilitation of the Fort Point building which will make it possible for this Point of historic interest to be opened to the citizens of California and the Nation and which will provide an opportunity to teach young and old more of our Western tradition and, in particular, the tradition of San Francisco; and

Whereas, Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War and for more than half a century it guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay, its guns commanding the entrance to the Bay at the Golden Gate; and

Whereas, Built entirely of brick, trimmed with granite slabs, the massive Fort Point is similar to Fort Sumter on the East coast and is the only one of its type built in the West, and today Fort Point and Fort Sumter are the only two fortifications of this design still in existence; and

Whereas, The Fort Point Museum Association, a non-profit organization formed by a group of distinguished San Francisco citizens, has undertaken to restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum, making the building and its historic contents, including mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and the Indian War periods, available to the public; and

Whereas, It is fervently hoped by the people of this area that action will be taken by the United States Government to declare old Fort Point and the Museum a National Historical Monument, whose support and maintenance will be assumed by the United States Department of the Interior for operation as a National Park; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco do hereby petition the Congress of the United States to give prompt and favorable consideration to the enactment of Senate Bill No. 2159 and H.R. 11737 so that Fort Point may be established as a National Historical Monument for the best interests of all the people of the Nation and the San Francisco Bay Area in particular; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be duly transmitted to the Federal Legislative Representative for presentation by the latter to all interested officials and agencies of the Federal Government with the urgent request that the petition herein contained be accorded affirmative action.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco at its meeting of Oct. 2, 1967.

ROBERT J. DOLAN, *Clerk*.

Approved: Oct. 6, 1967.

JOHN F. SHELLEY, *Mayor*.

Oct. 11 1967—1t

Whereas, There is presently pending before the Congress of the United States S. 2159 providing for the restoration of Fort Point and declaring it a historical site; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco do hereby endorse S. 2159; and do hereby direct that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his Honor, the Mayor, for transmittal by him to the Federal Legislative Representative for dissemination by the latter to Congressman Philip Burton and William S. Mailliard, and Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy with the request that they use their every influence to effectuate the intent of this resolution.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco at its meeting of Sept. 18, 1967.

ROBERT J. DOLAN, *Clerk.*

Approved: Sept. 21, 1967.

JOHN F. SHELLEY, *Mayor.*

Sept. 26, 1967—1t

RESOLUTION OF THE GOLDEN GATE AREA COLONY

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army in 1861 and became the greatest military bastian on the West Coast, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than a century, and

Whereas the Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and,

Whereas the Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great historical interest to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Board of Directors and members of Golden Gate Area Colony, National Society, New England Women, meeting at Marine's Memorial Club, 609 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California on April 27th, 1968, urges all its members to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of Congress, asking them to support Senate Bill 2159, and H.R. 11737, which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

RESOLUTION OF THE SAN MATEO COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

S. 2615

Resolved, by the Parks and Recreation Commission of the County of San Mateo, State of California, That

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 2615 has been introduced at the 1st Session of the 90th Congress of the United States for the purpose of establishing and preserving the site where Don Gaspar de Portola on November 4, 1769, discovered San Francisco Bay and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate not to exceed thirty acres in the County of San Mateo for the establishment of such a site as a national historic site; and

Whereas, this Parks and Recreation Commission finds it necessary and desirable in the interest of the County of San Mateo and the residents thereof that such a national historical site be established and that such legislation be supported in the interests of said County and the residents thereof: Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and determined as follows:

1. That this Parks and Recreation Commission shall, and does hereby, respectfully urge the 90th Congress of the United States to enact United States Senate Bill No. 2615 to authorize the establishment of the site of the discovery of San Francisco Bay as a national historic site.

2. That the Director of this Parks and Recreation Commission be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to send certified copies of this resolution to the Congressional representatives of the County of San Mateo.

S. 2616

Resolved, by the Parks and Recreation Commission of the County of San Mateo, State of California, That

Whereas, United States Senate Bill No. 2616 has been introduced at the 1st Session of the 90th Congress of the United States for the purpose of authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate as the Skyline National Parkway a right of way, together with adjacent or related sites for public recreational use

and for interpretation of scenic and historic values, commencing at the intersection of Skyline Boulevard with San Bruno Road and ending near Saratoga Gap, all in San Mateo County, California; and

Whereas, This Parks and Recreation Commission finds it necessary and desirable in the interest of the County of San Mateo and the residents thereof that such a national parkway be designated and that such legislation be supported in the interests of said County and the residents thereof: Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and determined as follows:

1. That this Parks and Recreation Commission, shall and does hereby, respectfully urge the 90th Congress of the United States to enact United States Senate Bill No. 2616 to authorize the designation of the Skyline National Parkway in the County of San Mateo, State of California as provided in said Bill.

2. That the Director of Parks and Recreation be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to send certified copies of this resolution to the Congressional representatives of the County of San Mateo.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION, COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

Whereas the scenic value and natural beauty of Skyline Boulevard is a resource of great and increasing value to the County of San Mateo and the State of California, and

Whereas the proposed Skyline Parkway will lead to the site from which the Portola Expedition first saw San Francisco Bay in 1769, and

Whereas the preservation of Skyline Boulevard as a parkway would have great benefits recreationally, aesthetically, and economically for the entire Bay Area, and

Whereas the Parkway would be a source of attraction and enjoyment for visitors from near and far, and

Whereas the preservation of the Skyline has been for many years a stated policy of San Mateo County, and a matter of wide spread popular interest and concern, and

Whereas consideration of Skyline Boulevard as a national parkway was recommended as long ago as 1959 by the Counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Francisco, and

Whereas prompt action in this matter is essential, both for the preservation of the beauty of the Skyline and for the 200th anniversary of the San Francisco Bay Discovery which will be celebrated in November 1969: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That The Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation petition the Secretary of the Interior, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy to take all appropriate action for a study and reconsideration of a Skyline National Parkway.

Passed and adopted the 13th day of September 1967.

Whereas Captain Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the Spanish Californias, and his expedition discovered San Francisco Bay in November 1769, and

Whereas the Discovery of this most important harbor on the Pacific Coast and one of the great anchorages of the world profoundly influenced the development of the Western North American Continent, and

Whereas the County of San Mateo in the State of California is planning a park on this scenic site from which Governor Portola and his expedition first saw the Bay, and

Whereas this park will be a feature of the proposed Skyline Parkway which has the endorsement of the State Park Commission, and

Whereas an appropriate commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay is planned for the Discovery Site in 1969; therefore, be it

Resolved: The Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation petitions the Secretary of the Interior, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy to designate the San Francisco Bay Discovery Site on Sweeney Ridge as an official National Historical Landmark.

Regularly passed and adopted this 13th day of September, 1967.

Resolutions of the Board of Supervisors, County of San Mateo, State of California

S. 2615

Resolved, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California, That

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 2615 has been introduced at the 1st Session of the 90th Congress of the United States for the purpose of establishing and preserving the site where Don Gaspar de Portola on November 4, 1769, discovered San Francisco Bay and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate not to exceed thirty acres in the County of San Mateo for the establishment of such a site as a national historic site; and

Whereas, this Board of Supervisors finds it necessary and desirable in the interest of the County of San Mateo and the residents thereof that such a national historical site be established and that such legislation be supported in the interests of said County and the residents thereof: Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and determined as follows:

1. That this Board of Supervisors shall, and does hereby, respectfully urge the 90th Congress of the United States to enact United States Senate Bill No. 2615 to authorize the establishment of the site of the discovery of San Francisco Bay as a national historic site.

2. That the Clerk of this Board of Supervisors be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to send certified copies of this resolution to the Congressional representatives of the County of San Mateo.

Regularly passed and adopted this 5th day of March, 1968.

S. 2616

Resolved, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California, That

Whereas, United States Senate Bill No. 2616 has been introduced at the 1st Session of the 90th Congress of the United States for the purpose of authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate as the Skyline National Parkway a right of way, together with adjacent or related sites for public recreational use and for interpretation of scenic and historic values, commencing at the intersection of Skyline Boulevard with San Bruno Road and ending near Saratoga Gap, all in San Mateo County, California; and

Whereas, this Board of Supervisors finds it necessary and desirable in the interest of the County of San Mateo and the residents thereof that such a national parkway be designated and that such legislation be supported in the interests of said County and the residents thereof: Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and determined as follows:

1. That this Board of Supervisors shall, and does hereby, respectfully urge the 90th Congress of the United States to enact United States Senate Bill No. 2616 to authorize the designation of the Skyline National Parkway in the County of San Mateo, State of California as provided in said Bill.

2. That the Clerk of this Board of Supervisors be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to send certified copies of this resolution to the Congressional representatives of the County of San Mateo.

Regularly passed and adopted this 5th day of March 1968.

Resolution of the Board of Supervisors, County of San Mateo

Resolved, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California, That

Whereas, a Skyline National Parkway traversing the scenic hills of San Mateo County has been endorsed by the California State Park Commission, this Board of Supervisors, and many other interested public agencies; and

Whereas, Captain Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the Spanish Californias, and his expedition discovered San Francisco Bay in November 1769; and

Whereas, the discovery of this most important harbor on the Pacific Coast and one of the great anchorages of the world profoundly influenced the development of the Western North American Continent; and

Whereas, the County of San Mateo in the State of California is planning a park on this scenic site from which Governor Portola and his expedition first saw the Bay, and this park will be a feature of the proposed Skyline Parkway which has the endorsement of the State Park Commission; and

Whereas, an appropriate commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay is planned for the Discovery Site in 1969: Now, therefore, it is hereby determined and ordered as follows:

1. That this Board requests that new consideration be given to the proposals of the State of California and the County of San Mateo for the early establishment of a Skyline National Parkway.

2. That the Secretary of the Interior is urged to consider the designation of the San Francisco Bay Discovery Site as an official National Historical Landmark.

3. The Clerk of this Board is directed to send copies of this Resolution to the Secretary of the Interior, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy, and to other interested public officials.

Regularly passed and adopted this 22nd day of August, 1967.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Resolved, by the Council of the Town of Portola Valley, San Mateo County, California, as follows:

Whereas, Captain Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the Spanish Californias, and his expedition discovered San Francisco Bay in November 1769; and

Whereas, the discovery of this most important harbor on the Pacific Coast and one of the great anchorages of the world profoundly influenced the development of the Western North American Continent; and

Whereas, the County of San Mateo in the State of California is planning a park on this scenic site from which Governor Portola and his expedition first saw the Bay; and

Whereas, this park will be a feature of the proposed Skyline Parkway which has the endorsement of the State Park Commission; and

Whereas, an appropriate commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay is planned for the Discovery Site in 1969: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Council of the Town of Portola Valley as follows:

1. That the Council hereby recommends passage of Senate Bill No. 2615, a bill introduced by Senator Thomas H. Kuchel and Senator George Murphy, authorizing the establishment of the site of the discovery of San Francisco Bay as a national historic site

2. That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the Clerk to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, Senator George Murphy, Senator Alan Bible, and the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors.

Resolved by the Council of the Town of Portola Valley, San Mateo County, California, as follows:

Whereas, Captain Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the Spanish California, and his expedition discovered San Francisco Bay in November 1769; and

Whereas, the discovery of this most important harbor on the Pacific Coast and one of the great anchorages of the world profoundly influenced the development of the Western North American Continent; and

Whereas, the County of San Mateo in the State of California is planning a park on this scenic site from which Governor Portola and his expedition first saw the Bay; and

Whereas, this park will be a feature of the proposed Skyline Parkway which has the endorsement of the State Park Commission; and

Whereas, an appropriate commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay is planned for the Discovery Site in 1969: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the Town of Portola Valley as follows:

That the Town of Portola Valley petition the Secretary of the Interior, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy to designate the San Francisco Bay Discovery Site on Sweeney Ridge as an official National Historical Landmark.

Resolved, by the Council of the Town of Portola Valley, San Mateo County, California, as follows:

Whereas, the scenic value and natural beauty of Skyline Boulevard is a resource of great and increasing value to the County of San Mateo and the State of California; and

Whereas, the proposed Skyline Parkway will lead to the site from which the Portola Expedition first saw San Francisco Bay in 1769; and

Whereas, the preservation of Skyline Boulevard as a parkway would have great benefits recreationally, aesthetically, and economically for the entire Bay Area; and

Whereas, the Parkway would be a source of attraction and enjoyment for visitors from near and far; and

Whereas, the preservation of the Skyline has been for many years a stated policy of San Mateo County, and a matter of wide spread popular interest and concern; and

Whereas, consideration of Skyline Boulevard as a national parkway was recommended as long ago as 1959 by the Counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Francisco; and

Whereas, prompt action in this matter is essential, both for the preservation of the beauty of the Skyline and for the 200th Anniversary of the San Francisco Bay Discovery which will be celebrated in November 1969: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the Town of Portola Valley, That the Town of Portola Valley petition the Secretary of the Interior, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy to take all appropriate action for a study and reconsideration of a Skyline National Parkway.

RESOLUTION OF THE SAN MATEO COUNTY FAIR AND CONVENTION ASSOCIATION

Whereas, the true site from which San Francisco Bay was first seen by European explorers lies at a spot near the 1,100 foot elevation at the summit of Sweeney Ridge in San Mateo County, and

Whereas, until the day of its discovery on Saturday, November 4, 1769, by members of the Don Gaspar de Portola expedition, San Francisco Bay, the world's finest harbor was unknown to other than the indigenous Indians of the area, and

Whereas, sighting of the Bay led to further exploration, settlement and development as one of the world's greatest anchorages, sea ports and centers of commerce, and

Whereas, San Mateo County's board of supervisors is now negotiating with owners of the site, as approved by the Regional Planning Committee, the County Planning Commission, and the County Parks and Recreation Commission, for purchase of the land in order to create a Discovery Site Park of approximately 20 acres, and

Whereas, United States Senate Bill S. 2616 has been introduced by California Senators Thomas Kuchel and George Murphy to establish a National Parkway the Skyline Parkway, extending along the ridge crest of the Santa Cruz mountains the length of San Mateo County, at one point adjacent to the proposed Discovery Site Park, and

Whereas a new presentation of the request of the Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation is to be made next month before the Advisory Board of the National Park Service, calling for recognition of the Discovery Site as a National Historic Landmark, and

Whereas purchase and development of the site as a National Historic Site will retain this picturesque, unspoiled spot, commanding a magnificent view of southern San Francisco Bay, will provide a meaningful addition to our system of national historic sites and landmarks if appropriately developed, and

Whereas recognition of the site will be an important addition to our State bicentennial celebration; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the San Mateo County Fair and Convention Association hereby supports the objectives and efforts of the Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation, and commends the efforts of Senators Thomas Kuchel and George Murphy, and the companion efforts in the House of Representatives by Representatives William Maillard and Paul McCloskey, and urges the U.S. Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to act favorably on the matter, recommending passage of S. 2615.

Regularly passed and adopted this 11th day of March, 1968.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS

We, the members of the Board of Directors of the Society of California Pioneers having duly read Senate Bill 2615, designating the site of the Discovery of San Francisco Bay as a national historic site: Be it

Resolved, That we do heartily endorse and support Senate Bill 2615; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend the purchase or acquisition by other means of thirty acres of land in San Mateo County for this purpose.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF WOODSIDE

Resolved, by the Council of the Town of Woodside, California, That

Whereas, Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy have introduced Senate Bill 2615 which calls for the establishment of a national historic site for Sweeney Ridge, the site of the discovery of San Francisco Bay; and

Whereas, this Council is in favor of the preservation and establishment of historic sites for state and national purposes: Now, therefore, it is hereby found and determined as follows:

1. That the Council of the Town of Woodside heartily and unanimously supports and endorses Senate Bill 2615 and the Clerk of the Town of Woodside is hereby directed to transmit certified copies of this resolution to Senators Kuchel and Murphy, to Senator Alan Bible and to the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of a resolution duly passed and adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Woodside, California, at a meeting thereof held on the 13th day of February, 1968.

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELMONT

Whereas, the County of San Mateo Board of Supervisors did adopt Resolution Nos. 24876 and 24875 on the 5th day of March 1968; and

Whereas, County Resolution No. 24876 does urge enactment of United States Senate Bill No. 2615 to establish site where Don Gaspar de Portola discovered San Francisco Bay as a National Historic site; and

Whereas, County Resolution No. 24877 does urge enactment of United States Senate Bill No. 2616 to designate as Skyline National Parkway the right of way commencing at the intersection of Skyline Boulevard with San Bruno Road and ending near Saratoga Gap, all in San Mateo County, California; and

Whereas, the City Council of the City of Belmont, California does wholeheartedly endorse said County Resolutions: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Belmont does hereby urge enactment of said Senate Bills Nos. 2615 and 2616 as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF SAN CARLOS

S. 2616

Resolved, by the City Council of the City of San Carlos, County of San Mateo, State of California, That

Whereas, United States Senate Bill No. 2616 has been introduced at the 1st Session of the 90th Congress of the United States for the purpose of authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate as the Skyline National Parkway a right of way, together with adjacent or related sites for public recreational use and for interpretation of scenic and historic values, commencing at the intersection of Skyline Boulevard with San Bruno Road and ending near Saratoga Gap, all in San Mateo County, California; and

Whereas, this City Council finds it necessary and desirable in the interest of the County of San Mateo and the residents thereof that such a national parkway be designated and that such legislation be supported in the interests of said County and the residents thereof: Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and determined as follows:

1. That this City Council shall, and does hereby, respectively urge the 90th Congress of the United States to enact United States Senate Bill No. 2616 to authorize the designation of the Skyline National Parkway in the County of San Mateo, State of California, as provided in said Bill.

2. That the Clerk of the City of San Carlos be, and is hereby authorized and directed to send certified copies of this resolution to the Congressional representatives of the County of San Mateo.

Passed and adopted this 8th day of April, 1968.

S. 2615

Resolved, by the City Council, City of San Carlos, County of San Mateo, State of California, That

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 2615 has been introduced at the 1st Session of the 90th Congress of the United States for the purpose of establishing and preserving the site where Don Gasparo de Portola on November 4, 1769, discovered San Francisco Bay and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate not to exceed thirty acres in the County of San Mateo for the establishment of such a site as a national historic site; and

Whereas, this City Council finds it necessary and desirable in the interest of the County of San Mateo and the residents thereof that such a national historical site be established and that such legislation be supported in the interests of said County and the residents thereof: Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and determined as follows:

1. That this City Council shall, and does hereby, respectfully urge the 90th Congress of the United States to enact United States Senate Bill No. 2615 to authorize the establishment of the site of the discovery of San Francisco Bay as a national historic site.

2. That the Clerk of the City of San Carlos be and is hereby authorized and directed to send certified copies of this resolution to the Congressional representatives of the County of San Mateo.

Passed and adopted this 8th day of April, 1968.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN MATEO

S. 2616

Resolved, by the City Council of the City of San Mateo, California, That:

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 2616 has been introduced in the First Session of the 90th Congress of the United States;

Whereas, said bill would preserve the beauty and scenic grandeur of Skyline Boulevard from the intersection of San Bruno Road to Saratoga Gap in the County of San Mateo by designating it together with adjacent or related sites as Skyline National Parkway and provide the citizens of this Country with an open area preserve equal to any of the already established National Parkways; and

Whereas, the unique quality of this ridge following road from which can be seen the Pacific Ocean reaches and the majesty of the San Francisco Bay as it passes through stands of virgin redwoods, makes it uniquely qualified to become a part of the National Parkway system: Now, therefore, it is hereby determined and ordered, that:

1. The City Council of the City of San Mateo, and it does hereby, endorse the establishment of a National Parkway over Skyline Boulevard from the intersection of San Bruno Road to Saratoga Gap, and respectfully urges the 90th Congress of the United States to enact United States Senate Bill No. 2616 to create such a National Parkway.

2. The City Clerk be, and he is hereby ordered to send certified copies of this Resolution to the Honorable Thomas Kuchel and the Honorable George Murphy, Senators from the State of California; the Honorable Paul N. McCloskey, Representative from the 11th Congressional District, County of San Mateo; the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; the Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman of the Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee.

JOHN J. MURRAY, *Mayor*.

Attest: [SEAL] WILLIAM J. O'FARRELL, *City Clerk*.

S. 2615

Resolved, by the City Council of the City of San Mateo, California, That:

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 2615 has been introduced in the First Session of the 90th Congress of the United States;

Whereas, said bill would preserve the site within the County of San Mateo from which Don Gaspar de Portola first viewed the San Francisco Bay on November 4, 1769, by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate not to exceed thirty acres as a National Historical Site; and

Whereas, the history and heritage of the discovery and exploration of the Pacific Coast is worthy of National recognition and would suitably coincide with the bi-centennial observances planned by the State of California; Now, therefore, it is hereby determined and ordered that:

1. The City Council of the City of San Mateo, and it does hereby, endorse the establishment of a National Historical Site at the location in San Mateo County from which the San Francisco Bay was first sighted in 1769, and respectfully urges the 90th Congress of the United States to enact United States Senate Bill No. 2615 to create such a site.

2. The City Clerk be, and he is hereby ordered to send certified copies of this Resolution to the Honorable Thomas Kuchel and the Honorable George Murphy, Senators from the State of California; the Honorable Paul N. McCloskey, Representative from the 11th Congressional District, County of San Mateo; the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; the Honorable Allan Bible, Chairman of the Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee.

JOHN J. MURRAY, *Mayor*.

Attest:

WILLIAM J. O'FARRELL, *City Clerk*.

[SEAL]

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PORTOLA EXPEDITION BICENTENNIAL FOUNDATION

Whereas Captain Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the Spanish Californias, and his expedition discovered San Francisco Bay in November 1769, and

Whereas the discovery of this most important harbor on the Pacific Coast and one of the great anchorages of the world profoundly influenced the development of the Western North American Continent, and

Whereas the County of San Mateo in the State of California is planning a park on this scenic site from which Governor Portola and his expedition first saw the Bay, and

Whereas this park will be a feature of the proposed Skyline Parkway which has the endorsement of the State Park Commission, and

Whereas an appropriate commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay is planned for the Discovery Site in 1969; Therefore be it

Resolved: The Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation petitions the Secretary of the Interior, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy to designate the San Francisco Bay Discovery Site on Sweeney Ridge as an official National Historical Landmark.

Whereas Fort Point was built by the United States Army during the Civil War, and

Whereas Fort Point guarded the waters of San Francisco Bay for more than half a century, and

Whereas the Fort Point Museum Association has been organized to preserve and restore Fort Point and establish it as a Museum with its historic contents available to the public, and

Whereas the Museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and Indian War periods, which are of great interest to future generations; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Board of Directors of the Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation meeting February 29, 1968, in San Mateo, urges all its members to support fully the efforts of the Fort Point Museum Association to obtain official recognition of Fort Point as a National Historic Site and to write letters to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, and members of

Congress asking them to support S.R. 2159 and H.R. 11737 which would establish Fort Point as a National Historic Site.

Whereas the scenic value and natural beauty of Skyline Boulevard is a resource of great and increasing value to the County of San Mateo and the State of California, and

Whereas the proposed Skyline Parkway will lead to the site from which the Portola Expedition first saw San Francisco Bay in 1769, and

Whereas the preservation of Skyline Boulevard as a parkway would have great benefits recreationally, aesthetically, and economically for the entire Bay Area, and

Whereas the Parkway would be a source of attraction and enjoyment for visitors from near and far, and

Whereas the preservation of the Skyline has been for many years a stated policy of San Mateo County, and a matter of wide spread popular interest and concern, and

Whereas consideration of Skyline Boulevard as a national parkway was recommended as long ago as 1959 by the Counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Francisco, and

Whereas prompt action in this matter is essential, both for the preservation of the beauty of the Skyline and for the 200th anniversary of the San Francisco Bay Discovery which will be celebrated in November 1969: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Portola Expedition Bicentennial Foundation petition the Secretary of the Interior, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy to take all appropriate action for a study and reconsideration of a Skyline National Parkway.

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BRISBANE

Whereas, Don Gaspar De Portola and members of the first Portola Expedition discovered San Francisco Bay from Sweeney Ridge in San Mateo County on November 4, 1769, and

Whereas, the geographic importance of this great discovery site should be acknowledged with proper State and National landmark recognitions, and

Whereas, the two (2) honorable Senators from the great State of California, the Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel and the Honorable George Murphy have introduced a bill into the United States Senate numbered S. 2615; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Brisbane, That this important and timely legislation be enacted into law and that said site from which Don Gaspar De Portola first saw San Francisco Bay, Sweeney Ridge in San Mateo County on November 4, 1769, be and established as a National Historic Site; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this Resolution be transmitted forthwith to the Honorable Senator Alan Bible of Nevada, Chairman of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and be it further

Resolved, Certified copies also be delivered to Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy.

Passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Brisbane on Monday, April 8, 1968.

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY

Resolved, by the Council of the Town of Portola Valley, San Mateo County, California, as follows:

Whereas, United States Senate Bill No. 2616 has been introduced as the 1st Session of the 90th Congress of the United States for the purpose of authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate as the Skyline National Parkway a right-of-way, together with adjacent or related sites for public recreational use and for interpretation of scenic and historic values, commencing at the intersection of Skyline Boulevard with San Bruno Road and ending near Saratoga Gap, all in San Mateo County, California; and

Whereas, the Council of the Town of Portola Valley finds it necessary and desirable in the interest of the County of San Mateo and the residents thereof that such a national parkway be designated and that such legislation be supported in the interests of said County and the residents thereof: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the Town of Portola Valley as follows:

1. That the Council does hereby respectfully urge the 90th Congress of the United States to enact Senate Bill No. 2616 to authorize the designation of the Skyline National Parkway in the County of San Mateo, State of California as provided in said Bill.

2. That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the Clerk to Senator Alan Bible, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, Senator George Murphy, and the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors.

RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING POLICY COMMITTEE OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Whereas the Honorable Charles Gubser, member of the House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, has introduced H.R. 14028 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Skyline National Parkway in the State of California; and

Whereas similar bills have been introduced into the U.S. Senate by Senator Thomas Kuchel and Senator George Murphy; and

Whereas these bills describe the parkway as extending only to Saratoga Gap in Santa Clara County; and

Whereas the Skyline is an important scenic and recreation resource which extends all the way along the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains to the end of the range of the Pajaro River Valley at Route 129 near the southern boundary of Santa Clara County; and

Whereas this resource in its full extent has great potential for the use and enjoyment of all the people of the United States as a National Parkway and deserves the protection that would be afforded by National Parkway status: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Planning Policy Committee of Santa Clara County urges the Honorable Charles Gubser to amend H.R. 14028 to describe the proposed National Parkway as extending the full length of the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains to State Highway 129; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Representative Gubser and Senators Kuchel and Murphy and to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the following government bodies and that they be invited to take similar action: Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, City of Palo Alto City Council.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PALO ALTO

Whereas, the Honorable Charles Gubser, member of the House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, has introduced H.R. 14028 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Skyline National Parkway in the State of California; and

Whereas, similar bills have been introduced into the U.S. Senate by Senator Thomas Kuchel and Senator George Murphy; and

Whereas, these bills describe the parkway as extending only to Saratoga Gap in Santa Clara County; and

Whereas, the Skyline is an important scenic and recreation resource which extends all the way along the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains to the end of the range of the Pajaro River Valley at Route 129 near the southern boundary of Santa Clara County; and

Whereas, this resource in its full extent has great potential for the use and enjoyment of all the people of the United States as a National Parkway and deserves the protection that would be afforded by National Parkway status; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of the City of Palo Alto urges the Honorable Charles Gubser to amend H.R. 14028 to describe the proposed National Parkway as extending the full length of the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains to State Highway 129; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Representative Gubser and Senators Kuchel and Murphy and to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives.

Introduced and passed March 25, 1968.

RESOLUTION OF THE LOMA PRIETA CHAPTER OF THE SIERRA CLUB

Whereas the Loma Prieta Chapter of the Sierra Club has 8000 members resident in San Mateo, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, and the protection of a scenic corridor along Skyline Boulevard in the Santa Cruz Mountains has been a long-term project of this chapter, and

Whereas the *California Parkways Preliminary Report* of the California State Department of Parks and Recreation indicates that scenic driving is a rapidly increasing outdoor recreational need which is expected to increase by one third in the next ten years, and this route offers the scenic charm of the Santa Cruz Mountains as well as excellent views of both the ocean and San Francisco Bay, and

Whereas the pressure of urban growth in the future can only increase the need for natural open space and at the same time increase both the difficulty and the cost of acquiring it: Be it hereby

Resolved, That the Loma Prieta Chapter of the Sierra Club strongly supports S. 2616 for the creation of a Skyline National Parkway in San Mateo County, California, and urges the early adoption of this bill.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

Whereas, the proposed Skyline National Parkway is one of this country's most spectacular roads presently existing within a major urban area which extends along the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains with views of both San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas, this scenic highway can best be preserved by creating it as a National Parkway: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, That it does hereby support H.R. 15832 introduced by Congressman Charles Gubser to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate Skyline Boulevard as a National Parkway; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Congressman Gubser, Senator Kuchel, Senator Murphy and to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Passed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, on March 26, 1968.

RESOLUTION OF THE STANFORD CONSERVATION GROUP

Whereas the crest ridge of the Santa Cruz Mountains is a superlative location for viewing nearby mountain ranges as well as San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean, and the skyline route provides a beautiful drive through diverse vegetation, including stands of coast redwoods, and

Whereas the California coast ranges are feeling the pressure of suburban growth, and there is a need both to save some of this beautiful region from subdivision and to provide an opportunity for recreational enjoyment of this area for the increasing numbers of people living in the nearby cities, and

Whereas the Stanford Conservation Group is concerned with the quality of our environment: Be it hereby

Resolved, That the Stanford Conservation Group strongly supports S. 2616 for the creation of a Skyline National Parkway in San Mateo County, California.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PACIFICA

Whereas, Captain Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the Spanish California, and his expedition discovered San Francisco Bay in November 1769, and

Whereas, the discovery of this most important harbor on the Pacific Coast and one of the great anchorages of the world profoundly influenced the development of the Western North American Continent, and

Whereas, the County of San Mateo in the State of California, is planning a park on this scenic site from which Governor Portola and his expedition first saw the San Francisco Bay, and

Whereas, this park will be a feature of the proposed Skyline Parkway, which has the endorsement of the State Park Commission, and

Whereas, an appropriate commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco Bay is planned for the Discovery Site in 1969; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The Council of the City of Pacifica petitions the Secretary of the Interior, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy to designate the San Francisco Bay Site on Sweeney Ridge in the City of Pacifica as an official National Historical Landmark.

Whereas, the scenic value and natural beauty of Skyline Boulevard is a resource of great and increasing value to the County of San Mateo and the State of California, and

Whereas, the proposed Skyline Parkway will lead to the site from which the Portola Expedition first saw San Francisco Bay in 1769, and

Whereas, the preservation of Skyline Boulevard as a parkway would have great benefits recreationally, aesthetically, and economically for the entire Bay Area, and

Whereas, the Parkway would be a source of attraction and enjoyment for visitors from near and far, and

Whereas, the preservation of the Skyline has been for many years a stated policy of San Mateo County, and a matter of widespread popular interest and concern, and

Whereas, consideration of Skyline Boulevard as a national parkway was recommended as long ago as 1959 by the Counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Francisco, and

Whereas, City of Pacifica passed Resolution No. 688 on November 4, 1964, urging the San Mateo Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors to take immediate steps in behalf of Skyline Parkway, and

Whereas, prompt action in this matter is essential, both for the preservation of the beauty of the Skyline and for the 200th anniversary of the San Francisco Bay Discovery which will be celebrated in November 1969; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and Senator George Murphy take all appropriate action to obtain and secure the development of a Skyline National Parkway on the San Francisco Peninsula mountain ridge.

PROCLAMATION 1968-1

Whereas, Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy have introduced Senate Bill 2615 which calls for a National Historic Site for Sweeney Ridge, and

Whereas, the City Council of Menlo Park feels that the part Sweeney Ridge played in the discovery of the Bay Area, and, consequently, our Nation's history, is a most important one; now, therefore, be it

Proclaimed, That the City Council of Menlo Park unanimously endorses Senate Bill 2615 and urges its passage.

Proclaimed at a regular meeting of January 23, 1968.

FORT POINT

"When the CITY OF PEKING *steamed through the Golden Gate, I saw with great joy that the blockhouse which guarded the mouth of the 'finest harbour in the world, Sir,' could be silenced by two gunboats from Hong Kong with safety, comfort and dispatch."*

— RUDYARD KIPLING

1889

"On the larboard hand the green hills and deep valleys of the Marin shore came into full view, gladdening the eyes of every person on board. On our starboard side we saw a bluff jutting into the bay on the apex of which were two or three small brass cannon. Rising far above the cannon was a tall flagstaff from the top of which waved the glorious flag of our country." — E. I. BARRA, *Tale of Two Oceans*, 1893.

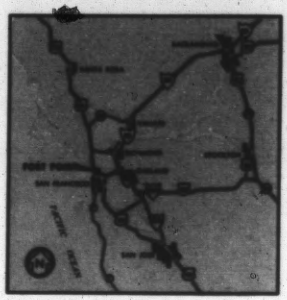
Introduction

BACKGROUND

Fort Point is the most massive brick fortification to be erected on the west coast of North America. It was constructed by the United States Army between 1854 and 1861 to guard the Golden Gate, famed entrance to San Francisco Bay. Representative of pre-Civil War military technology, it never saw battle action and has long been obsolete. Abandoned for military use in 1905, the structure was used expediently during World Wars I and II and during construction in the 1930's of the Golden Gate Bridge, whose spans soar overhead. In 1961 the structure was relinquished by the Army on a lease basis to the custodianship of the Fort Point Museum Association.

Fort Point is one of the more interesting features of the Presidio of San Francisco, a reservation of 1,460 acres. This beautiful park-like area overlooking the bay derives its name from its occupation by Spanish authorities in 1776. Since the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, following the War with Mexico, the Presidio has been occupied by the U.S. Army. Commanders and troops of the Presidio have figured prominently in all major phases of American military history; at present it is headquarters for Sixth Army.

On May 2, 1962, in a memorandum to the Secretary of the Interior from the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, the Presidio of San Francisco was recognized as a National Historic Landmark under Theme XIII, Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860, and Theme IV, Spanish Exploration and Settlement. The memorandum recommends that, "... should the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army ever declare the Presidio, or any part of it, surplus to its needs, the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service should consider whether all or part of the area declared surplus should be added to the National Park System as a national historic site."



The Fort Point Museum Association was founded as a non-profit educational organization with the following purposes and objectives:

> Our purpose is to restore Fort Point and establish it as a museum, making the building and its historic contents available to the public.
>
> The museum would contain mementos of the Army of the West, with special emphasis on the history of the Civil War and the Indian War periods.
>
> Ultimately we hope to secure action by the United States Government to declare old Fort Point and the Museum a National Historical Monument. At that time support and maintenance would be taken over by the U.S. Department of the Interior to operate the facility as a National Park. The Fort Point Museum Association would then become an advisory group of interested friends of the museum.

Sentiment favoring incorporation of Fort Point into the National Park System was crystallized in a Congressional "Bill to Establish Fort Point National Historic Site," introduced July 25, 1967. The Senate version, S.2159, was sponsored by Senators Kuchel and Murphy of California; H.R. 11737 was sponsored by Representative Mailliard. The respective committees to consider this bill were requested to defer action pending a feasibility study by the National Park Service. This report constitutes such a study and, since the question of feasibility is answered affirmatively, is also a master plan.

About two acres, including the fort building, has been leased to the Fort Point Museum Association. In July 1967 the area was visited by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall who suggested the extensive addition of lands on the bluff for use as a parking area and a parklike approach to Fort Point. On August 3, the Commanding Officer, Sixth United States Army, authorized the temporary use of these additional lands. The area of the proposed national historic site includes all lands in which the association has an interest except small tracts directly under the Golden Gate Bridge, plus certain additional lands required for effective park operation and protection.

On September 18, 1967 the Fort Point Museum Association held a public meeting at the site, and an appeal for memberships to assist in restoration. To further stimulate public interest, on the afternoon of October 22, 1967 the association, with assistance of the Sixth Army, held a public "open house" at the fort which had a 4-hour attendance of some 16,000 visitors. Though the fort was not open to the public, tours of special groups arranged through the association or Presidio authorities in 1966 attracted some 14,000 visitors.

PURPOSE

Fort Point National Historic Site will, in the language of S.2159, ". . . preserve and interpret for future generations the significant Fort Point in the Presidio of San Francisco, California." Here, the history of Fort Point and the Presidio and their relationship to San Francisco Bay and the development of the West will be interpreted and a superlative example of a mid-nineteenth century fortification will be preserved.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: *Historical*

OBJECTIVES

Land Acquisition

To acquire all lands and rights needed for interpretation, protection, and development by conditional transfer form and cooperative agreement with the Department of Defense.

Research

To conduct a comprehensive historical research program to provide optimum information for restoration of the fort and interpretation of the fort and the Presidio of San Francisco.

Safety and Protection

To protect the historical and recreational resources of the historic site and provide for the safety of the visitor, with particular reference to the location beneath the Golden Gate Bridge.

Restoration

To restore Fort Point and related military features to their appearance prior to 1893 when the new dispersed batteries were constructed. Except for essential visitor facilities, to retain the pleasant natural character of the proposed historic site.

Visitor Use and Development

To provide optimum visitor facilities in anticipation of extremely heavy visitation, including maximum parking spaces and attractive and convenient access to the fort.

Interpretive Theme

To interpret the fortification, its history and architecture, the fort's relationship to the Presidio, and the role of the Presidio in Western American history. The early Spanish and Mexican history of the Presidio and Castillo de San Joaquin should be a subtheme.

Cooperating Association

To work with and encourage the Fort Point Museum Association as an advisory group, to assist in the research, interpretation, and preservation of the fort.

Museum Collection

To assemble and preserve artifacts relating to Fort Point and the Presidio for public display and study collections.

SUMMARY

Fort Point is a massive symbol of the national defense system a century ago. The successor of an early Spanish adobe fort, for many decades it controlled the Golden Gate and access to the magnificent bay. Never involved in actual fighting, during the 19th century the fort nevertheless served as a powerful deterrent to potential enemies; it was also a dominant feature of the Army reservation called the Presidio, which has played a prominent role in the nation's military affairs since it was first occupied by U.S. troops in 1847.

Today the steel and concrete span of the Golden Gate Bridge soars high above deserted Fort Point. Although the 20th century bridge impairs the integrity of the 19th century scene, the remarkable juxtaposition itself is impressive and fascinating. The fort structure has a high degree of integrity; its rich historical associations, impressive scale, and the quality and authenticity of its architectural detail make Fort Point an outstanding attraction.

The National Park Service has an opportunity to preserve the old fort, partially restore it, and use it to tell its story as well as that of the Golden Gate and the Presidio and their unique role in history. By a conditional transfer of approximately 33 land acres plus certain adjacent submerged lands from the Secretary of Defense to the Secretary of the Interior, the fort structure, related outworks, and enough land for development and protection can be acquired. Within the exterior boundaries, two parking lots, a group lunching area, an administrative and maintenance area, and interpretive trails can be constructed, and existing roads improved. The historic structure can be substantially restored to its period of maximum importance – 1861 to 1893. Within the fort, rooms can be restored, cannon displayed, and exhibits prepared which enable the visitor to understand and appreciate the fort, its construction, and army life of the last half of the 19th century.

The Region

For the purposes of this study the limits of the region are the nine counties which surround San Francisco Bay—Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma Counties.

The most important natural and topographic feature of the region is the bay itself and its three parts—the Golden Gate entrance and San Francisco and San Pablo Bays. There are over 400 square miles of surface water which serve as the outlet to the sea for the Central Valley of California; into the bays flow the waters of 16 rivers or 40 percent of the drainage of the State of California. About 2.5 percent of the bay's capacity twice a day pours through the Golden Gate, scouring the bottom and cleaning the waters.

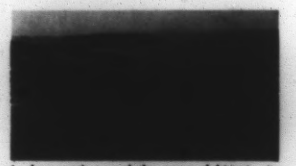
The Coast Range is the other significant natural feature dominating the region. Steep grassy mountainous ridges run in a northwesterly direction and form an almost continuous barrier between the Pacific Ocean and the Central Valley—broken only by the Golden Gate.

ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

Interstate highways focus on the Bay Area—Interstate 80 stretches across the nation from Philadelphia to San Francisco. Routes 40 and 50 follow the routes of early pioneers; 580 provides access from the Central Valley. Route 280 is under construction and will relieve crowded 101 on the southern peninsula. The famous Redwood Highway (U.S. 101) and scenic State 1 merge a few miles both north and south of the Golden Gate to funnel traffic across one of the world's most famous bridges.

International and national airlines serve both major airports in the Bay Area—San Francisco International Airport, 16 miles south of the city, and Oakland International Airport on the east side of the bay, about the same distance by car. A local helicopter airline connects with community heliports throughout the Bay Area.

The few remaining passenger trains provide only limited service, but buses from all over the United States bring more than 2,190,000 to San Francisco a year. Fort Point, on a major highway route, is accessible by car, taxi, and public bus. Harbor Tours, a local tour boat concern, has evidenced interest in including Fort Point as one of the featured stops. Gray Line bus tours currently include a fleeting glance at the fort.



Looking south toward the proposed historic site, Fort Point can be seen under the arch of the Golden Gate Bridge. The buildings of the Presidio and San Francisco spread in the background. Dotted line indicates suggested park boundary.

By road, the fort is most readily accessible by using the approach roads to the Golden Gate Bridge, then turning east at the bridge toll plaza to a scenic overlook that affords an entrance to the Presidio grounds. The fort is only a few blocks away via Lincoln Boulevard, Long Avenue, and Marine Drive. An alternate approach is through the east or main gate of the Presidio at the end of Lombard Street, then following Lincoln Boulevard to its intersection with Long Avenue. In this direction, Lincoln Avenue coincides with the marked "49-mile Scenic Drive of San Francisco."

POPULATION DATA

Bay Area populations and projections are:

1960	3,638,939
1970	4,869,000
1980	6,071,000
1990	7,207,000

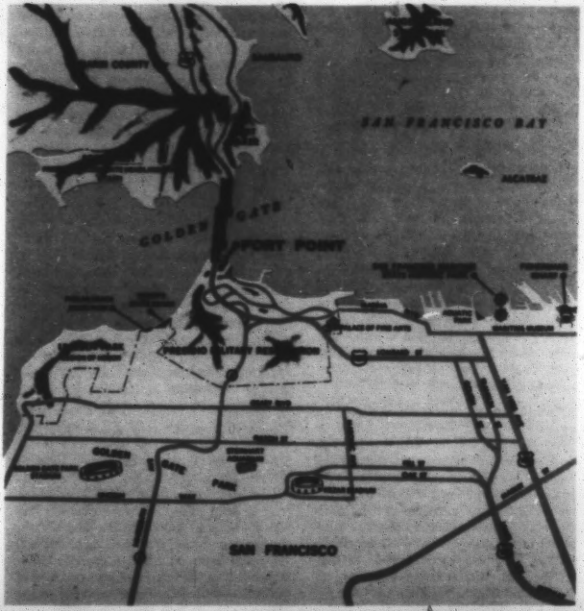
Though the southern counties have experienced rapid growth in population, San Francisco appears to have reached its limit. By 1980, the new growth is expected to shift to the northern counties. A continuing expansion of the East Bay counties is anticipated. By 1990, the population growth due to migration is expected to drop to roughly half of the 1965 rate.

During the past year, San Francisco had nearly 2,000,000 out-of-State visitors. This, plus over one-half million conventioneers from elsewhere in the State, adds up to 2.5 million non-resident visitors each year. The average length of stay for the out-of-State visitors is 4.4 days. Bay area residents themselves, of course, are avid weekend visitors to their famous local attractions.

PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

One of the major issues facing the Bay Area governments is the preservation of open space for recreational areas and conservation of the natural and historic scene in the face of increasing pressures from an

expanding metropolis. Marin County has the most land set aside for recreation, including Marin Municipal Water District lands, Point Reyes National Seashore, Muir Woods National Monument, six State parks, and various county and city parks and recreation areas. East Bay Regional Park District manages extensive parklands, mostly along the top of the Berkeley-Oakland Hills. Golden Gate Park in the heart of San Francisco is the largest space in the city preserved for recreation. Other municipal attractions closer to Fort Point include Lincoln, Phelan, and Aquatic Municipal Parks and the Maritime Museum, the Palace of Fine Arts, and the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park, near the Maritime Museum, exhibits examples of ships.



SURROUNDINGS AND USE

The setting for the proposed national historic site is the long established military post, the Presidio of San Francisco. Its 1,460 acres encompass an air strip, residential area, Letterman Army Hospital, and headquarters for various Army units, including the Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army. Despite its military purpose, the main network of Presidio roads is open to the general public.

The land adjacent to the Presidio is highly developed, mostly occupied by high income dwellings and the Golden Gate Bridge approaches bisect the area. The adjacent waters are controlled jointly by the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, except for a belt 300 yards from high water controlled by the Army Commander at the Presidio. Natural vegetation covers obsolete bunkers, artillery positions and areas too steep for utilization. From a distance, the Presidio is distinctly parklike in its location and appearance.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Within the next 20 years, the potential demand for recreation areas by the residents of the Bay Area alone is expected to increase by 103.8 percent.

The burgeoning population's demand for recreation areas and the need to preserve sites of our national historic heritage assure Fort Point a prominent place among regional attractions. Regional development will also enhance Fort Point. The State of California is acquiring Army lands across the Golden Gate from Fort Point as they become surplus for a proposed Golden Gate Headlands State Park. These lands, preserved in their present natural state, will perpetuate a spectacular scene which combines great natural beauty with the visual power of an engineering triumph and the mystic aura of American history.

Castillo de San Joaquin as seen in 1852. Begun in 1793, the Castillo was destroyed in 1853 when the rocky bluffs were reduced 80 feet to permit construction of Fort Point.

Meiggs's Wharf, 1866, by T. Millies

OAKLAND MUSEUM

The Resource

HISTORY

Historic Themes

Study themes in American history have been identified and classified under the List of Themes and Criteria (1959), National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. Fort Point relates to:

Theme IV Spanish Exploration and Settlement

XIII Political and Military Affairs (1830-1860)

XIV The Civil War

XV Westward Expansion and Military Affairs after 1865

Historical Evaluation

The national significance of the Presidio of San Francisco, of which Fort Point is an integral and vital part, has been established by landmark status. The Presidio's history extends from the period of Spanish exploration to the present day. From here, campaigns against the Indians of the Far West as well as the strategy of Pacific Coast defenses were directed.

Of Fort Point itself, the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings reported in March 1962 that it ". . . stands today as a classic example of a coastal fortification of the mid-19th century – the greatest to be erected on the west coast of North America, and one of the best examples in the United States. This massive fortification also symbolizes the commercial and strategic importance that the great harbor of San Francisco has had in the development of the Western United States."

Historical Background

Colonel Fred B. Rogers (U.S.A., Ret.) prepared a manuscript history of Fort Point which was utilized in the national survey study of the Presidio. Paraphrased portions of his manuscript follow:

Although portions of the coast of Upper (Alta) California had been examined for several centuries, it was not until 1768 that the Spanish authorities determined that the bays of San Diego and Monterey should be occupied. On July 14, 1769, Captain Gasper de Portola left San Diego with a land party of 63 officers and men to search for Monterey Bay. Passing Monterey Bay without recognizing it as such, Portola continued up the coast to the present Point San Pedro, from the vicinity of which the party saw the Farallones and Point Reyes.

Sergeant Jose Francisco Ortega was dispatched with a small party to reconnoiter Point Reyes and the main body remained in camp. On November second, a party of deer hunters from the camp climbed mountains to the northeast and viewed the immense San Francisco Bay. Thus, Ortega or some member of his party was probably the first European to discover the bay's inlet, now called the Golden Gate. In January 1770 Portola's party reached San Diego without having identified Monterey Bay, but having discovered another bay of vastly greater importance.

In March 1776 Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza left Monterey on his way to form a colony on San Francisco Bay. He, with his advance party, came to Mountain Lake at the present south border of Presidio Reservation. At the south side of the narrowest part of the entrance to San Francisco Bay was found a white cliff and a high beach. A cross was erected there and Anza selected the place as one at which a presidio (military base) should be built. Anza returned to Mexico and when the actual colonization

occurred, his selection for the presidio site was decided a better one for a coastal fortification and a presidio was established about a mile to the southeast. The ceremonial founding of the Presidio of San Francisco was on September 17, 1776 and that of the sixth of the California missions, San Francisco de Asis, soon followed in October.

With Presidio and Mission well under way, it might be supposed that construction of the fort at the entrance to the bay would have been started soon, but such was not the case. Although there was correspondence on the subject, nothing materialized until after the November 1792 visit of Captain George Vancouver, British Royal Navy, in the *Discovery*. He was received with hospitality and had every opportunity to observe the lack of defenses. Lieutenant Hermenegildo Sal, then in command at the Presidio, was reproved by Governor Jose Joaquin Arrillaga for having allowed Vancouver such latitude.

Castillo de San Joaquin 1793-1853

Viceroy Revilla Gigedo, on February 16, 1793 in a letter to Arrillaga, approved the fortification of the California presidios, including the Castillo de San Joaquin, on San Francisco Bay. Arrillaga, on August 20, 1793, reported to Gigedo that work on the fort was underway. Christian and pagan Indians were used as laborers in grading and the making of bricks, tile, and adobe. Timber was cut from stands south on the peninsula and floated around the bay to the fort site or dragged there by oxen. On December 8, 1794, Castillo de San Joaquin was formally christened and blessed. Gathered for the ceremony were the priests of the mission, the garrison of the Presidio, and Indians.

When Cordova inspected the fort in 1798, his report was unfavorable. Bancroft translates, "The structure rested on sand and decaying rock; the brick-faced adobe walls crumbled at the shock whenever a salute was fired; the guns were badly mounted and for the most part worn out, only two of the thirteen 24-pounders being serviceable or capable of sending a ball across the entrance of the port. The whole work, protected by an adobe wall with one gate, was commanded by a hill in the rear, and the garrison of a corporal and six artillerymen was altogether insufficient . . . . To repair Fort San Joaquin would be very costly; but a new fort should be built on the hill just back of it, and another across the channel at San Carlos." In another, later report (November 8, 1796) Cordova names the armament as three 24-pounders, two 12-pounders, and eight 8-pounders.

The story of the fort's remaining life is one of frequent damage by heavy rains, high winds, and earthquakes. Repairs were often made, the most extensive in 1799, 1805, 1808, 1816, and 1818. News of the independence of Mexico reached California in 1822. When Kotzebue came to San Francisco in 1824 he stated, "I found St. Joachim on his rocky throne, truly a very peaceful and well disposed saint; not one of his cannon in condition to fire a single shot." The work of the elements continued and the fort was abandoned in 1835 when Lieutenant Mariano G. Vallejo, on orders, moved most of the Presidio garrison to Sonoma.

The Americans Come

In early 1846 war between the United States and Mexico seemed imminent. On April 1 Commodore John D. Sloat ordered Commander John B. Montgomery with his sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* from Mazatlan to California to protect American interests there. Montgomery reached San Francisco Bay on June 3, after stopping at Monterey for over a month. On June 14 a group of American insurgents took Sonoma and raised the Bear Flag. There they were joined on June 25 by Bvt. Capt. John C. Fremont with his explorer group and others.

On July 1 Fremont crossed a small party from Sausalito to the Castillo de San Joaquin in a launch from the merchantman *Moscow*, piloted by her captain, William D. Phelps. At the undefended castillo were about a half-score of cannon, which Fremont spiked and then returned to Sausalito.

On July 9, 1846, Montgomery, under orders from Sloat, raised the American flag at the little town of Yerba Buena, now San Francisco. Lieutenant John S. Missroon, of the *Portsmouth*, was sent on a reconnaissance and returned with a detailed report on the dilapidated condition of the Mexican fort.

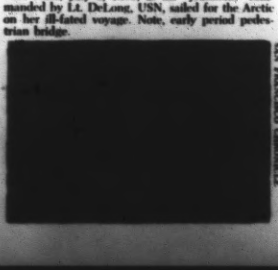
The conquest of California was completed in 1847. Two companies of the 7th, later called the 1st New York Volunteers, were stationed at the Presidio the same year, then relieved by regular troops. Then came the great gold rush, beginning locally in 1848 and accompanied by many desertions. First Lieut. E.O.C. Ord, visiting the castillo in 1848, said, "The fort shows the remains of a low walled demilune, on what might be rendered an almost inaccessible little promontory. Not a gun is there now, and nothing done yet in the way of fortifying the bay."

In March 1849 General Persifor F. Smith, commanding Third Division with headquarters at San Francisco, reported to Col. R. B. Mason his intention to mount six pieces at the point (castillo site)—four 32-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers—and also ordered the commander at the Presidio to carry out the 1847 plan of Lieut. H. W. Halleck for the repairing and arming of the battery San Joaquin.

From 1849 through 1859 one company, 3rd Artillery, was stationed at the Presidio; the

Fort Point, ca. 1869, showing cannon in place on the barbette tier. The sites of the 42-pound land batteries were obliterated during construction of the Golden Gate Bridge.

Fort Point, July 8, 1879, as the "Jeannette" commanded by Lt. DeLong, USN, sailed for the Arctic on her ill-fated voyage. Note, early period pedestrian bridge.



SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Presidio reservation was declared by order of the President, dated November 6, 1850, amended December 31, 1851. In 1852 the Chief of Ordnance reported that nine 32-pounder "garrison" guns were at the old fort.

Fort Point Constructed

A board of engineer officers was formed in 1851 by General E. A. Hitchcock and directed by him to prepare and submit plans for the defense of San Francisco Bay. The board recommended forts at the bay entrance castillo site and on Alcatraz Island, also batteries at Angel Island and at Point San Jose (now Fort Mason). On approval of the plans and after an appropriation of one-half million dollars by Congress in 1853, work was started the same year.

The engineer officers in charge of the work were, successively, Lieut. Col. James L. Mason, Maj. J. G. Barnard, Lieut. Col. R. E. DeRussy, and Maj. Z. R. Tower. Junior officers who assisted included 1st Lieut. G.W.C. Lee (eldest son of Robert E. Lee) and Captain I. F. Gilmer; both joined the Confederates in 1861.

The work constructed on the south side of the bay entrance was called the "fort at Fort Point" until 1861 when the designation "Fort Point" first appeared in orders and returns.

The first great task was to reduce the bluff on which the castillo stood to a level of about 10 feet above high water. The only vestige of the old works that was left was the rear wall of the guardhouse at the southwest end of the fort. Spoil from the cut was distributed, mostly along the beach to the southeast.

In January 1854 Major Barnard reported that $250,000 would be spent or obligated by June 30, 1854. He asked for $750,000 for the next fiscal year, stating that wages were high in California "in proportion to prices for everything else."

In the files of the *Alta California* are reports by several visitors to the fort, telling of its construction. A visitor of March 1855 tells of the progress made to that time. A trench 18 or 20 feet deep and 9 feet wide had been dug, in which granite blocks were being laid in cement to form the foundation of the fort. Granite, both "Chinese and California," was piled up and being worked. Within the foundation, excavation for a cistern was being dug. A ten-gun battery was being erected on the height to the south and brick was used in the gun emplacements.

In March 1856 another correspondent saw the first story of the fort nearing completion. To provide protection during construction, eight 68-pounders and two 128-pounders were mounted at the edge of the cliff. Also four 32-pounders, pointing across the strait, were placed on lower ground. Houses had been built on the hill for officers and other construction personnel.

Major Z. B. Tower, in charge in October 1857, had 240 men at work. A second tier of gun arches was being completed and a storehouse, cement mill, and smithery were in operation. Pressed brick were made by George D. Nagles who had several brick yards on the hill to the south; each brick bore his name. In June 1858 arches were built to support the fourth floor of the fort. About 200 workers were employed.

The fort was substantially completed in 1861 at a total cost of about $2,800,000. The construction of the granite seawall, about 2,000 feet in length, cost an additional $400,000.

The Civil War Period

While war clouds were gathering in the East, mid-January 1861 saw Bvt. Brig. General Albert Sidney Johnston in command of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco. At that time the troops at San Francisco Bay were Company I, 3d Artillery, at Presidio of San Francisco, and Company H of the same regiment, on Alcatraz Island.

On February 15, 1861, General Johnston received orders from the Headquarters of the Army, dated January 19, 1861, to order from Fort Vancouver two companies of artillery to the posts near San Francisco and to occupy the fort at the entrance of the harbor by one company with as little delay as practicable. General Johnston ordered on February 15 that Company I, 3d Artillery, take post at Fort Point; that the regimental commander see that the order be executed the same day; and that Companies A and B, 3rd Artillery, embark on the steamer *Oregon* at Fort Vancouver or Portland and proceed to the harbor of San Francisco.

On February 18, Johnston ordered Lieut. Col. C. S. Merchant, 3rd Artillery, commanding the Presidio, to exercise general supervision over Fort Point. On March 4, Companies A and B, 3rd Artillery, were ordered to take post at Fort Point; on their Arrival Company I was to resume station at the Presidio.

March 23, 1861, the War Department issued confidential orders to Brig. General E. V. Sumner to proceed from the East to San Francisco without delay and relieve Johnston in command of the Department of the Pacific. On April 9 Johnston tendered the resignation of his commission in the U.S. Army, which was accepted by the Secretary of War on May 3, 1861. Meanwhile, the Civil War had broken out, and on April 25 Sumner arrived at San Francisco and assumed command of the department. Johnston joined the Confederates and was killed at the Battle of Shiloh in 1862.

May 13, 1861, Company G, 3rd Artillery, was ordered to relieve Company A at Fort Point and on May 23 Fort Point, Alcatraz Island, and the Presidio were announced to be independent posts. On May 31, the Pacific Department issued orders that any vessel sailing under the secession flag in U.S. waters on the coast would be captured or fired into and sunk if necessary. The Lime Point Reservation directly opposite Fort Point across the gate, bought in 1866 for $200,000, much later became Forts Barry and Baker. Apparently no guns were mounted at Lime Point during the Civil War.

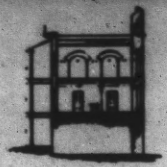
The reported armament for Fort Point in 1862 was twenty-eight 42-pounders and two 24-pounders in the lower tier; twenty-eight 8-inch Columbiads and two 24-pounders in the second tier; twenty-eight 8-inch Columbiads and two 24-pounders in the third tier; nine 10-inch Columbiads, seventeen 8-inch Columbiads and eleven 32-pounders in the fourth (barbette) tier—a total of 127 guns. However, a report of September 2, 1863 shows some variations in numbers and types and includes ten 42-pounders in a battery on the hill south of the fort.

During the war, in addition to Fort Point and Alcatraz Island, batteries were constructed at Black Point (Fort Mason) and Angel Island. Indeed, it seems that there were more guns than could be served by the available artillerymen—an arrangement undoubtedly devised to provide flexibility in the defense. During the war, the artillery complement at the fort consisted of one or two batteries of artillery, reinforced; and from 1862 to 1865, by one to eight companies of infantry.

The American Civil War ended without the firing of a single shot by Fort Point. No Confederate privateer attempted to enter the bay. Captain James I. Waddell of the *Shenandoah* planned to do so, but the war came to an end before he could put his project into execution.

Fort Point from the north side of the Golden Gate in 1912. The white structures behind the fort are part of Fort Winfield Scott whose batteries made Fort Point obsolete.

ARMY 5th Hdq



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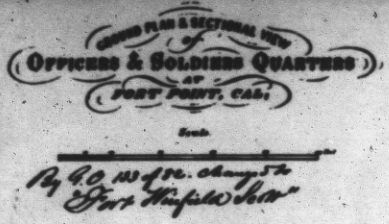

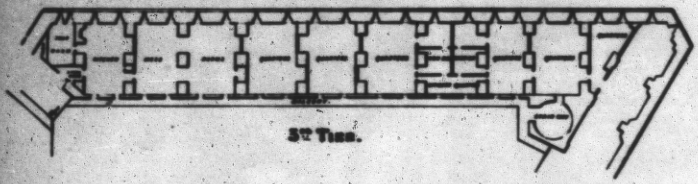

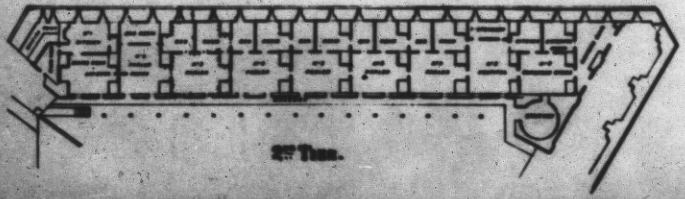

Later Days

In 1868 George H. Elliot, Major of Engineers, forwarded to Washington a very extensive plan for the erection of land batteries mounting 52 guns above Fort Point. Comparison with McDowell's map of 1879 shows that Elliot's plan was much altered. About ¾ mile of earthen barbettes were built along the 100-foot contour line.

Mounted in these "permanent" fortifications were Rodman guns and heavy mortars. There were traverses containing brick magazines, a few of which still stand but are boarded up. Two Rodman guns, found in the area, are now in the ordnance yard at the Presidio. These cannon, originally 10-inch smooth bores built in 1865, were modified in 1885 by the Midvale Steel Company's West Point Foundry, when 8-inch rifled alcoves were inserted. Each weighed nearly eight tons.

These barbette batteries were begun in 1870. Work proceeded slowly with small appropriations and stopped for four years beginning in 1876, with $100,000 needed for completion. By 1882, sixteen traverses and seven magazines had been completed.

On November 25, 1882, General Orders No. 133, War Department, issued by command of Gen. William T. Sherman stated: "By Direction of the President the military post on the south side of the Golden Gate (entrance to the Bay of San Francisco), California, now known as 'Fort Point' shall hereafter be known and designated as 'Fort Winfield Scott, in honor of the late Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, Major General, U.S. Army."

Fort Point's guns, including those of its exterior batteries, became obsolete with the advent of breech loading, disappearing guns, and other developments. Work on a new series of reinforced concrete installations began in 1893 and continued for about fifteen years. The new batteries along the

hillside included 12, 10, 8, and 6-inch guns on disappearing carriages, 16 and 12-inch mortars, and three 15-inch dynamite guns. Most of the old works on the bluff were destroyed.

In 1897 the old guns and shot were made available to permanent posts for ornamental use. In 1901 the remaining guns which had been removed were sold for scrap.

From 1901 to 1903 troops passed through the Presidio on their way to suppress the Philippine Insurrection. Two years later, in 1905, Fort Point was declared obsolete, a victim of advancing military science.

The earthquake and subsequent fire on April 18, 1906 turned the Presidio into a tent city for 16,000 refugees during the first 10 days after the catastrophe. Regular Army troops from the Presidio were ordered into San Francisco to preserve order and to distribute food and water.

The fort was abandoned in 1914 and the name Fort Winfield Scott was transferred to the newer military camp on the hills behind the fort. The old fort became known simply as "Fort Point." In Europe, great armies fought while the United States debated the pros and cons of entering a world war. By 1917 the issue was settled and Fort Point was used as a temporary billet for A.E.F. training. The fort was then prepared as a makeshift military prison for German prisoners of war.

Between the wars the old fort stood vacant, used only during the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge. Metal workers fabricated the metal bridge spans in its convenient sheltered courtyard.

Again, during World War II, Fort Point served as an active military installation. Antiaircraft guns, searchlights, and watchtowers protected the submarine nets stretched across the Golden Gate.

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Ca. 1860's-1870's. A view of San Francisco from the barbette tier.

The barbette tier as seen from the south wall rampart, looking northwest across the Golden Gate. Ca. 1860's-1870's.

Ca. 1900. Fort Point during disarmament. Note, row of eight Rodman guns outside of the south, wall, and late period bridge.

The now-deserted barbette tier showing the original traverses. The dilapidated wooden structure dates from the 1860's. The two higher traverses, rear, supported searchlights used during World War II.

The tiers open onto the interior courtyard and create a pattern of masonry arches.

The casements with their handsome brickwork were open at the rear (right) to ventilate the structure and reduce the concussion from firing.

The ironbound and nail-studded "Sally Port" door at Fort Point.

A few interiors of the living quarters can be restored to their period appearance to personalize the fort.

ARCHITECTURE

Fort Point is in the shape of an irregular quadrangle, modeled somewhat after the plan used in the construction of Fort Sumter, South Carolina. The width is 150 feet, the longest side is 250 feet, and the height of three stories is 45 feet. The thickness of the walls averages about seven feet, heavier at the bottom, lighter at the top. There are two bastions extending outward about 40 feet, one to the northeast and the second to the northwest, that permitted a flanking fire. The walls are constructed of brick in Flemish bond and trimmed and finished with granite quoins, cornices, and sills. These walls enclose a paved courtyard, which is surrounded on the three sides facing the water with galleries of tiered brick arches. Here, located one above the other, are three tiers of embrasures or gun ports. Above these is a fourth tier of guns, the barbette tier, which ran entirely around the four sides of the fort and covered the approaches from both land and sea. These four tiers once mounted 149 cannon.

On the land side is the well-protected entrance to the fort—the Sally Port—consisting of outer and inner sets of doors. The entrance has two heavy iron-bound doors, studded with large nails, and is secured by means of a long iron bar which pivoted on one of the doors. A passageway, with loopholes along the side walls to permit small arms to fire on any enemy who might force the outer doors, leads to a second set of strong doors. To the right of the inner doors is a group of three prison cells.

The wall on the land side also contained shops and living quarters for the garrison. Shops for various utilities, such as wheelwrights, forges, and tools were on the first floor; on the second floor were the officers' quarters. Each set originally had two bed-

rooms and a parlor. The separating partitions in these quarters have since been removed. The enlisted men's quarters were on the third floor.

The galleries of the land side wall are supported by light, fluted cast iron columns and faced with elegant wrought-iron railings. The upper floors have wrought-iron railings and grills between the columns. Three spiral staircases, made of solid granite slabs, lead up to three towers. One staircase terminates in an octagonal metal lighthouse that surmounts the northwest tower. The other two are capped with wooden enclosures.

The galleries have brick-arch floors between cast-iron beams, a kind of construction rare in the western United States. Semicircular, elliptical, and other arch construction forms are abundant within the fort. The exterior embrasures were closed with iron shutters.

Originally, there were also two shot furnaces, each 15 feet in length, located in the courtyard; but these installations were removed some time after 1890. Rain water caught on the sloping roof was carried through iron pipes to a double storage cistern below the fort.

The general appearance of the now-vacant fort structure is much the same as it was in 1861 except for the absence of guns, the ravages of the elements, and a few minor late period modifications. However, close inspection reveals the need for extensive restoration. The mortar pointing of the masonry is deeply eroded.

The iron columns supporting the balconies on the landward side are flaking badly, though they have not failed structurally. The wrought-iron railings are almost completely disintegrated. Several straight, wrought-iron stairs had once been repaired with concrete stringers but are again in poor condition. The top deck appears to leak very little. The lighthouse enclosure has substantially disintegrated and the wooden stairway enclosures are in poor condition. Some wood sash are still in good condition. The original granite courtyard is now concrete. The plaster in the second and third floor billet areas is in poor condition and some has fallen or flaked off the wall.

At the top of the adjoining hillside, three of the original seven brick magazines, completed in 1882, remain in good condition. The other magazines were buried in two separate filling operations. The traverses between the magazines are likewise buried, except for the wall of one. The brick tunnel and two rooms (command post for Battery East) off the tunnel remains in fair condition with the entrances boarded.

RECREATION

Recreational resources at Fort Point exist but are not developed, except for the access road along the seawall. The recreational use of the area is based upon the fact that the Presidio is an open post and visitors can come and go without interference. The seawall and Army pier furnish a convenient area from which the visitors can fish and crab. No picnicking or lunching facilities have been constructed and little use of the surrounding wooded areas and green slopes has been made.

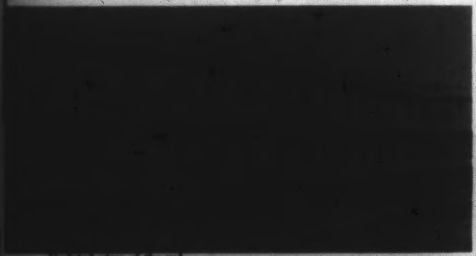
The spectacular scenery at the site is an important attraction and feature – second only to the fort. A parking area adjoining the bridge toll plaza provides a sweeping view from the gate to San Francisco and across the bay. Views from the lower Fort Point area offer different perspectives and are equally awe-inspiring.

Factors Affecting Use

LEGAL FACTORS

The exact boundary will be located and marked by a later survey. Currently the following land uses within the proposed boundaries are authorized by the Secretary of the Army:

1. A permit granted October 27, 1930 and superseded by basic permit dated February 13, 1931, to the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District for a right-of-way for the extension, maintenance, and operation of a State road across the Presidio of San Francisco Military Reservation. The permit grants aerial rights but not ground rights except for bridge supports and cable anchors.



Unusual view of the galleries as seen from the second tier, northeast corner of the courtyard. Note, the decorative use of cannon, probably Spanish, at the entrance to the courtyard.

2. A lease dated July 28, 1937, in favor of the Fort Point Museum Association, a non-profit corporation, for Building No. 999, Old Fort Point, and 1.99 acres of land to use as a museum. The initial term is five years, renewable at the option of the lessee for successive 5-year periods, not to exceed a 20-year term in all. Application for lease of additional land has been made by the Fort Point Museum Association.

3. A license granted to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company July 17, 1919 for a right-of-way for the construction, maintenance and operation of a natural gas pipeline distribution system on the Presidio, a portion of which crosses and serves the subject site, under an annually-renewable contract.

LAND STATUS

A military reservation first established by Spain in 1776, the Presidio of San Francisco today consists of approximately 1,480 acres of land, plus a strip of submerged lands extending 300 yards out into the bay from the high water line. Title was vested in the United States when it was formally ceded under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 4, 1848, which ended the war between the United States and Mexico. The Presidio land was withdrawn from Public Domain by Executive Order of November 6, 1850 for military purposes. The Presidio, including Fort Point and adjacent lands within its exterior boundaries, is currently under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.

Control now rests exclusively with the Secretary of the Army, who has legislative jurisdiction over all of the Presidio except where conditionally retroceded to the State of California for the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District for bridge and approaches.

Building No. 999, Old Fort Point, and its immediate grounds comprise about two acres. Approximately 31 additional land acres are required to provide a well-integrated park unit. The adjacent submerged land under Army control, approximately 63 acres, also should be included to assure protection.

CLIMATE

Like most of the northern Pacific Coast, the Golden Gate gets its most fog during the summer. Generally, these fogs are brought in from seaward by westerly winds about sundown and burn off about noon of the following day. In winter, morning or tule fogs frequently form over the lowlands of the central valley and the bay. During the summer the fog often drifts in only as far as the Golden Gate, leaving the remainder of the bay comparatively clear.

Westerly winds prevail in this section of the Pacific Coast throughout the greatest part of the year. In July and August, southwesterly winds prevail, while northerly winds are most prevalent during the months of December and January. Southerly gales are not infrequent in the winter. The wind normally attains its greatest and lowest velocity about 4:30 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., respectively.

The San Francisco Bay area has comparatively few storms. Except in the winter, very few low pressure areas move from the ocean across California; nearly all the storms enter the United States from the west, passing far north of central California.

For the visitor to Fort Point, the contrast between the wind, fog, and cooler temperature and the calm, clear, and warmer surroundings can be formidable.

The Presidio normally has a narrow temperature range throughout the year. Although rare extremes of 33° and 91° have been recorded in January and June, respectively, the average low is 49°, the average high 61°. Precipitation at the Presidio averages 20 inches.

ARMY
U.S. BIG

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Earthquakes

California earthquake history begins with a recorded entry in 1769 from San Diego; the first entry from the San Francisco Bay Area was 1808. Two major faults of the bay region, the San Andreas fault and the Hayward fault, have been the source of a thousand recorded earthquakes between 1850 and 1927. The 1906 earthquake, the greatest ever recorded on instruments, did only slight damage to the south wall of the fort. The danger of future quakes to the fort and to visitors cannot be ignored but does not seem cause for alarm.

Fire Hazard

There has been no history of fire at the fort. The building is masonry and fireproof, though the wooden doors, window frames, and floors would burn. The high bluffs above the fort, covered with a lush green cover, are a distinct fire problem during the dry late summer and fall.

Safety

The protection of the park staff and visitors within the fort is a special concern. The railings surrounding the courtyard are missing or are in a complete state of disrepair. Water leaks or condensation on the stone steps makes them extremely slippery. Anyone climbing on the slanting ramparts could easily fall.

The prime safety problem is protection from material which may fall from the Golden Gate Bridge directly above the fort. The Bridge District sandblasts the old paint from the bridge superstructure before repainting and the resulting debris floats downwind.

Outside the fort, the steep bluffs present another safety hazard, but trails and roads provide access without endangering the visitor. Warnings should be posted to remind the visitors of such a hazard.

Swift tides around the point create eddies and crashing waves; anyone falling into the water would be swept against the rocks and seawall. The U.S. Coast Guard Fort Point Station, a short distance to the east, aids boats in distress, recovers suicides from the bridge, and would handle any rescue operation more than a few feet away from the seawall.

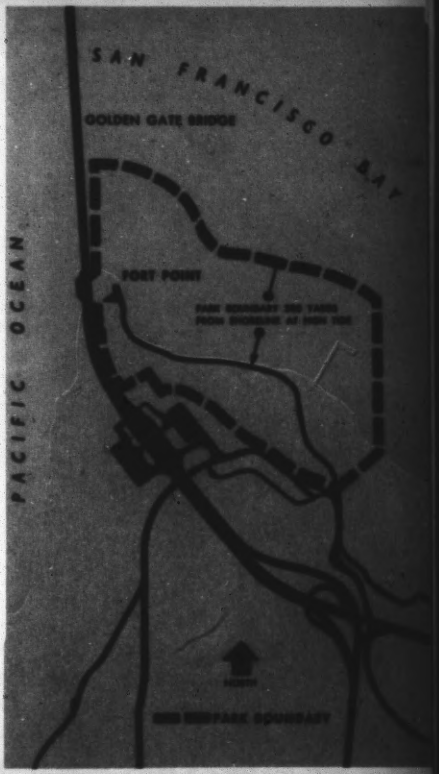
RESOURCE USE

Although leased by the Fort Point Museum Association, Fort Point is still owned by the United States Army. The Fort is locked and opened only for tours conducted by the Army or for special events conducted either by the Army or the Fort Point Museum Association. The grounds are patrolled regularly by the military police who have exclusive jurisdiction over the area and the entrance road off Lincoln Boulevard is locked at 9:00 p.m. each night.

The Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District land rights were acquired by permit which allows the District access to the south cable anchor or "deadman" of the bridge where heavy vehicles are stored in a garage. Consequently, heavy trucks and other equipment pass to and from the garage through the immediate fort area between the only entrance and the cliff, a space of some 40 to 50 feet.

At the east end of the proposed national historic site is an Army motor pool where trucks, jeeps, and small trailers are maintained and stored. Wooden storage sheds, offices, and single-story structures dot the area. A pier, no longer used, extends from this area into San Francisco Bay. The concrete surface is cracked but the pilings beneath are in fair condition; the pier is very popular with fishermen.

No special provisions have yet been made for other recreational facilities. Sightseeing, fishing, and crabbing are the only uses at the present time.



Fort Point and the Golden Gate (artist unknown)

OAKLAND MUSEUM

The Plan

LAND CLASSIFICATION

The classification of all land within the proposed Fort Point National Historic Site is Class VI-Historic.

LAND ACQUISITION

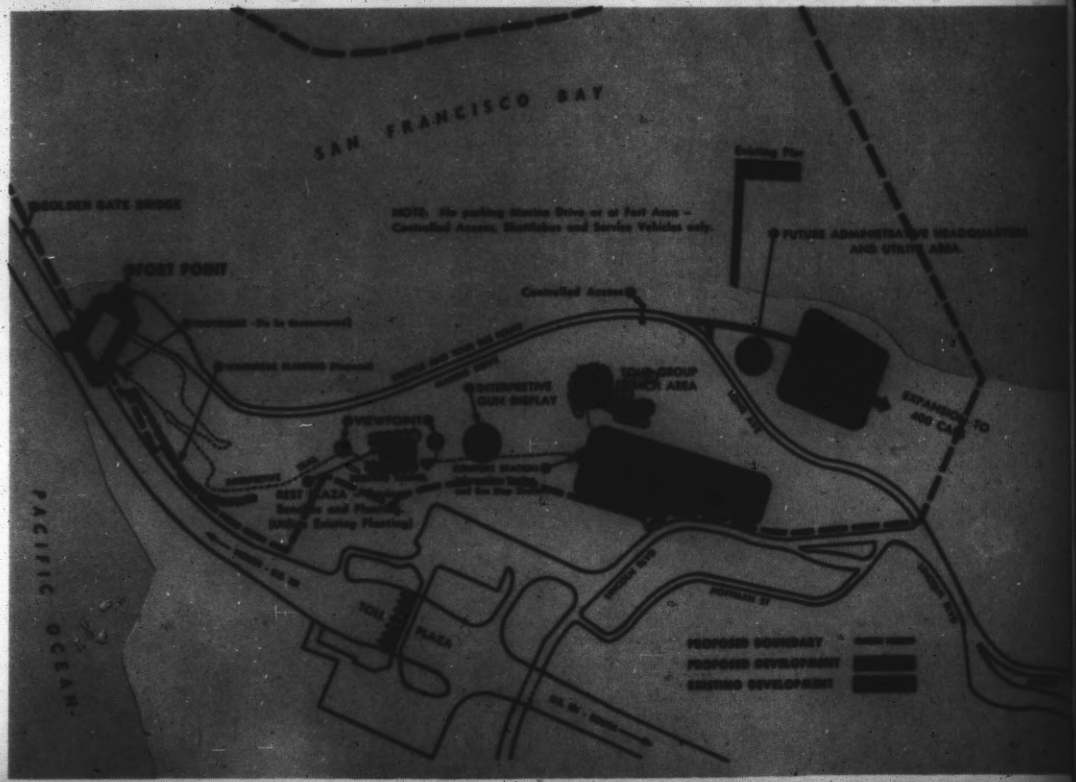
National Park Service acquisition of the Fort Point site will involve no funds, but rather a transfer of qualified control. Since the site is strategically located in an active military reservation, the installation mission could be seriously affected in case of emergency if the site were declared excess with no conditions attached. Accordingly, the Army expects legislation or supplementary agreements to include the following provisions:

1. A boundary survey and marking will be conducted by the National Park Service, the survey and its legal description to be approved by the Army.
2. In the event of a national emergency declared by the President of the United States or the Congress, control and use of the Fort Point site will revert to the Secretary of the Army; also, when such national emergency is officially declared ended, the area will be restored to the control of the Secretary of the Interior.
3. If the area within the site ceases to be used by the Department of the Interior for the purposes for which transferred, control would revert to the Army.
4. Army-owned utility, communication, and storm drainage systems, as well as a public utility-owned natural gas system, extend through the site to service the Presidio. Systems are also needed to service the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District and will be needed to operate the site after its transfer. The National Park Service will survey and map existing systems for their maintenance and repair.
5. Army and Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District will be permitted to use existing and future roads in the site jointly with Department of the Interior.
6. Access to and from the proposed site by the Department of the Interior shall be from Lincoln Boulevard via Battery East Road and Long Avenue.
7. The National Park Service, at its own expense, will widen Long Avenue at those points specified by the Secretary of the Army and improve the intersections of Long Avenue with Lincoln Boulevard and Marine Drive to alleviate traffic hazards.

Since it would be cumbersome to define all the jurisdictional responsibilities in a bill, it is suggested that the bill specify a Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior detailing these and other particulars.

RESEARCH AND RESTORATION

The previous National Survey report on Fort Point, as well as the history section of this report and the bibliography, indicate that considerable research on Fort Point by various parties has been accomplished. However, there is need for an Historical Research Management Plan, which would undoubtedly place high priority on a study of all available architectural data. Coincident with this should be a project for measured drawings of the existing structure. Though the National Archives has an extensive collection of Fort Point design drawings, the present structure reflects many deviations from them.


SAN FRANCISCO BAY
GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE
FORT POINT
Existing Pier
NOTE: No parking Marine Drive or at Fort Area – Controlled Access, Shuttlebus and Service Vehicles only.
FUTURE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS AND UTILITY AREA.
Controlled Access
INTERPRETIVE GUN DISPLAY
OVERFORTS
PACIFIC OCEAN
TOLL PLAZA
PROPOSED BOUNDARY
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

Archeological investigation is limited because of the rock and concrete base of the fort. The ground immediately adjoining the landward side of the fort should be checked because its extensive fill may conceal items of achitectural interest. Although archeological check of the magazine area and the site of Battery East might be revealing, the bulk of the hillside area has been so mangled by construction activity that little that is historically contemporary could have survived.

There will, of course, be need for the standard Historic Structures reports. However, the following summary of essential minimum restoration requirements has been provided by the Branch of Restoration, Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation.

1. Arrest deterioration of all decorative as well as structural iron work, including columns supporting balconies.
2. Replace missing and deteriorated iron railings at open corridors and at edge of floors.
3. Replace missing floors at first level.
4. Reconstruct brick arch of second tier corridor over Sally Port and elsewhere where failure is indicated.
5. Replace two flights of metal stairway from first to third tier.
6. Remove masonry and other late period closures of openings at all levels.
7. Restore two gun rooms and accessories on each level of casements.
8. Repair masonry work where failure is evident.
9. Reconstruct iron trusses and roof over third tier corridor.
10. Reconstruct railing and walkway at barbette level.
11. Restore room interiors as required for interpretation or administrative use.
12. Remove evidence of late-period (post 1893) construction and restore original features as research and funds permit.
13. Recondition and repair doors, gates, and hardware at Sally Port.
14. Reconstruct pedestrian bridge from bluff to roof or barbette tier of fort.
15. Reconstruct lighthouse structure.
16. Restore historic structures over stairways at barbette tier level.
17. Install electric distribution system in areas accessible to visitors and for protection and operation.
18. Provide heating facilities where required.
19. Install sanitary sewer system and toilet facilities for visitors and administration.
20. Paint all interior and exterior wood and metal surfaces.
21. Install facilities and furnishings necessary for administration and visitor use.
22. Rehabilitate Battery E magazines and restore traverses.
23. Restore Battery E tunnel and adjoining command post rooms.

Though these projects are far short of total restoration, their completion will stabilize elements of the fort now badly deteriorating which threaten safety as well as the integrity of the structure and restore those elements vital to effective interpretation. Such a restoration program would provide a good operational framework for the historic site.

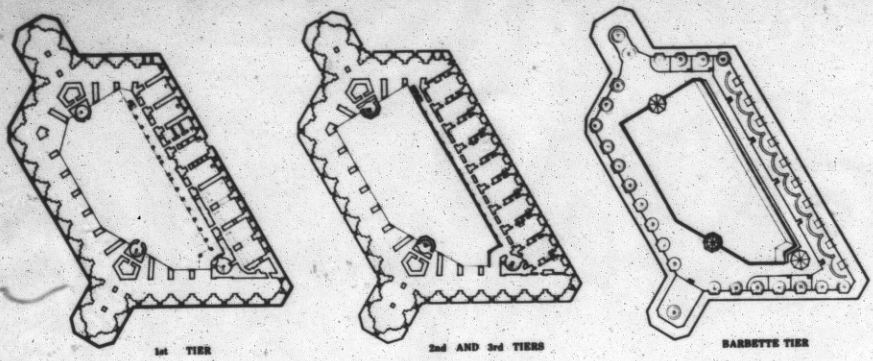
A long-range program, while probably never achieving the dubious goal of total interior or exterior restoration, would provide for: pointing up all masonry work; courtyard granite paving; additional armament; repair and waterproofing of capping and paving at barbette; reconstruction of shot furnaces, shops, and forges; and replacement of all iron work that is beyond conserving, such as embrasures, cannon mounts, balcony columns, and facias.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Apart from the rehabilitation and restoration of the Fort Point main historic structure for interpretive and administrative purposes, the immediate needs will include construction of a sizeable parking area at Lincoln Avenue; the widening of Long Avenue and new grading and surfacing of Marine Drive; a foot-trail from the parking area to the fort entrance; a group lunching area; a small structure at the upper parking area to be used as a ranger station and bus shelter for visitors; seawall and slope stabilization; utility connections; clean-up, landscaping, and signs and markers. Long-term development of the east beach area, now used by the Army, will include a second sizeable parking area, another small visitor facility (possibly combined with park headquarters), and maintenance facilities. Also, the seawall stabilization will be completed and the pier rehabilitated.

While the climate is usually mild and pleasant, there are frequent periods of fog, rain, wind, and chilliness. Most of the area is steep hillside, while two acres of the flat bayshore are occupied by the fort. New development must be confined to the hilltop, including some two acres of fill, and the east three acres of bayshore flatland now occupied by military installations. These level areas are both approximately 2,300 feet by walking distance from the Sally Port entrance.

The average visitors are expected to spend about 1 hour at the fort and will be anxious to move on to other attractions; their interest in hiking, particularly uphill, will be limited and they will arrive in great numbers, perhaps thousands daily, necessitating construction of sizeable parking areas for autos and buses on the two flat areas (hillside and beach) and the provision of shuttle buses to transport the bulk of visitors



FLOOR PLANS

FOR PROPOSED

FORT POINT
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

NHS—POI 2000
NOV. 1967 RPMC

to and from the fort. The use of other forms of visitor transportation, such as a funicular system, appears impractical because of irregular topography, though these will be explored as an alternative.

The upper area will be the initial development point. The lower area will be developed when the space is relinquished by the Army and visitor needs are expanded.

Both parking areas will accommodate up to 200 cars each; the lower parking area can be expanded to twice this size if necessary. Shuttle buses will operate continuously between the fort and the two parking lots so visitors optionally may ride both ways.

Trails will be maintained for those who wish to walk. From the lower lot no new trail is needed, as the path would follow the top of the seawall—the outer edge of the existing Marine Drive. Such a stroll would not be hazardous because all traffic would be precluded except for shuttle buses and administrative vehicles.

From the upper parking area a new trail would be constructed to descend the hill to the flat area adjoining the ramparts or top level of the fort, then descend further by a winding route to the Sally Port—the only visitor entrance. Those returning on foot to the upper parking area could use the reconstructed foot bridge from the fort ramparts, which would be one-way leaving the fort and controlled by a sign or a turnstile.

The trail from the upper area will have several features; since interpretation will be stressed, this is called the "Interpretive Trail." Several selected points with superb views of the Golden Gate will have benches and descriptive signs. An excavated area until recently in use as a pistol range can be converted to a landscaped rest plaza. Historic features along this trail are the remains of magazines, traverses, and tunnels relating to the fortification scheme of the 1870's and 1880's. There will be windbreak planting adjacent to the Golden Gate Bridge abutment; other landscaping will be minimal.

Marine Drive will require new grading and surfacing. Some slope stabilization will be necessary on the hillside above it. The only new road construction required is the widening of Long Avenue between Marine Drive and Lincoln Avenue, which is part of the Presidio but outside the proposed park.

The century-old, cut-granite block seawall around the fort appears to be structurally sound. East of the point where the granite wall ends, the seawall is composed of rubble masonry. The battering of this wall by waves has created some weaknesses which will jeopardize Marine Drive in time unless corrected by reconstruction. It is understood that the San Francisco Office, Corps of Engineers, will cooperate on such a project in an advisory capacity, and possibly in financial aid as authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1946, amended for shoreline protection by Public Law 87-874 of 1962.

The reinforced concrete pier, no longer used by the Army, may be useful eventually as a dock for private and tour boats. The pier, in fair condition, is also subjected to the stress and strain of constant battering by sea waves. In time it will require resurfacing and replacement of some structural elements. Small boats will find the dock level of the pier too high and will need a float.

Just below the upper parking area is a fine grove of eucalyptus trees which, with the magnificent view, makes an ideal lunch area. Though it could not withstand the impact of the thousands who would wish to picnic there if it were open to all, it would be appropriate as a lunch area for tour groups—especially schools—by special permit. Andrews Road, leading to the lunching area from Long Avenue, would be retained for administrative use only. Access to the tour group lunching area by authorized groups would be by foot trail from the parking area.

At the upper parking area a small visitor facility structure is required as a comfort station, an information desk, a shelter for inclement weather, and a ranger station to facilitate patrols and control use of the lunch area and parking through radio contact.

Fort utility connections are already installed. Gas, telephone, water, sewage, and power lines in the east area, now in Army use, are severed outside the walls of the fort. No unusual difficulties are foreseen in making required utility connections to operate the fort.

In the future, when the east bayshore or beach becomes available, some improvements other than the parking area may be required. These would consist, principally, of a small visitor facility, similar to that at the upper area, which can be expanded to a larger structure if experience indicates the need for a park administrative facility outside the fort itself. Ultimately, a structure for maintenance use may be required. These facilities could be entirely new or adaptations of existing Army structures which become surplus.

INTERPRETATION & VISITOR USE

Visitor Demand

Visitation will fluctuate widely according to weather, season, and time of day. While the weather is often ideal, periods of fog, rain, and chilliness will affect attendance during all seasons. Although the Bay Area attracts more summer visitors because of

Fort Point and the Golden Gate by Peter Tofft

Rusty cast iron columns, still sturdily support the galleries on the south wall, but iron railings on the second, third and fourth tiers will have to be replaced.

GARLAND MERRITT

BOB U.S. ARMY

school vacations, conventioneers and others visit San Francisco the year round. There is no really definable visitor season; a beautiful Sunday in January might bring visitors in greater numbers than any cold windy day in July. The fort should probably be open through daylight hours of every season.

The optimum visitor capacity of the fort, based on floor and stair space and actual observation of special groups, would be 1,200 visitors per hour. For the first year attendance is expected not to exceed 450,000; eventually over 617,000 per year can be anticipated.

Duration of Visits

By random strolling it takes about one hour to see the major features of the fort in its present condition. Special guided tours conducted by the Public Information Office at the Presidio also require an hour. The proposed National Park Service orientation and exhibit features might add to the length of stay but this, presumably, will be counterbalanced by a streamlined self-guiding tour.

The distance to the parking areas will add some time to the visit. A walk from either parking area, stopping to look at the scenery, would take at least 20 minutes, or 40 minutes round trip. A one-way shuttle service trip should not exceed 10 minutes, including a brief wait, or 20 minutes round trip. Thus an average visitor will stay in the area about 1½ hours.

If the fort were open during periods of peak demand for 12 hours per day and the parking areas were hypothetically filled for those 12 hours, eight complete visitor cycles could be made. Thus, if the 400 spaces planned accommodate their maximum with 3.5 people per car, approximately 11,200 people could be accommodated. This does not include buses or cruise boats and is necessarily hypothetical. Actually, a daily average of 1,260 people would fulfill the estimate of 450,000 for the first year of operation.

Shuttle Service

The shuttle route would originate at the upper parking area information station, proceed down Lincoln Boulevard, turn on Long Avenue and stop for other passengers at the lower parking area, proceed along Marine Drive to the Sally Port entrance of the fort, then retrace its route.

Interpretation

During the period of restoration of the fort, visitor services and interpretation necessarily will be limited. However, the actual work of restoration will fascinate visitors and this aspect of Park Service management should be open to the public and include temporary exhibits. The guard room, just to the left inside the Sally Port entrance, could well serve as an orientation center and fee collection point.

For interpretive purposes, the interior of the fort need not be totally restored; rather, selected quarters, offices, gun rooms, the lighthouse and other features would be restored, leaving much of the space open and simply stabilized for preservation.

Permanent exhibits could be housed in the rooms on the first floor. Here, separate alcoves or rooms could cover various subtheme portions of the interpretive story. For example, the Spanish Presidio, the Mexican Period, the Civil War in the West, comparative military fortifications and the construction of Fort Point are all themes that lend themselves to treatment in separate rooms or alcoves.

In addition to the orientation room and exhibit spaces, several rooms would make excellent furnished restorations. Among these are the cell block and a reconstructed office of the period. At least two cannon should be mounted at ground level so that

elderly and handicapped people can see a cannon display. The second floor could have a reconstructed officers' quarters, officers' dining area, and two guns mounted in position offering a different view than those on the first floor. The third floor would be similar to the second floor, but with enlisted billets instead of officers' quarters. The Barbette Tier or ramparts need a row of cannon to recreate the historic scene and to provide a "climax" interpretive point. It is suggested that the nine traverses facing downtown San Francisco be restored.

Additional interpretive services might include military publications, demonstrations, controlled cannon firing, Army special events, flag raisings and, of course, guided tours for special groups.

The fort would normally be interpreted by a self-guiding tour. Although theoretically the visitor could move through the fort at his own leisurely pace, the presence of waiting lines on busy days will act as an incentive to keep moving.

The interpretive trail with the three magazines, Battery East traverses, the tunnel and command post complex, and a wayside rest plaza will provide additional on-site interpretation for those walking to and from the fort. Also, Marine Drive might have interpretive devices relating to history and the impressive natural features, including tides and wave actions.

Recreation

A lunching facility for organized groups has been planned. Fishing from the seawall and the Army Pier is a popular established use and there is no objection to its continuation; fishermen may park in the parking lots and either walk or take the shuttle to the seawall and pier. San Franciscans and visitors to the area are energetic hikers; 36,256 sightseers walked across the Golden Gate Bridge in 1967.

MANAGEMENT

In accordance with Departmental policy, there will probably be an admission fee to the fort, collected at the Sally Port entrance. Also, there will be bus fare on the shuttle buses, assuming they will be concessioner-operated.

Staffing will be based on the need to keep the historic site open seven days a week. Possibly two or three employees could be housed in Army buildings in the Presidio, by agreement with the Army; otherwise employees would live in the community. The durable character of the fort within a well-guarded Army post minimizes the need for 24-hour guard protection.

Initially, administrative offices will be within the fort, as unobstrusive as possible. Later, when the east end of the proposed area becomes available, administrative offices could be in one of the buildings on this site that the Army might declare surplus. Eventually, if a new Service administrative structure is required it should be of modest proportions.

Since ample space is available in the fort structure, its routine maintenance operations could probably be there without interfering with visitors. However, automotive, landscaping, and other heavy equipment will require storage elsewhere. This also can be provided only in the east area when surplus buildings become available. Perhaps the administrative and maintenance facility can be combined in one structure, well screened from visitors.

MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION

A program of continuous preservation and protection of the fort is needed, for destructive elements are constantly at work on the structure. Maintenance is of course a continuing duty of an Army installation, and any such activity could be woven into the interpretation of the fort. Modern synthetics such as fiberglass and plastic could be used to some extent to keep material as well as maintenance costs to a minimum.

There are some 3,000 feet of interior roadway in the proposed area. Rather than attempt to have a self-contained road maintenance operation, it is anticipated that the Service will want to arrange for others to do the work, by private contract or, preferably, a working agreement with the Army. Trails and general landscaping will be a Service responsibility.

Because of the potential fire problem in the wooded area during dry spells, it is suggested a cooperative agreement with the Presidio Fire Department be arranged to make available the maximum fire suppression equipment in the shortest possible time in case of fire.

Before the fort can be opened to the public, basic safety measures must be taken, including installing railings in any area open to the public, lighting stairwells, repairing hazardous brick work, and closing off open areas on the ramparts directly under the bridge. An agreement with the bridge authority to provide a safety net under that portion of the bridge that overlaps the fort should be explored.

Because of the possibility of earthquakes and seismic tidal waves, however remote, a plan should be devised for evacuation from the structure. The exit foot bridge from the roof level to the adjoining hill would be a key factor in such an evacuation. Life-saving gear near the fort is needed to assist in water rescue operations.

The need for vigilance to ensure visitor safety within the walls of the old fort is obvious. There will be need also for periodic ranger patrols of the outer areas to assist visitors and safeguard against hazards related to roads, trails, seawall, and wooded slopes.

Special Considerations

MANAGEMENT TRANSITION

Passage of a bill to create Fort Point National Historic Site, if enacted, will not automatically make the area operable. The Service will not be able to open it until funds are available for staffing, utilities are connected, minimum parking is provided, and sufficient restoration and stabilization

[redacted]

have been accomplished to make it reasonably safe for visitors. Accordingly, the Army and the Fort Point Museum Association should continue to operate the area for special tour groups as they have been doing until, by mutual agreement, a time is designated when the National Park Service can accommodate fort visitors effectively and safely.

FORT POINT MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Aside from its interim role in safeguarding the welfare of old Fort Point, the Fort Point Museum Association will have a constructive role to play in the future, assuming National Park Service management is authorized. It would continue its advisory and supporting role and assume other responsibilities of a park cooperating association, if it so desired. As a non-profit organization for educational purposes, it could handle the sale of approved items to visitors, with proceeds going to benefit Fort Point.

Priority of Needs

The following sequence of priorities is scheduled to develop and manage the historic site as may be required by enabling legislation and in accord with National Park Service policies:

PHASE I – Planning Phase

These are all interrelated and interdependent. After the enabling legislation which authorizes the park, the Service must:

1. Initiate the required cooperative agreement with the Army.
2. Provide for a programmed transition from limited Army operation to public. It is anticipated the U.S. Army and the Fort Point Museum Association would continue their current agreement until such time as the Service has appropriated funds to operate the historic site and, also, sufficient funds to make minimum improvements required for public safety.
3. Program funds for operation.
4. Provide initial staffing for planning and interim park operations.
5. Prepare various "Action Plans" including the Historic Structures Reports, Parts I and II; research programming; an interpretive prospectus; and a safety plan.

PHASE II – Development Plan

This is the construction period during which basic rehabilitation, restoration, and development is undertaken. Before this phase can actually begin, all the "Action Plans" must be completed. The Service, by this time, will have the full responsibility of operating the park and will require increased staffing to accommodate the influx of visitors.

PHASE III – Operational Phase

The park will be in full operation with basic restoration and rehabilitation underway or completed, exhibits in place, and a full interpretive program. It is very important that a program of continual preservation and maintenance be developed. Adjustments in the various cooperative agreements may be needed by this time. To the extent that funds permit, there will be additional restoration of the main fort structure.

Cover and title page painting: Detail from *Fort Point and the Golden Gate* by Peter Tofft. Courtesy Oakland Museum, (loaned by Jack B. and Merna O. Holmes); full painting appears on page 22.

Painting, page 7: *Meigg's Wharf, 1866* attributed to T. Millies. Courtesy Oakland Museum, loaned by M. H. de Young Museum (gift of Edward Wenzel).

Painting, page 16: *Fort Point and the Golden Gate* (artist unknown). Courtesy Oakland Museum (loaned by Harry Packard).

GPO 976-109

PETER TAMONY
2876 24TH ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94110

DEDICATION OF FORT POINT

A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

APRIL 14, 1971

PUBLIC LAW 91-457

H. R. 18410

Ninety-first Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventy

An Act

To establish the Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve and interpret for future generations the historical significance of Fort Point in the Presidio of San Francisco, California, the Congress hereby establishes the Fort Point National Historic Site comprising the area designated on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Fort Point National Historic Site, California", numbered NHP-FOR-21,000 and dated July 1970, together with such adjacent lands as may hereafter be transferred, without monetary consideration, to the Secretary of the Interior by the Secretary of the Army. Such additional lands, which shall neither exceed ten acres of fast lands nor ninety-three acres of submerged lands, shall, when transferred, be added to the Fort Point National Historic Site and shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided,* That no transfer of lands pursuant to this section shall be consummated until sixty days after the description, terms, and conditions of the area and transfer have been forwarded to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Fort Point National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

Sec. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated for development of Fort Point National Historic Site such sums as may be necessary, but not more than $5,000,000 (February 1970 prices), plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by appropriate construction indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein.

John W. McCormack

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Richard B. Russell

Acting President of the Senate pro tempore.

Boston - Returned - 1970.

Georgia - Passed - 1971

APPROVED

OCT 16 1970

Richard Nixon

President

The act to designate Fort Point A National Historic Site signed into law by President Richard Nixon, October 16, 1970.

PROGRAM OF THE DAY

Concert	*6th U.S. Army Band*	9:30 - 10:00 AM
Annual Meeting	*Fort Point Museum Association*	10:00 - 10:15 AM
DEDICATION CEREMONIES		10:20
National Anthem	*Soloist, Daniel Sullivan*	
Invocation	*Lt. Col. J. B. Allan, Chaplain* *Presidio of San Francisco*	
Address of Welcome	*Lt. Gen. Stanley R. Larsen,* *Commanding General, 6th U.S. Army*	
Introduction	*Col. Guy O. de Young, Post Commander,* *Presidio of San Francisco*	
Introduction	*The Hon. Don H. Clausen, 1st Cong. Dist., Calif.* *Strong supporter of legislation in the 91st Congress* *which authorized the naming of Fort Point* *A National Historic Site*	
Remarks of the Mayor of San Francisco	*Joseph L. Alioto*	
Address	*Continuing Interest of U.S. Army in Old Fort Point —* *Dr. J. Ronald Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Army* *for Installations and Logistics*	
Address	*The Historic Significance of Fort Point —* *Dr. Ernest A. Connally, Chief, Office of Archaeology* *and Historic Preservation, National Park Service*	
Acceptance of the Key to Fort Point	*Mr. Joseph Rumburg, Director, Western Region,* *National Park Service*	
Closing Remarks	*George M. Dean, President* *Fort Point Museum Association*	
Battle Hymn of The Republic	*Soloist, Daniel Sullivan*	

After the ceremonies guests are invited to tour Fort Point,
Guardian at the Golden Gate
1861-1906

Fort Point -- "Gibraltar of the Pacific" -- the most massive brick and stone fortification to be built on the west coast of North America.

PETER TAMONY
5675 24TH ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94110

WELCOME

TO

FORT POINT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Fort Point was constructed during the period 1853 to 1861, and abandoned in 1886. New weaponry made the fort obsolete almost as soon as it was completed.

Here at the entrance to the San Francisco Bay, the fort has stood silent as a forbidding yet majestic example of the brick fortifications built to protect our coastal areas in the 19th Century. The ironwork has all but rusted away, in contrast to the sprial granite steps that remain unchanged.

The Sally Port is the only entrance to the fort. The huge doors were opened to bring supplies into the fort. Soldiers used the small postern door.

About 150 men were garrisioned at the fort to keep prepared for action. Officers Quarters were located on the second floor. Quarters for the Enlisted men were on the third floor. Although there were no battles, the fort had a hospital on the second floor, and probably many a suffering soldier was treated there for colds acquired in this cold, foggy and windswept area. A mess hall was also located on the second level.

The fort contained 127 huge muzzle-loading cannon in the casemates, or arched area on three sides of the building, and around the top or barbette tier. Drain pipes in the rear walls carry water from the roof into five underground cisterns. Water was necessary to cool and clean the guns after each firing. The remains of and old lighthouse, used from 1864 till 1934, can be seen on the top of the fort.

As you tour the fort you will see the remnants of later occupancies. In 1914 the Army planned to use the fort as a detention barracks. In 1921 some casemates were converted to classrooms where classes in automotive mechanics were taught to soldier students. The fort was then used for the field office for the construction crew of the Golden Gate Bridge in the 1930's. During World War II, soldiers and equipment were assigned to old Fort Point as part of the protection of the San Francisco harbor.

In 1970 Congress passed a law establishing this area as a National Historic Site, and part of the National Park System.

Fort Point National Historic Site
P. O. Box 9163
Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129

PHONE: 556-1693
561-3837

National Parks Centennial 1872-1972

May 1972

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May 1972

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.

Fort Winfield Scott
GI Club near murder scene is closed.
Exam May 17, 1966 p.28 c.1

FORTS. Winfield Scott . 1946
(Presidio, San Francisco)

1- Fort Scott site of new army missiles school; famed defense post chosen as biggest radar,electronics center.
S.F.Examiner: Oct.14,1946 p.14,c.1

S.F. Presidio. Fort Scott. Beacon

Beacon on Fort Scott moved to new position on towner of G.G. Bridge. (navigation aid)
Chron. April 2, 1934, p.19, c.8

rcs MAR 8 1947

CALIFORNIA TRAYS

Fort Winfield Scott
917.9461 L775L : 437 Lloyd
917.9461 D517:48 Dickey
UC 1447 1* 26-7

FORTS. Winfield Scott. 1894
(Presidio, San Francisco)

UC 3295, p.338
(showing location,size,how occupied,etc., on June 30,1894)

*979.461 Forts. Winfield Scott
B817g Nat'l. Soc. of Col. Dames of America. Calif.
The Golden Gate and its old Fort ... by Martha Fay Rambo Browne. San Francisco, 1933.

"Fort Winfield Scott": p. 12.

Fort Winfield Scott

All Coast Artillerymen Chant the Praises of this Post—There's a Reason

OUTSIDE of the millionaire class no one is in a better position than the soldier to enjoy the wide variety of climate and environment offered by the vast extent of continental and colonial United States. Perhaps the rich man can accomplish the gamut in less time, but the cost is proportionally high and he never savors the real life of the community in which he finds himself as does the wearer of his country's uniform.

The high clear air of the border or the west, with the colorful desert and the brilliant daubs of mountains on the horizon; the wide, rolling plains of Texas, the titanic Rockies and the Great Salt Lake of Utah, are all everyday neighbors of the soldiers in one post or another. But there is another environment just as typically American in which the warrior may find himself—the big city, where many a lad enlisting in the so-called sticks has gazed with open mouth at the new glories of his native land displayed before his amazed eyes and has gained education, experience, and knowledge of life and of men from sources which great agglomerations of humanity like New York, Chicago and San Francisco alone possess.

A man stationed at one of the numerous posts in the vicinity of New York, at Fort Sheridan near Chicago, or in the Presidio of San Francisco has opportunity at his very doors. He lives in comfortable barracks, is well fed and clothed, finds medical and dental attention for the asking, and his work is what many a poor, anemic city dweller would consider only healthful exercise. His leisure—and the work of the Army is by no means too exacting—may, by proper investment, bear interest that will buy pleasure and profit for a lifetime. Aside from the things that the Services teach, every big American city offers endless chances to the ambitious for education and self-improvement.

Conspicuous among posts situated thus favorably is Fort Winfield Scott, a Coast Artillery station carved out of a portion of the Presidio and pointing its big guns at any enemy that may come from the Pacific. The Presidio has been—as the name indicates—a fortified place since America became a nation. In fact, while the embattled farmers of Anglo-Saxon blood were spilling it freely to show Britain that they were entitled to a separate national existence, on the far western side of the continent, with an unexplored, Indian-infested empire between, one Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga, with eight colonists, thirteen sailors, two priests, one storekeeper and thirty-eight enlisted men and officers, was founding the Presidio and the Mission Dolores. The adobe walls of the buildings, fourteen feet in height and five feet thick, rendered the garrison safe from attack by the unfriendly Indians.

In 1794 the original site of Fort Winfield Scott, the point of the rocky promontory that forms the southern side of the Golden Gate, was fortified by the Spaniards. Four years after the admission of California, the adobe walls built by the Spaniards were replaced by a brick fort which was named after the great old American fighter, Winfield Scott. This continued to exist until the disaster of 1906, when Fort Point was condemned for the occupancy of troops. Thereafter until June 20, 1912, Coast Artillery troops were quartered in the Presidio, but on that date the new post was occupied and designated as a separate command.

Winfield Scott is one of the most modern and beautiful posts in the Army. The eleven concrete barracks and quarters completed in 1912 cost over $700,000, and since that time bachelor quarters have been added. Appropriately Spanish architecture has been used and the grounds improved until today there is no group of buildings in the public service that presents a more uniformly beautiful appearance, in a setting equally attractive.

At present the post is the headquarters for the coast defenses around San Francisco and, besides the usual headquarters troops and a company of Engineers, the 13th, 66th, 69th and 67th Coast Artillery Companies are stationed there and also the 63rd Artillery Battalion—Anti-Aircraft. The armament of the post is rated as among the most modern and most effective of our coast defenses and is considered amply adequate to protect the western door of the nation—the Golden Gate, San Francisco and the bay regions.

The work of the Coast Artillery Corps requires a high degree of intelligence and not a little technical skill, and offers great opportunities to those men of a mechanical turn of mind, especially, who have had some training in the care of electrical machinery, engines and boilers, or in mechanical drawing, map work and photography. The high standard of intelligence demanded by the corps, combined with the chances given by the proximity of the big city with its free technical schools, certainly presents a mighty tempting offering to the man anxious to put his talent for mechanics or related subjects to the best of use while he is, at the same time, developing and protecting them.

The Barracks at Winfield Scott

FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
Presidio of San Francisco, California
1912-1946

A source of confusion in any discussion of the military posts of San Francisco Bay is FORT WINFIELD SCOTT. Defining exactly what and where it was is no simple matter, and there were two phases to the use of the term. But for the purpose of understanding what it meant there are two central facts: Fort Winfield Scott was physically a part of what is generally understood as the Presidio of San Francisco; and since 1910 it has comprised in part a geographically separate and architecturally distinct set of buildings around a separate parade ground, most of them built in 1910, 1911 and 1912. The layout of the buildings was in the form of a hook or backwards "J" with the top of the letter to the north.

The earliest usage of the name was somewhat different. The masonry and brick fort built in the 1850s on the site of the old Spanish Castillo de San Joaquin did not, for more than twenty years after acquiring its first garrison in 1861, have a formal military name. The point of land on which it was built had been called by the Americans "Fort Point" because of the location there of the old Spanish castillo and, subsequently, the American fort which replaced it. But that was not the official name of the fort. It was referred to in official army documents as "the fort at Fort Point," but of course in common usage, the term "Fort Point" more often referred to the fortification itself than the point of land on which it stood.

Then on November 25, 1882, Headquarters of the Army issued General Orders No. 133 which officially named that fort at Fort Point, "Fort Winfield Scott," after the general who was a hero of the Mexican War and who commanded the Union Army at the beginning of the Civil War. However, only four years later, the fort was downgraded to being a mere sub-post of the Presidio of San Francisco with its name discontinued, on September 15, 1886. In common usage, of course, the name survived for many years more, although it had no administrative meaning.

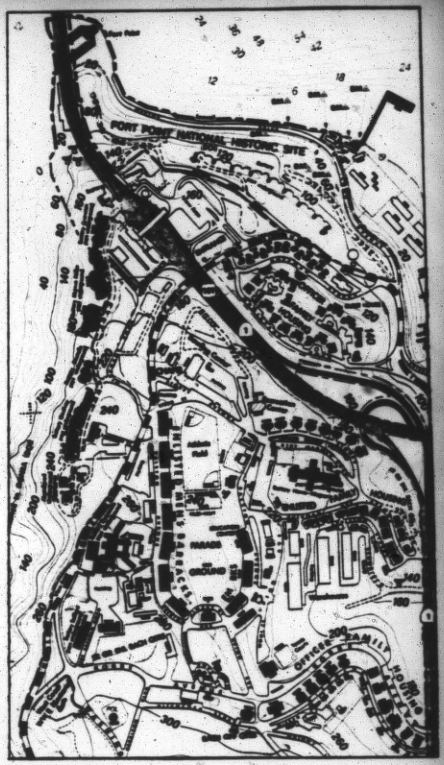
Planning had been in progress in the 1890s as new types of breechloading long range guns were being emplaced around San Francisco Harbor for a garrison for the men to man those which were within the Presidio, as well as a coast defense headquarters distinct from the Presidio. But this was not actually constructed until 1909-1912, and when it was finished the old name was resurrected. On June 18, 1912, in response to instructions issued from the War Department in Washington on February 16, the Western Division published General Orders No. 11 which stated that "Fort Winfield Scott, California, is established as an independent coast artillery post, to take effect at 12 o'clock noon, June 19, 1912, and the headquarters of the Artillery District of San Francisco will be located thereat." Thus Fort Winfield Scott was a coast artillery garrison which comprised roughly the northwestern quarter of the land in the boundaries of the Presidio of San Francisco, and had responsibility for all the seacoast defense batteries, torpedo or mine facilities, and other supporting structures elsewhere in the Presidio, but principally along its northern and western edges. Defining the actual boundary of Fort Winfield Scott is virtually impossible as it seems never to have been consistently specified. The one and only true "entrance" to Fort Winfield Scott consists of lettering spelling out that name, flanked by the crossed-cannon-with-shell insignia of the Coast Artillery Corps, which are on the east side of the Highway 1 overpass over Kobbe Avenue.

The key buildings of the new post were Mission-revival style barracks and other structures around the Parade Ground. The first built were buildings 1206, 1207 and 1208, reinforced concrete barracks with mess halls and kitchens included, built in 1910 at the northwest corner of the Parade Ground. In 1911, two more of these were added, Buildings 1202 and 1203. In 1912 the largest amount of construction took place: Post Headquarters No. 1201, five more barracks with mess halls and kitchens included (1204, 1205, 1216, 1217 and 1218), a Band Barracks (1214), a Guardhouse

(No. 1213) at the northeast corner of the Parade Ground, and the unlikely combination of a Quartermaster Storehouse and Bowling Alley (No. 1219). This comprised the basic Fort Winfield Scott artillery garrison complex.

Another complex of officers' quarters was absorbed into the new artillery post. These were the stately officers' quarters on Kobbe Avenue. The earliest of these, Nos. 1302 and 1304, were built in 1902. Then in 1910 three were added (1300, 1308 and 1310) and in 1912 seven more (1314, 1320, 1322, 1324 1326, 1328 and 1334). A Bachelor Officers' Quarters with Mess (1330) was added in 1915. A general's residence across the street was erected in 1915 (1337) and another in 1943 (1332) to the southeast. Other buildings were added in later years.

Although always physically a part of the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott functioned sometimes as a separate military command partially dependent on the Presidio for logistic support, sometimes as a sub-post of the Presidio itself, answerable to the Presidio commander. On November 27, 1922 it was designated headquarters for the "Coast Defenses of San Francisco," but on June 9, 1925, that term was changed to "Harbor Defenses of San Francisco." As headquarters for that function, Fort Winfield Scott had at different times a number of sub-posts of its own in the Bay Area: these included Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite in Marin County and Forts Miley and Funston in San Francisco. Neither the Presidio of San Francisco nor Fort Mason were ever sub-posts of Fort Scott, although both had some guns and other ancillary facilities (searchlights, fire control stations, torpedo or mine facilities, etc.) that did come under Fort Winfield Scott's command.



Fort Winfield Scott's independent role, established in 1912, seems to have ended permanently on June 25, 1946, when it was designated a sub-post of the Presidio of San Francisco, although it was reclassified under the Commanding General of the Sixth Army on September 25, 1946.

Fort Scott had one other significance in history. On June 1, 1946, the army's Coast Artillery School was transferred from Fort Monroe, Virginia, to Fort Winfield Scott, where it operated for a brief period before coast artillery defenses became obsolete when confronted with modern air power, guided missiles, and nuclear weapons, which of course made Fort Scott's own mission obsolete. Since then, Fort Winfield Scott's barracks have served other purposes, and in 1981 house the 504th Military Police Battalion.

By Gordon Chappell

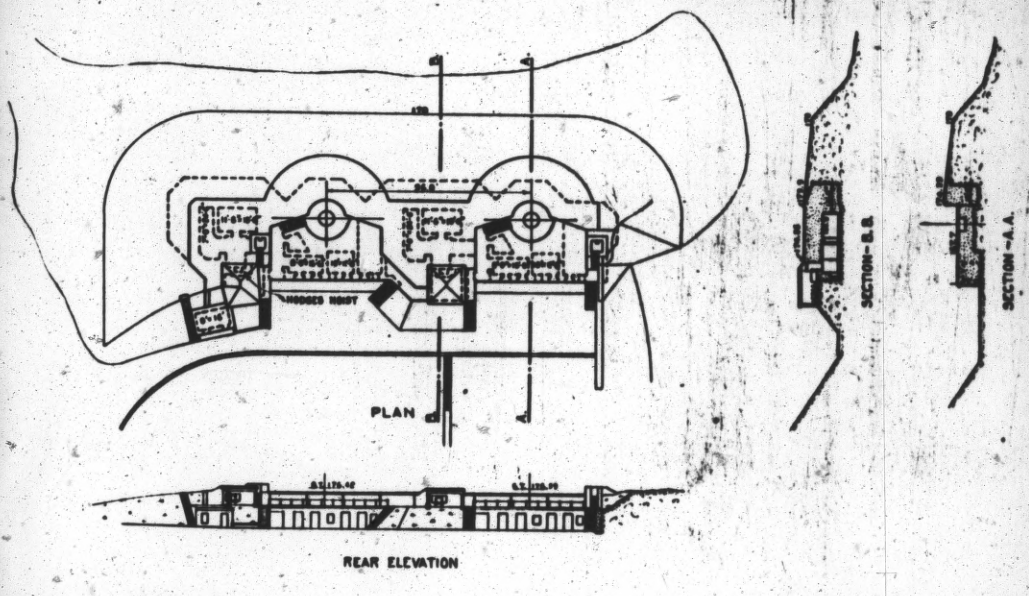
Based on research by Charles Hawkins

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY CROSBY
No. OF GUNS 2 : CALIBER 6" : DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE

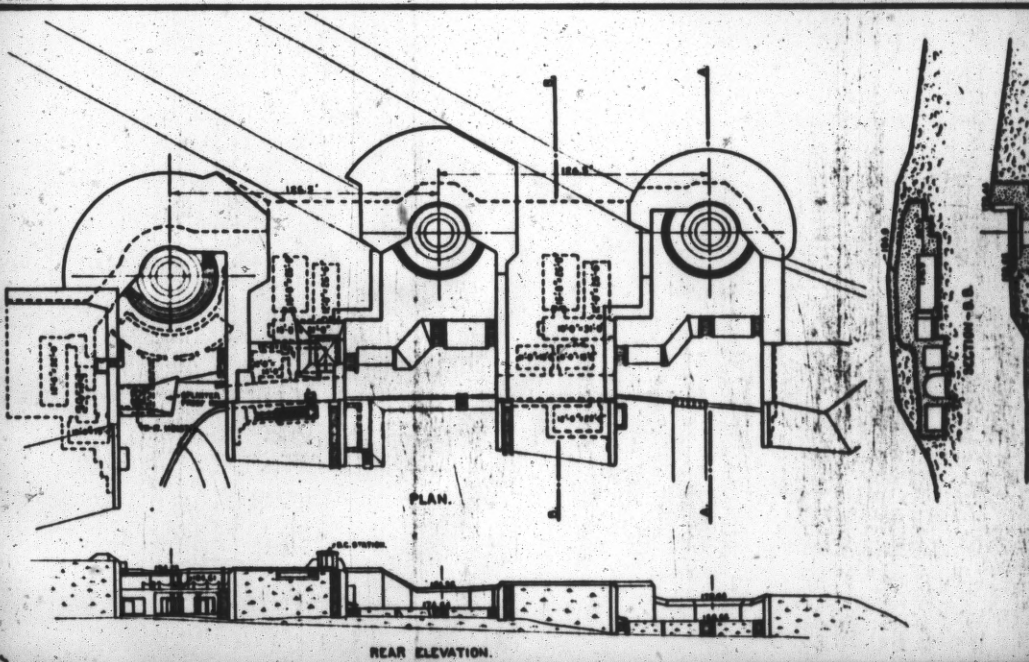


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919.

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY LANCASTER
No. OF GUNS 0 : CALIBER-13-12" DISAPPEARING CARRIAGES

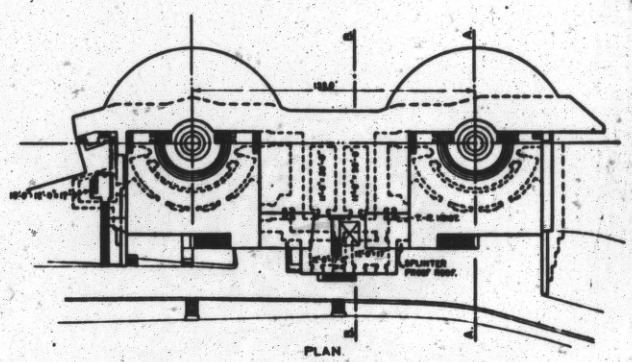


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS ~ SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

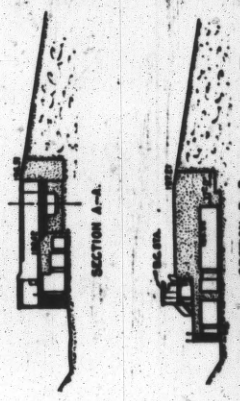
CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY CRANSTON
No OF GUNS 2 : CALIBER 10 INS. : DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE



PLAN



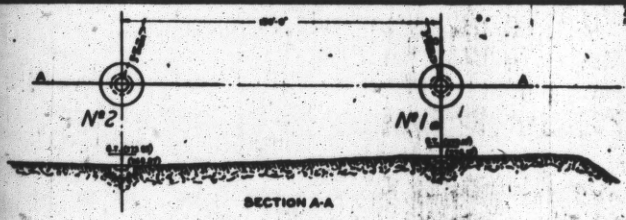
REAR ELEVATION.

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS ~ SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

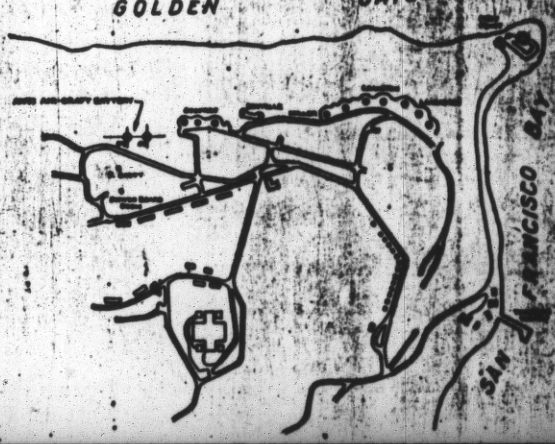
CORRECTED TO AUG. 1, 1929

FORM-7

HARBOR DEFENCES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
ANTI AIR-CRAFT BATTERY
Nº OF GUNS 0 : CALIBER MODEL



SECTION A-A

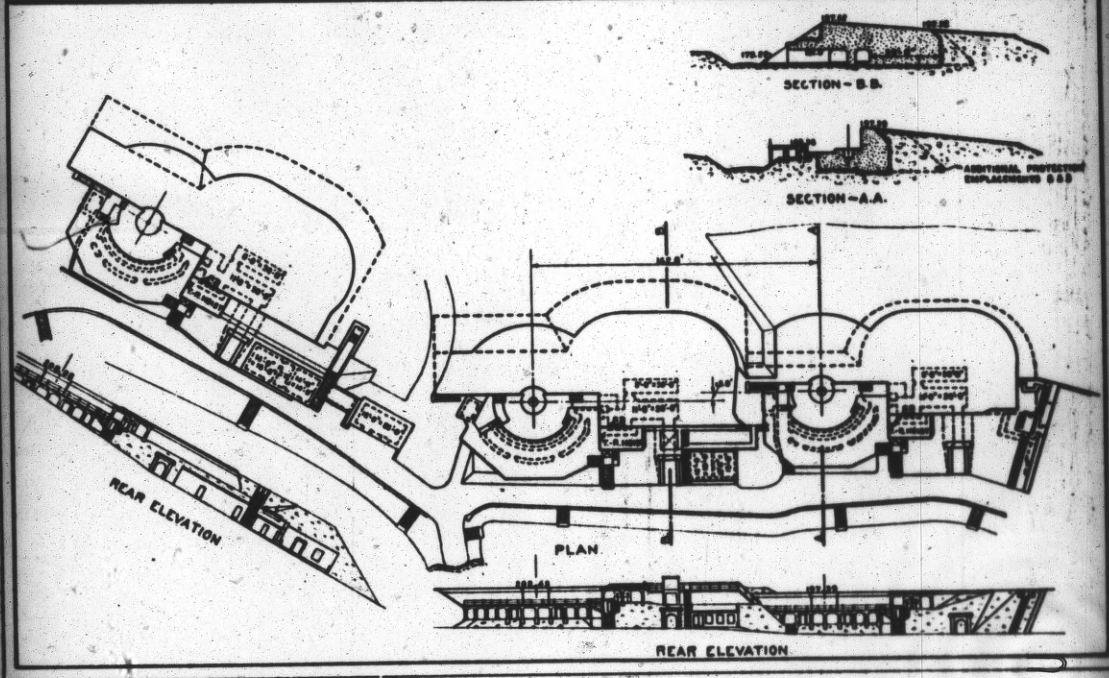


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY MARCUS MILLER
No. OF GUNS 0: CALIBER — :3 DISAPPEARING CARRIAGES
EMPTS. FOR 10 IN. GUNS.

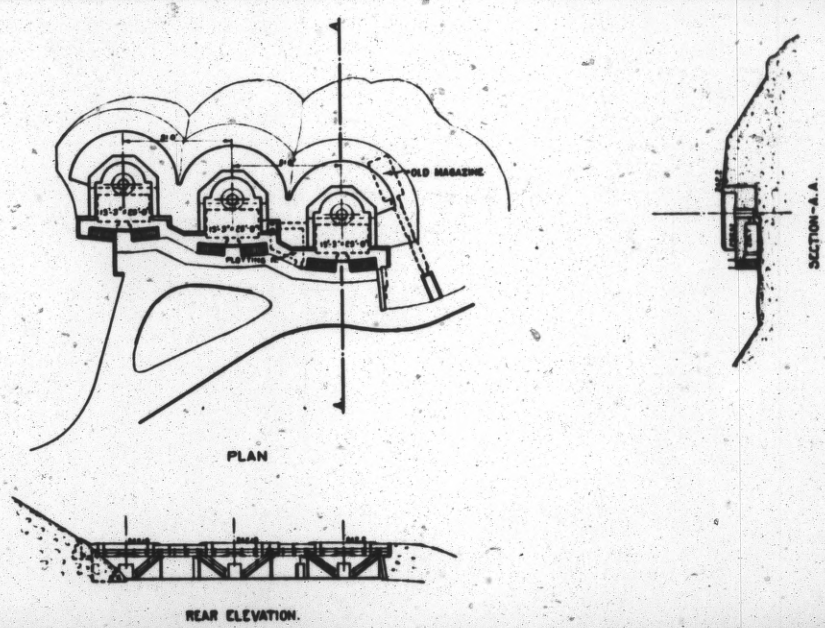


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY BOUTELLE
No. OF GUNS 0: CALIBER — :3-5 IN. BAL. PILLAR CARRIAGES

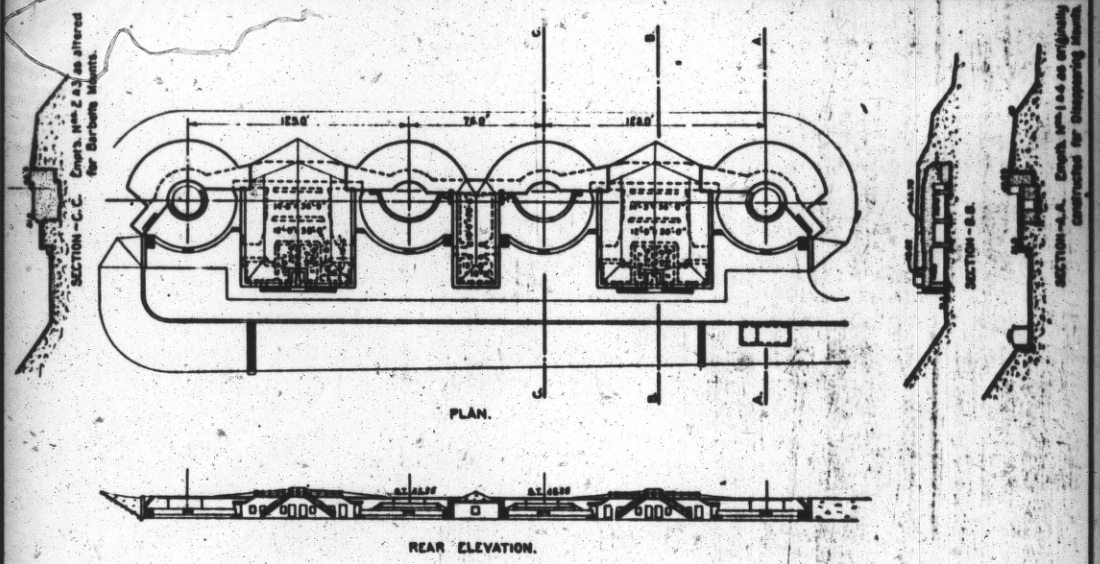


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919.

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY LOWELL CHAMBERLIN
No. OF GUNS 2: CALIBER 6IN.: BARBETTE CARRIAGES

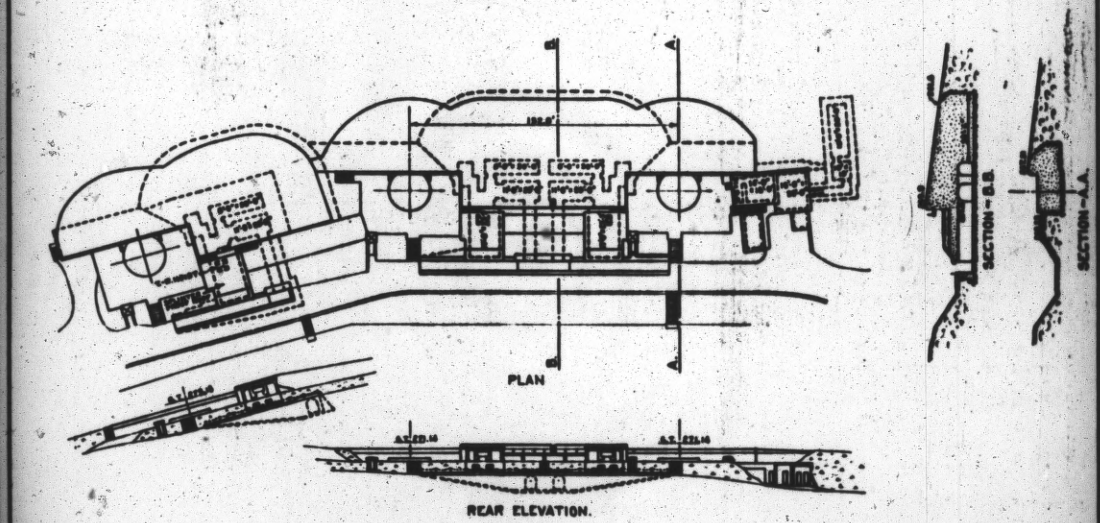


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY GODFREY
No OF GUNS 3: CALIBER 12IN.: NONDISAPPEARING CARRIAGE

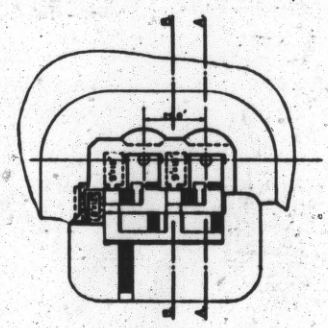


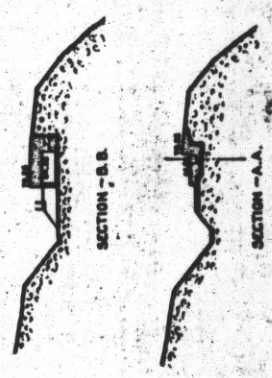
REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919.

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY BALDWIN
No. OF GUNS 2: CALIBER 3IN. BARBETTE CARRIAGE



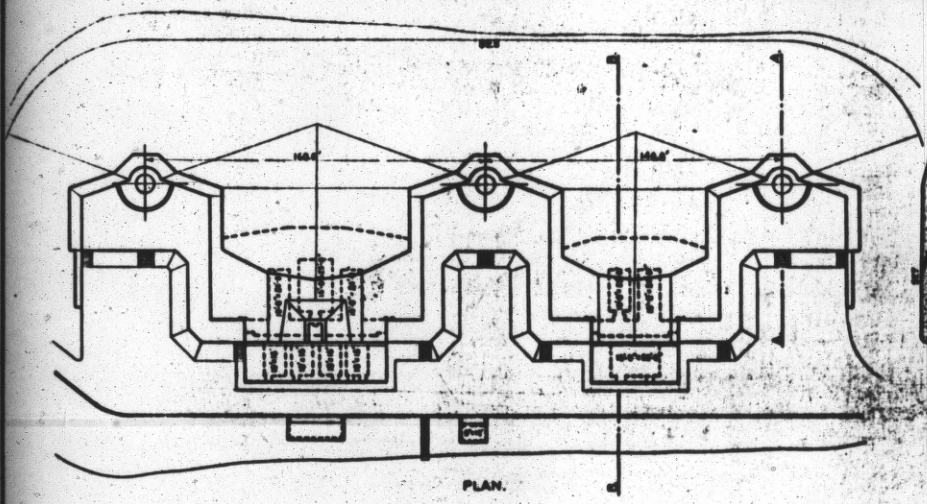


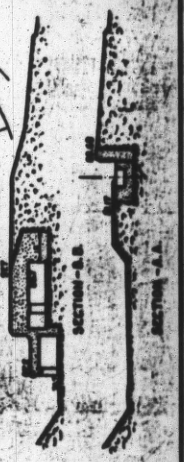
REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY SLAUGHTER
No. OF GUNS 0: CALIBER -: CARRIAGE 0
EMPTS. FOR 8IN. GUNS ON DISAPPEARING CARRIAGES



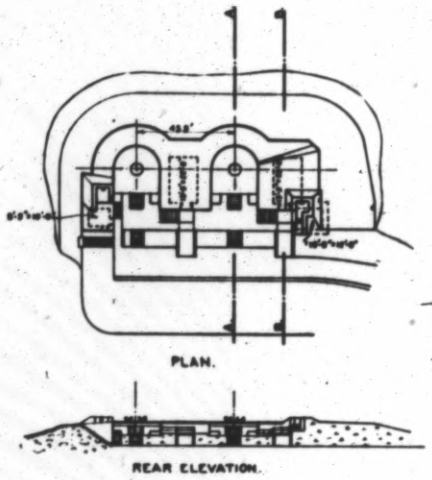


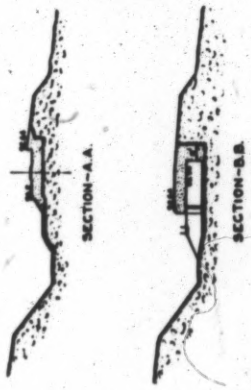
REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY SHERWOOD
No. OF GUNS 0 : CALIBER — : CARRIAGE 0
EMPTS. FOR 3 IN. GUNS BARBETTE CARRIAGES



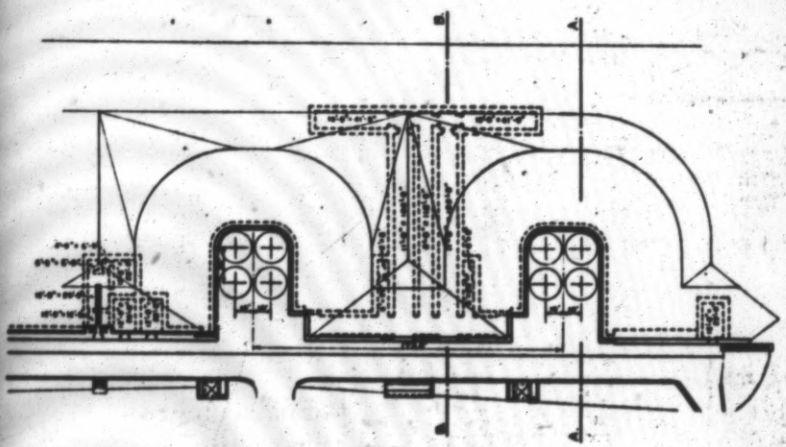


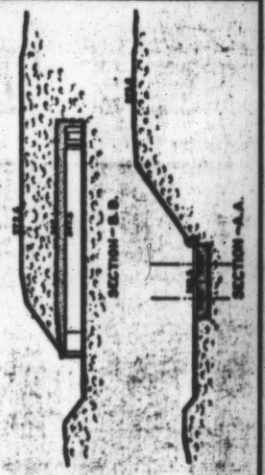
REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY STOTSENBURG
No. OF MORTARS 8 : CALIBER 12 IN. : MORTAR CARRIAGES



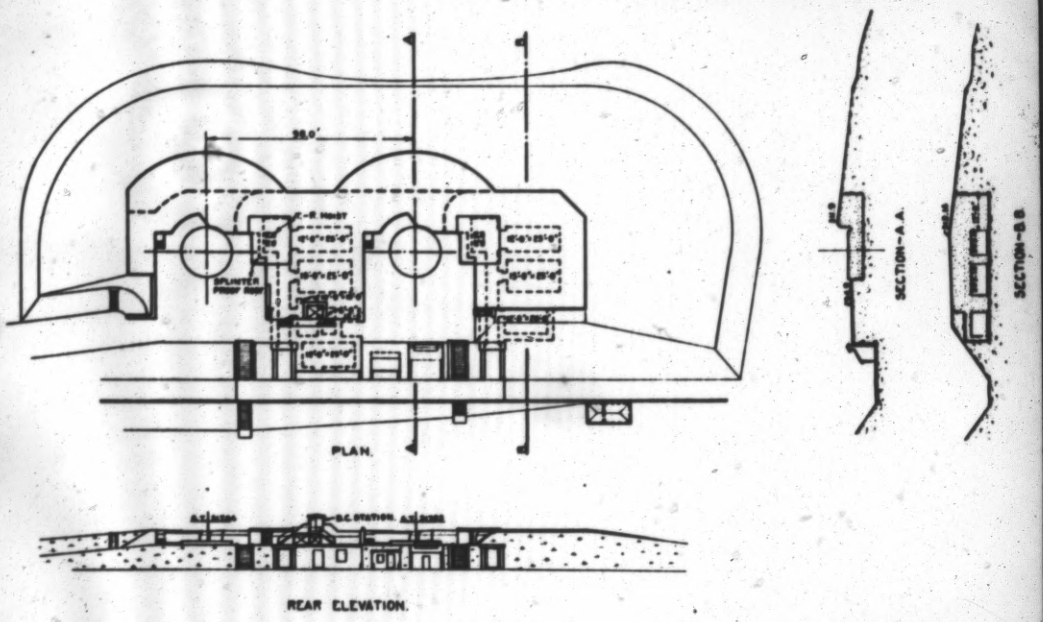


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS ~ SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919.

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY SAFFOLD
No. OF GUNS 2 : CALIBER 12 INS. : NONDISAPPEARING CARRIAGE

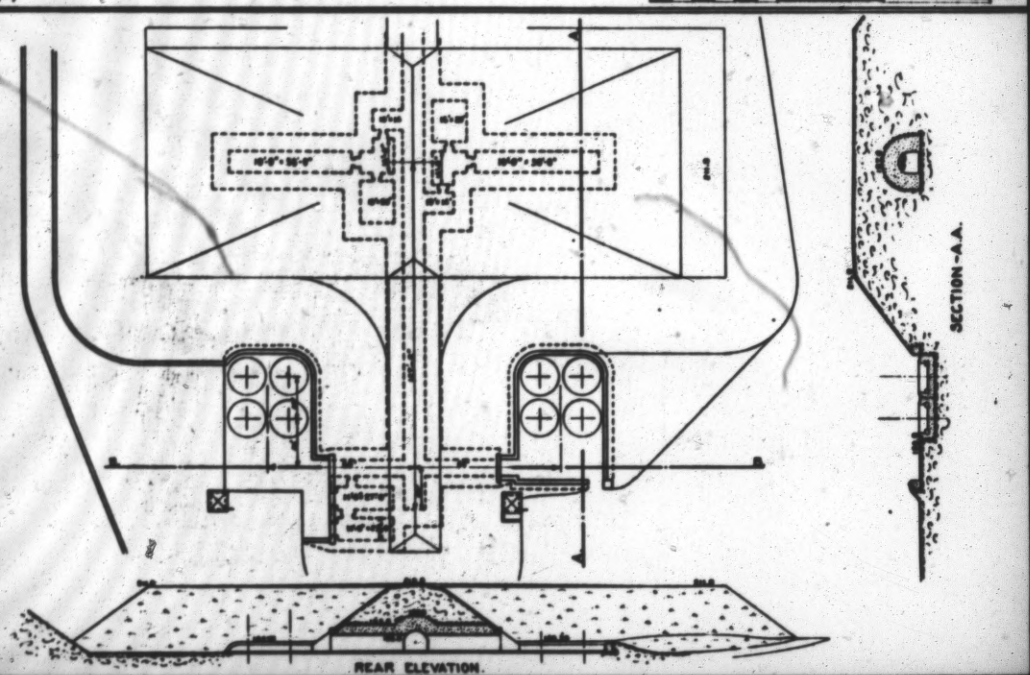


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS ~ SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919.

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY HOWE
No. OF MORTARS 8 : CALIBER 12 INS. : MORTAR CARRIAGE

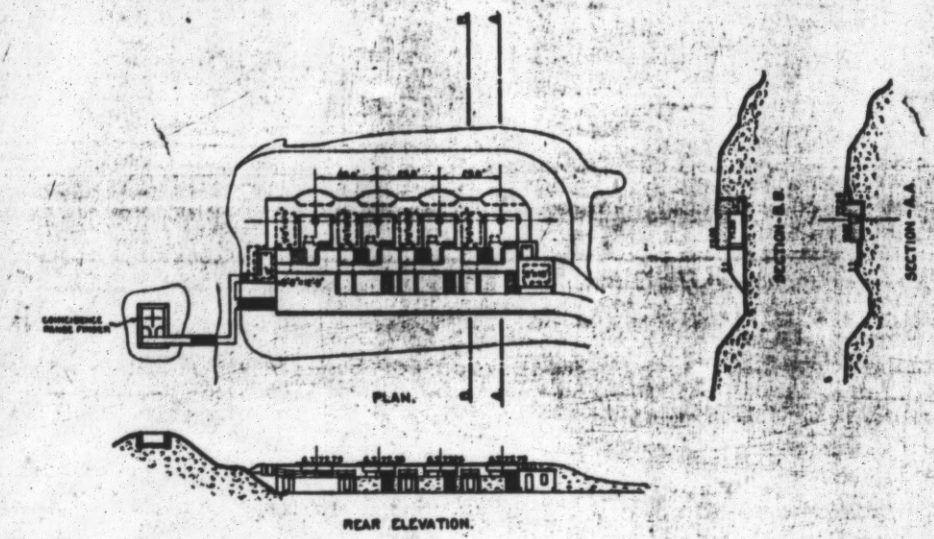


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919.

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY BLANEY
No. OF GUNS 4 : CALIBER 3 INS. : BARBETTE CARRIAGE

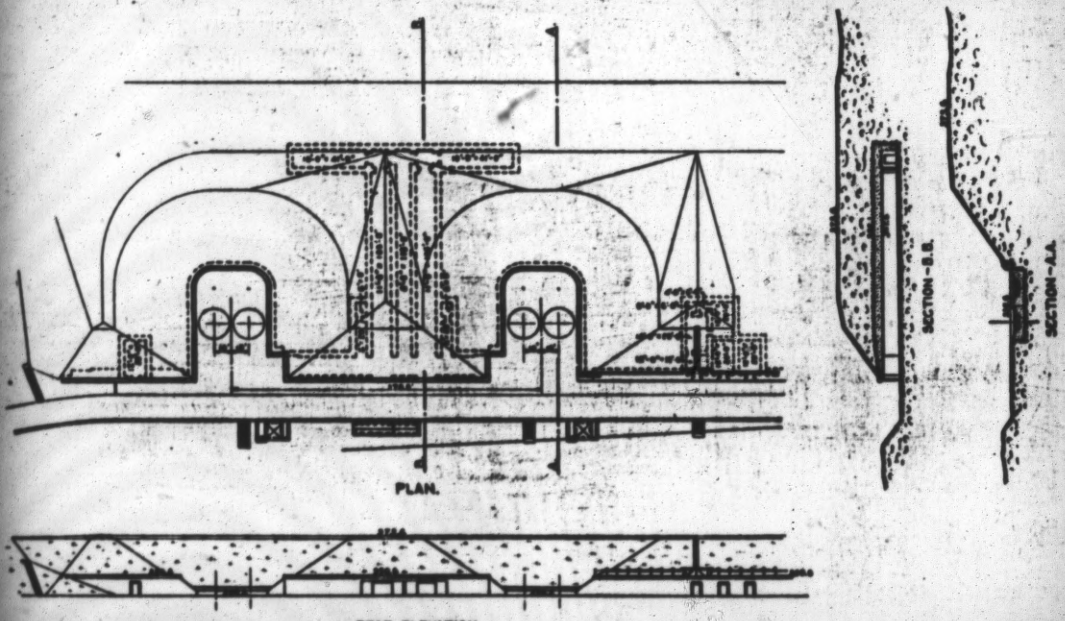


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919

FORM-7

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY WM. McKINNON
No. OF MORTARS 4 : CALIBER 12 INS. : 4 MORTAR CARRIAGES

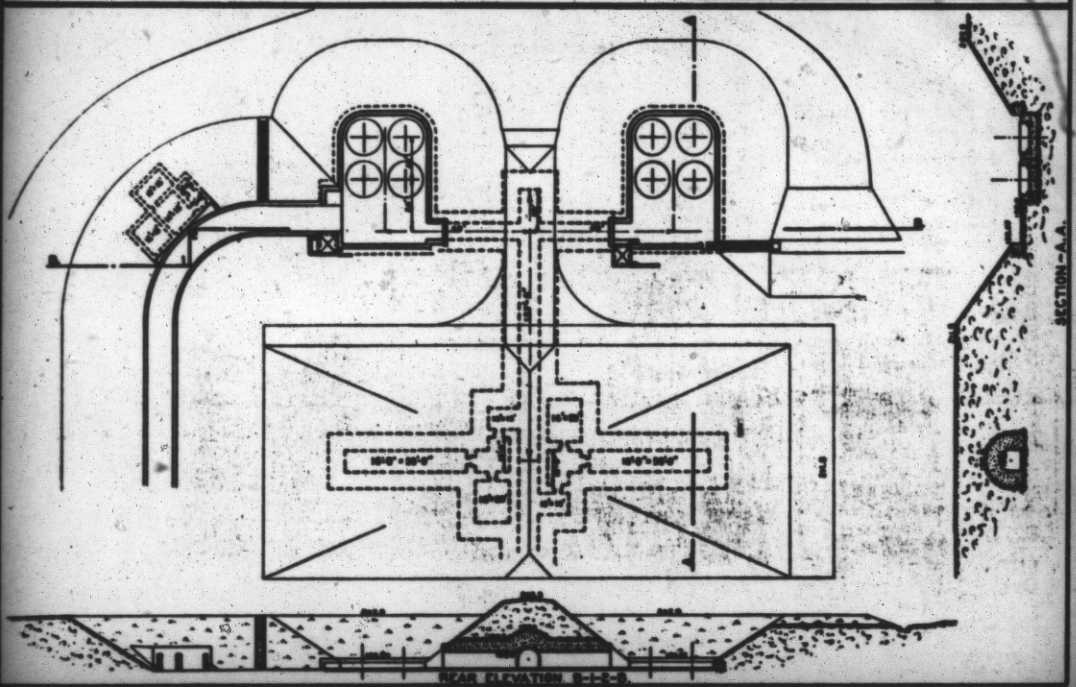


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS – SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(BATTERY PLAN)

CORRECTED TO DEC. 1919.

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
BATTERY ARTHUR WAGNER
No. OF MORTARS 8 : CALIBER 12in : MORTAR CARRIAGE

FORM-7



REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

Form 1 Corrected to Aug. 1, 1920.

HARBOR
COAST DEFENSES OF San Francisco
FORT Winfield Scott
BATTERY 3-inch anti-aircraft guns
No. of guns 0 Caliber 3" Carriage Fixed

Battery commenced	1920	Source of electric current	Storage battery
Battery completed	1920		
Date of transfer	—	Max. kw. required for lights	1/4 K.W.
Material of construction	Concrete	Max. kw. required for motors	None
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland		
Cost to date of transfer	$1,082.66		
Connected to water supply	No	Present condition of battery	Good
Connected to sewer	No	Rooms wet or dry	No rooms
Type of latrine	None		
Type of data transmission	None	How ventilated	No ventilation
Trunnion elevation in battery	42-279.1	Remarks-	
	42-273.8		
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.		

ARRANGMT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Guns mounted: Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages: Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1			No gun supplied				A.A.	1917	808	Watertown Arsenal	None
2			No gun supplied				A.A.	1917	809	Watertown Arsenal	None
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

Notes- Guns No. 97 and 116, now at Fort Funston, Calif., were formerly installed at Fort Scott.

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor: Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1										
2			No hoists required.							
3										
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

Form 1 — Corrected to MARCH 3, 1920

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT
Alcatraz
BATTERY Bailey
No. of guns 2 Caliber 8-inch Carriage Le. F.

Battery commenced	1908
Battery completed	1909
Date of transfer	Dec. 8, 1909.
Material of construction	Concrete.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland.
Cost to date of transfer	$12,120.00
Connected to water supply	Yes.
Connected to sewer	Yes.
Type of latrine	No latrine.
Type of data transmission	Telephone.
Trunnion elevation in battery	70.0
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.

Source of electric current	Central power plant; Two 100-k.w. steam generating sets.
Max. kw. required for lights	0.8 k.w.
Max. kw. required for motors	No motors.
Present condition of battery	Good.
Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
How ventilated	Natural draft. 6" terra cotta flues, from magazines, terminating at rear wall over entrance door.
Remarks-	

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Guns or Mortars: Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages: Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1	8"	12.0625	1888	74	Bridge Hanbury Gun and Ammunition Co.	Yes.	Barbette	1898	74	Bridge-Hanbury Gun & Ammunition Company.	None required.
2	8"	12.0625	1888	74		Yes.	Barbette	1898	74		
3											
4											
5	NOTE: Carriages modified so that guns remain at fixed height in firing position.										
6											
7											
8											

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor: Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1										
2				NO HOISTS REQUIRED.						
3										
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
FORT MINFORD HOOK.
BATTERY BLANK.
No. of guns TWO Caliber 8-inch Carriage Bal.P.

Form 1 Corrected to MARCH 1, 1920.

Battery commenced	1908
Battery completed	1909
Date of transfer	March 22, 1907.
Material of construction	Concrete.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland.
Cost to date of transfer	$[illegible]
Connected to water supply	Yes.
Connected to sewer	Yes.
Type of latrine	No latrine.
Type of data transmission	Telephone.
Trunnion elevation in battery	77.8
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.

Source of electric current	From Central Power Plant: two 100-K.W. steam sets.
Max. kw. required for lights	1.7 K.W.
Max. kw. required for motors	No motors.
Present condition of battery	Good.
Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
How ventilated	Natural draft, 4" Terra Cotta flues from magazines, terminating at rear wall over entrance door.
Remarks	

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Gun Specifications: Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages: Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1	16-in	12.0[illegible]	1895	18	Bridgeport-Sedgwick	Yes	Bal.P.	1896	73	Watertown Arsenal	None required.
2	16-in	12.0[illegible]	1895	21	" "	Yes	Bal.P.	1896	23	" "	
3	16-in	12.0[illegible]	1895	12	" "	Yes	Bal.P.	1896	12	Watertown Arsenal	
4	16-in	12.0[illegible]	1895	95	" "	Yes	Bal.P.	1896	95	" "	
5											
6											
7											
8											

*Carriages modified so that guns remain at fixed height in firing position.

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor: Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1										
2		NO HOISTS REQUIRED.								
3										
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT POINT
BATTERY
No. of guns Caliber Carriage

Form 1 Corrected to MARCH 1, 1920

Battery commenced	1900	Source of electric current	Control Power Plant (through Battery Godfrey). Two 100-k.w. steam generating sets.
Battery completed	1902		
Date of transfer	Oct. 1, 1902.	Max. kw. required for lights	2.2
Material of construction	Concrete.	Max. kw. required for motors	No motors.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland.		
Cost to date of transfer	$27,000.00		
Connected to water supply	Yes.	Present condition of battery	Good.
Connected to sewer	Yes.	Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
Type of latrine	No latrine.		
Type of data transmission	Telephone.	How ventilated	Natural draft.
Elevation intr.crest of battery	24.0	Remarks-	
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.		

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Gun or mortar Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Notes
1											
2	** GUNS OF GUNS REMOVED 1917.						S.B.P.	1896	12	do.	required.
3							S.B.P.	1896	14	do.	
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1										
2			NO HOISTS REQUIRED.							
3										
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

Form 1 — Corrected to MARCH 3, 1920

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT, CAL.
BATTERY GRANDUCHE
No. of guns 2 — Caliber 20" — Carriage Mk. I F

Battery commenced	1897
Battery completed	1899
Date of transfer	July 12, 1899
Material of construction	Concrete.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland
Cost to date of transfer	$[illegible].97
Connected to water supply	Yes.
Connected to sewer	Yes.
Type of latrine	Syphon.
Type of data transmission	Telephone.
Trunnion elevation in battery	199.9
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.

Source of electric current	Central Power Plant: two 100-k.w. steam dynamos etc.
Max. kw. required for lights	6.7 K.W.
Max. kw. required for motors	19.4 K.W.
Present condition of battery	Good.
Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
How ventilated	Natural draft. 6" terra cotta vents from magazines terminating at traverse walls.
Remarks-	

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Guns Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1	20"	30.6'	1896MII	7	Bethlehem Co.	Yes	L.F.	1896	29	Beth. Steel Co.	Retracting
2	20"	30.6'	1896MII	15	" "	Yes	L.F.	1896	28	" "	"
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1	S-R	Back	69	G.E.Co.	5	220	1060	R 67-A	Records destroyed	Yes.
2	S-R	Back	60	G.E.Co.	5	220	1060	do.	Records destroyed	Yes.
3										
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT, CAL.
BATTERY [illegible]
No. of guns TWO Caliber 6" R.F. Carriage Disappearing

Form 1 Corrected to MARCH 31, 1920

Battery commenced	1899	Source of electric current	Central Power Plant: Two 100 K.W. Steam Generating Sets.
Battery completed	1900		
Date of transfer	Aug. 8, 1900.	Max. kw. required for lights	2.9
Material of construction	Concrete.	Max. kw. required for motors	No motors.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland.		
Cost to date of transfer	[illegible]	Present condition of battery	Good.
Connected to water supply	Yes.	Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
Connected to sewer	Yes.		
Type of latrine	Syphon		
Type of data transmission	Telephone	How ventilated	Natural draft. 8" terra cotta vents from [illegible]
Trunnion elevation in battery	17'-6" M.L.W.	Remarks-	
Datum plane			

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Guns or Mortars: Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages: Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Modernized
1	6"	25.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	" "	Yes	R.F.	1898	8	" "	quired.
2	6"	25.1	[illegible]	25							
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor: Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of [illegible]	Remodeled for loading points.
1	Hodges Hoist	Back	NO HOIST INSTALLED; HOISTS OPERATED BY HAND POWER.						Aug. 8, 1900 for	No.
2										
3										
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

1920

Form 1 — Corrected to March 1, 1920.

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.
BATTERY CORCORAN.
No. of guns 2-8-in. Caliber 12" Carriage Non-Dis.

Battery commenced	1898	Source of electric current	Central Power Plant, 2 - 100-k.w. steam driven sets.
Battery completed	1906		
Date of transfer	Aug. 29, 1906	Max. kw. required for lights	5.1
Material of construction	Concrete	Max. kw. required for motors	16.0
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland		
Cost to date of transfer	$[illegible]	Present condition of battery	Good.
Connected to water supply	Yes.	Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
Connected to sewer	Yes.		
Type of latrine	System		
Type of data transmission	Telephone.	How ventilated	Natural draft, 10" vents from magazines terminating at rear wall.
Trunnion elevation in battery	[illegible]	Remarks	*Cost of Battery Miller and Godfrey combined.
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.		

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Guns: Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages: Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1	12"	[illegible]	1892	1	Watertown Arsn.	Yes.	Non. D	1892	1	Watertown Arsnl	None required.
2	12"	26.025	1892	6	do.	Yes.	Non. D	1892	3	" "	
3	12"	26.025	1892	4	do.	Yes.	Non. D	1892	2	" "	
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor: Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1	[illegible]	back	12	G.E.Co.	[illegible]	220	1060	R 96 A	Sept. 30, 1906	Yes.
2	2-2	back	23	G.E.Co.	[illegible]	220	1060	R 96 A	Sept. 30, 1906	Yes.
3	2-2	back	24	G.E.Co.	[illegible]	220	1060	R 96 A	Sept. 30, 1906	Yes.
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.
BATTERY NONE.
No. of Guns NONE Caliber 12-INCH Carriage

Form 1 Corrected to MARCH 3, 1920

Battery commenced	1905	Source of electric current	Central power plant: two 100-k.w. steam driven sets.
Battery completed	1905		
Date of transfer	Jan. 1, 1920	Max. kw. required for lights	4.5 K.W.
Material of construction	Concrete.	Max. kw. required for motors	No motors.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland.		
Cost to date of transfer	$144,267.15*	Present condition of battery	Good.
Connected to water supply	Yes.	Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
Connected to sewer	Yes.		
Type of latrine	Syphon.	How ventilated	Natural draft. 6" vent from magazine terminal pipe and caps.
Type of data transmission	Telephone.	Remarks-	* $144,267.15 cost of Batteries Hose and Arthur Wagner combined.
Trunnion elevation in floor battery or pit	100.0		
Datum plane	Mean L.W.		

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Cal	length	Mortars model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1 MST A 1	12"	10'5"	1886M	45	Builders I.Fdy	Yes.	cutting	1891	22	Builders I.Fdy.	None
2 2	12"	10'5"	1886	29	Builders I.Fdy	Yes.	do.	1891	24	Builders I.Fdy.	Required
3 3	12"	10'5"	1886M	38	Builders I.Fdy	Yes.	do.	1891	21	Builders I.Fdy.	" "
4 4	12"	10'5"	1886M	39	Builders I.Fdy	Yes.	do.	1891	23	Builders I.Fdy.	" "
5 MST B 1	12"	10'5"	1886M	47	Builders I.Fdy	Yes.	do.	1891	51	Builders I.Fdy.	" "
6 2	12"	10'5"	1886M	48	Builders I.Fdy	Yes.	do.	1891	49	Builders I.Fdy.	" "
7 3	12"	10'5"	1886M	44	Builders I.Fdy	Yes.	do.	1891	48	Builders I.Fdy.	" "
8 4	12"	10'5"	1886M	35	Builders I.Fdy	Yes.	do.	1891	47	Builders I.Fdy.	" "

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1										
2			NO HOISTS REQUIRED.							
3										
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

Form 1 — Corrected to MARCH 1, 1920

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT ARTHUR MACKENZIE.
BATTERY HOWARD RIGGS
No. of Guns 12-INCH Caliber Carriage

Battery commenced	1905	Source of electric current	Central Power plant: two 100-k.w. steam sets.
Battery completed	1906		
Date of transfer	June 28, 1906.	Max. kw. required for lights	4.3 k.w.
Material of construction	Concrete.	Max. kw. required for motors	No motors.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland.		
Cost to date of transfer	$144,247.15*		
Connected to water supply	Yes.	Present condition of battery	Good.
Connected to sewer	Yes.	Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
Type of latrine	Syphon.		
Type of data transmission	Telephone.	How ventilated	Natural drafts. 8" vent from magazine terminating in sheet metal pipe and cap.
Trunnion elevation in floor		Remarks	* $144,247.15 cost of Batteries Arthur Mackenzie and Rose combined.
bottom of pits	180.0		
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.		

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.		Guns or Mortars Cal	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
[illegible]	1	12"	30'0"	1896	5	Builders I.Wks.	Yes.	[illegible]	1896	54	Builders I.Wks.	[illegible]
2	2	12"	30'0"	1896	6	Builders I.Wks.	Yes.	do.	1891	32	Builders I.Wks.	quadrode
3	3	12"	30'0"	1896	7	Builders I.Wks.	Yes.	do.	1891	33	Builders I.Wks.	"
4	4	12"	30'0"	1896	8	Builders I.Wks.	Yes.	do.	1891	31	Builders I.Wks.	"
[illegible]	1	12"	30'0"	1896M	45	Builders I.Wks.	Yes.	do.	1891	71	Robt.Poole & Sons	" "
6	2	12"	30'0"	1896M	42	Builders I.Wks.	Yes.	do.	1891	72	Robt.Poole & Sons	" "
7	3	12"	30'0"	1896M	36	Builders I.Wks.	Yes.	do.	1891	46	Robt.Poole & Sons	" "
8	4	12"	30'0"	1896M	65	Builders I.Wks.	Yes.	do.	1891	67	Robt.Poole & Sons	" "

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1.			NO HOISTS ENGINES.							
2										
3										
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
FORT. MIDDLE POINT, CAL.
BATTERY. LANCASTER.
No. of guns 2 Caliber 12" Carriage Lr.B.C.

Form 1 Corrected to 1920

Battery commenced	1900	Source of electric current	Central power plant: two 100-k.w. steam driven sets.
Battery completed	1905		
Date of transfer	Sept. 1905	Max. kw. required for lights	7.5 k.w.
Material of construction	Concrete.	Max. kw. required for motors	23.5 k.w. (3 retracting motors) (1 hoist motor) Not in use, but not removed.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland.		
Cost to date of transfer	[illegible]	Present condition of battery	Good.
Connected to water supply	Yes.	Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
Connected to sewer	Yes.		
Type of latrine	Sylphon.	How ventilated	Natural draft.
Type of data transmission	Telephone and speaking tube.	Remarks	4" trench drain waste from magazines terminating at reverse walls. Appr. Rept. 1 and 2 $75,000. Rept. 3 (Lancaster) and Rept. 1 and 2 (Sarfield) $107,400.04.
Trunnion Elevation intr.crest of battery	[illegible]		
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.		

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Gun or Mortar Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1	Guns removed.		1892				R.C.	1897	4	Robt. Gaskins	Retracting
2							R.C.	1897	[illegible]	do.	Retracting
3							B.D.	1896	25	Morgan Eng.Co.	Retracting
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1	No hoists required for Rept. Nos. 1 and 2.									
2										
3	2-2	back	651	G.E.Co.	½	220	1100	R 96 A	Sept.30, 1905	Yes.
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

Form 1 Corrected to March 1, 1920

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.
BATTERY MARION MILLER.
No. of guns 2 Caliber 10" Carriage Dis.L.W.

Battery commenced	1902.	Source of electric current	Central Power Plant: Two 100-K.W. steam driven sets.
Battery completed	1903		
Date of transfer	Apr. 24, 1909	Max. kw. required for lights	0.6
Material of construction	Concrete.	Max. kw. required for motors	10.0 (5 retracting motors.) (5 hoist motors.) not in use, guns removed.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland.		
Cost to date of transfer	$[illegible]		
Connected to water supply	Yes.	Present condition of battery	Good.
Connected to sewer	Yes.	Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
Type of latrine	Syphon.		
Type of data transmission	Tel. and speaking tube.	How ventilated	Natural draft. (Exp.#1, 10" vent and Exp.# 2 & 3, 6" vents from magazines terminating at rear wall under splinter proofs.
Elevation intr.crest of battery	127.4	Remarks	*Cost of building Batteries Godfrey and Miller.
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.		

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Gun Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1	2 Guns removed 1920.						D.F.	1894	27	Watertown Arsl.	Retracting
2							D.F.	1894	34	Wm.Cramp & Sons	Retracting
3							D.F.	1894	36	Watertown Arsl.	Retracting
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor Serial No.	Motor	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1	2-R	Rack	67	G.E.Co.	5	220	1040	R 67-A	Records destroyed	Yes.
2	2-R	Rack	65	G.E.Co.	5	220	1040	R 67-A	" "	Yes.
3	2-R	Rack	66	G.E.Co.	5	220	1040	R 67-A	" "	Yes.
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.
BATTERY. BAFFOLD
No. of guns 2 Caliber 12" B.L. Carriage M.Mk.

Form 1 Corrected to March 1, 1920

Battery commenced	1907	Source of electric current	Central Power Plant: Two 100-k.w. steam dd von ents.
Battery completed	1907		
Date of transfer	February 4, 1920	Max. kw. required for lights	5.4
Material of construction	Concrete.	Max. kw. required for motors	21.2
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland.		
Cost to date of transfer	$207,[illegible].00*		
Connected to water supply	Yes.	Present condition of battery	Good.
Connected to sewer	Yes.	Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
Type of latrine	Syphon.		
Type of data transmission	Telephone.	How ventilated	Natural draft [illegible] from [illegible] terminating at traverse walls.
Trunnion elevation in battery	227.0	Remarks	*Cost of Emp. 3 Battery Baffold and Emp. 1 and 2, Battery Lancaster.
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.		

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Gun Cal.	Gun length	Gun model	Gun Serial No.	Gun Manufacturer	Gun mounted	Carriages Type	Carriages model	Carriages Serial No.	Carriages Manufacturer	Motor required.
1	12"	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	Watervl. Arm.	Yes	M.D.	1902	6	Watervl. Armal	[illegible]
2	12"	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	do.	Yes					
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor Serial No.	Motor Maker	Motor H.P.	Motor Volts	Motor RPM	Motor Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1	[illegible]	Back	[illegible]	G.E.Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	R 56 A	Sep. 30, 1908	Yes.
2	[illegible]	Back	35	G.E.Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1040	R 56 A	Sept. 30, 1908	Yes.
3										
4										

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FORT MEN FERRIS BOSLE, CAL.
BATTERY [redacted]
No. of guns 6" Caliber 6" Carriage Barb.

Form 1 Corrected to [redacted] 1920

Battery commenced	1900	Source of electric current	Central Power Plant, two 100-k.w. steam sets.
Battery completed	1900		
Date of transfer	Aug. 8, 1900	Max. kw. required for lights	.8
Material of construction	Concrete	Max. kw. required for motors	No motors.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland		
Cost to date of transfer	$[illegible].07		
Connected to water supply	Yes.	Present condition of battery	Good.
Connected to sewer	Yes.	Rooms wet or dry	Dry.
Type of latrine	No latrine.		
Type of data transmission	Telephone.	How ventilated	Natural draft.
Tehamian elevation in center crest of battery	22.6	Remarks-	
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.		

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Guns or Mortars Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

* [redacted]. Guns and carriages (6" Barb.) removed and reinstalled at Battery Brit f, Fort Funston, 1917.

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivery	Motor Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1										
2										
3										
4										

NO HOISTS INSTALLED.

REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS
(Gun and Mortar Batteries)

Form 1 Corrected to [redacted] 1920

COAST DEFENSES OF [redacted]
FORT [redacted]
BATTERY [redacted]
No. of guns [redacted] Caliber [redacted] Carriage [redacted]

Battery commenced	1909	Source of electric current	Central Power Plant: two 100-k.w. steam driven sets.
Battery completed	1909		
Date of transfer	[redacted]	Max. kw. required for lights	5.0 k.w.
Material of construction	Concrete.	Max. kw. required for motors	No motors.
Portland or Rosendale cement	Portland.		
Cost to date of transfer	$[illegible]		
Connected to water supply	Yes	Present condition of battery	Good.
Connected to sewer	Yes	Rooms wet or dry	Dry
Type of latrine	Syphon		
Type of data transmission	Telephone.	How ventilated	Natural draft. [illegible] concrete shafts with flagged [illegible]
Trunnion Elevation intr.crest of battery	22.7	Remarks-	
Datum plane	M.L.L.W.		

ARMAMENT.

Emplacement or mortar No.	Guns or Mortars: Cal.	length	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	mounted	Carriages: Type	model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor
1	GUNS AND CARRIAGES REMOVED 1917.										
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

HOISTS.

Emplacement Number	Type	Delivered by [redacted]	Motor: Serial No.	Maker	H.P.	Volts	RPM	Type of Control	Date of transfer	Remodeled for long points.
1										
2										
3										
4										

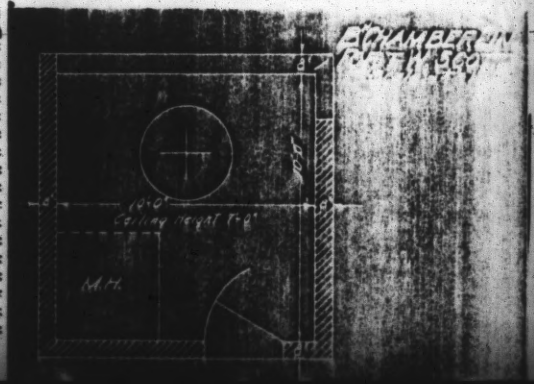
REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.
(Fire control or Torpedo Structures)

1920

Form 2. Corrected to MARCH 1, 1920.

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FORT.. WINFIELD SCOTT.
STRUCTURE... B. CHAMBERLIN.

Location	On hill about 200 ft. south of old Grant fort, Fort Point.	Type of data transmission	Telephone.
Date of transfer	March 7, 1919.	Date of transfer	
Cost to that date	$ 900.00	Cost of data transmission equipment	Installed by Sig.Corps.
Type of construction			
(a) Roof	Wood, tar and gravel.	For tide stations give description of tide gauge	
(b) Remainder of bldg.	Concrete.		
How concealed	Earth parapet.	For datum points give Forts from which visible	
How protected	Earth parapet.	For dormitories give stations served	
Heights above concealment	4.5'	For cable hut give S.C.Type	
Heights above protection	4.5'		
Conspicuous at 1000 yards	From sea.		
Source of electric current	Central power plant.		
Kilowatts required	10 k.w.		
Type of lighting fixtures	Pure.Incloses sockets, K &		
How heated	Not heated.		
Connected to water mains	Yes.		
Connected to sewer	Yes.		
Type of latrine	No latrine		
Permanent or temporary installation	Permanent.		
Present condition	Good.		
Reference of site	70.0		
Reference of instrument axis	75.6 above M.L.L.W.		
Type of observing inst.	Lewis Type "A".		
Type of plotting board			
Type and capacity of crane			
Max. dimensions of reel handled			

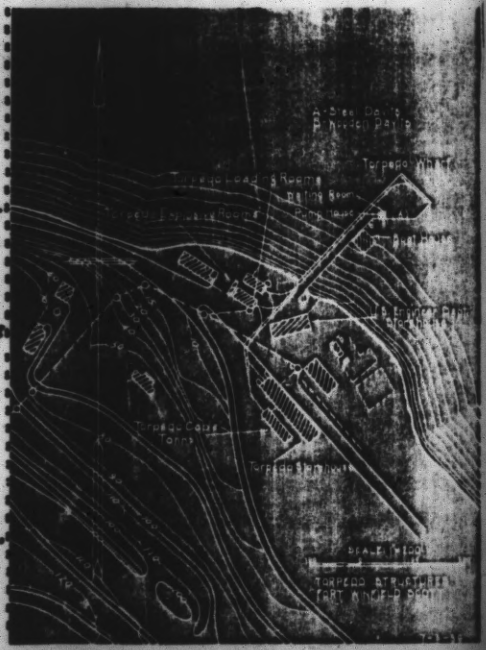


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.
(Wharf and tramway)

Form 3. Corrected to AUG. 15, 1927.

HARBOR DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO.
WHARF AND TRAMWAY
FORT SCOTT DOCK.
TORPEDO WHARF TRAMWAY.

WHARF	
Location	Near Fort Scott torpedo structure, about 2200 feet inside of Fort Point.
Date of transfer	----
Cost	No records of cost.
Paid for by	Quartermaster Corps.
Type of construction	Wooden piles and super-structure.
Depth of water-landing face	17 feet at M.L.L.W.
Mean range of tide	5.9
Davits installed	Two- wooden; one- steel rocker.
Type and capacity of derrick	No derrick.
Wharf used by	Q.M., Engineer Dept., and Mine Detail.
Condition	Good.
Remarks	Built in 1907 by Constructing Quartermaster. See E.D.41496/37 regarding use of the wharf.
TRAMWAY	
Location	From wharf to mine storehouse, cable tanks and loading rooms.
Date of transfer	Sept. 1, 1910.
Cost	$2,099.94
Length	1250 feet (extreme length including branch tracks.)
Gauge	36"
Steepest grade	No grade.
Equipment	2 platform cars, 4'6"x 6'6", cap., 10,000 lbs.; 6 platform cars, 5'x 7', 10,000 lbs., capacity.
Condition	Good.
Remarks	(See over)

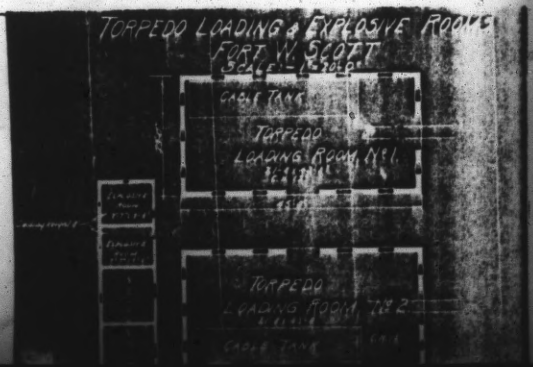


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.
(Fire control or Torpedo Structures)

Form 2. Corrected to NOV 1 1927

HARBOR DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FORT.....WINFIELD SCOTT.....
STRUCTURE.TORPEDO LOADING ROOMS AND.....
EXPLOSIVE ROOMS.

Location	Near Fort Scott wharf.	Type of data transmission	
Date of transfer	Sept. 1, 1910.	Date of transfer	
Cost to that date	$9,626.29	Cost of data transmission equipment	
Type of construction (a) Roof (b) Remainder of bldg.	Galv. iron on wooden frame;walls and roof.	For tide stations give description of tide gauge	
How concealed	Not concealed.	For datum points give Forts from which visible	
How protected	Not protected.	For dormitories give stations served	
Heights above concealment	—	For cable hut give S.C.Type	
Heights above protection	—		
Conspicuous at ____ yards	Not conspicuous from sea		
Source of electric current	Central power plant.		
Kilowatts required	1.4 k.w.		
Type of lighting fixtures	N.T. fix & iron conduit.		
How heated	Not heated.		
Connected to water mains	Yes.		
Connected to sewer	Yes.		
Type of latrine	Syphon.		
Permanent or temporary installation	Permanent.		
Present condition	Good.		
Reference of site	14' M.L.L.W.		
Reference of instrument axis			
Type of observing inst.			
Type of plotting board			
Type and capacity of crane	2000 lbs. hand power; [illegible]		
Max. dimensions of reel handled	[illegible] diam. 16'		

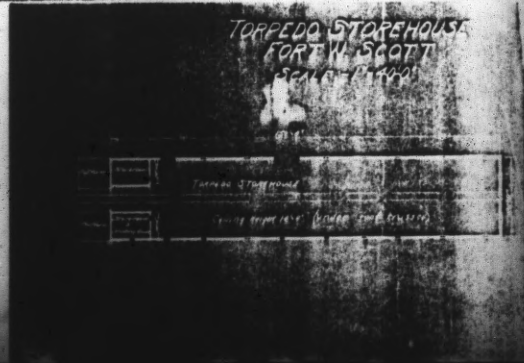


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.
(Fire control or Torpedo Structures)

HARBOR DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FORT...WINFIELD SCOTT.....
STRUCTURE..TORPEDO STOREHOUSE.....

Form 2. Corrected to NOV 1 192

Location	Near Fort Scott Rock.	Type of data transmission	
Date of transfer	Sept. 1, 1910.	Date of transfer	
Cost to that date	$15,420.10	Cost of data transmission equipment	
Type of construction			
(a) Roof	Galv. iron on structural	For tide stations give description of tide gauge	
(b) Remainder of bldg.	steel frame.		
How concealed	Not concealed.	For datum points give Forts from which visible	
How protected	Not protected.	For dormitories give stations served	
Heights above concealment	23'6"	For cable hut give S.C.Type	
Heights above protection	23'6"		
Conspicuous at ___ yards	Not visible from sea.		
Source of electric current	Central power plant.		
Kilowatts required	3.6 k.w.		
Type of lighting fixtures	w.p. fixtures & iron con-		
How heated	Not heated.		
Connected to water mains	Yes.		
Connected to sewer	Yes.		
Type of latrine	Syphon.		
Permanent or temporary installation	Permanent.		
Present condition	Good.		
Reference of site	14.0 M.L.L.W.		
Reference of instrument axis			
Type of observing inst.			
Type of plotting board			
Type and capacity of crane	3,000 lbs. hand power		
Max. dimensions of reel handled	Impossible to say for		

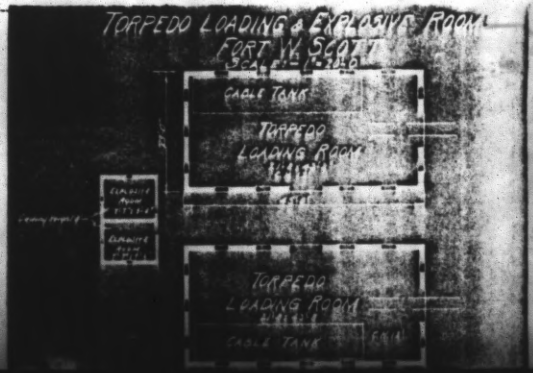


REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.
(Fire control or Torpedo Structures)

COMP. DEPARTMENT: [illegible]
FORT: WINFIELD SCOTT
STRUCTURE: 2 TORPEDO LOADING ROOMS AND 2 EXPLOSIVE ROOMS.

Form 2. Corrected to MARCH 1, 1920

Location	Near Fort Scott wharf.	Type of data transmission	
Date of transfer	Sept. 1, 1910.	Date of transfer	
Cost to that date	$9,426.29	Cost of data transmission equipment	
Type of construction		For tide stations give description of tide gauge	
(a) Roof	Galv. iron on wooden	For datum points give Forts from which visible	
(b) Remainder of bldg.	frame walls and roof.	For dormitories give stations served	
How concealed	Not concealed.	For cable hut give S.C.Type	
How protected	Not protected.		
Heights above concealment	----		
Heights above protection	----		
Conspicuous at ___ yards	Not conspicuous from con.		
Source of electric current	Central power plant.		
Kilowatts required	1.4 K.W.		
Type of lighting fixtures	W.P.fix.and iron conduit.		
How heated	Not heated.		
Connected to water mains	Yes.		
Connected to sewer	Yes.		
Type of latrine	Syphon.		
Permanent or temporary installation	Permanent.		
Present condition	Good.		
Reference of site	24° N.L.L.W.		
Reference of instrument axis			
Type of observing inst.			
Type of plotting board			
Type and capacity of crane	[illegible] hand power, for		
Max. dimensions of reel handled	space only.		



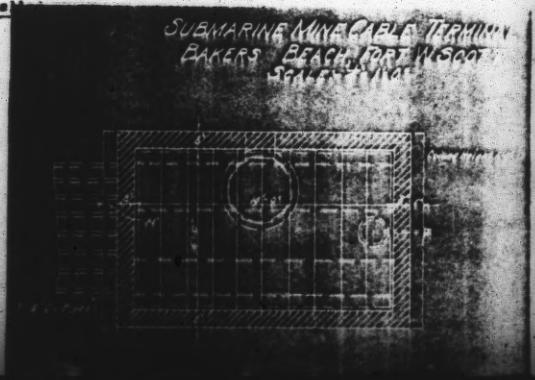
REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS -- SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.
(Fire control or Torpedo Structures)

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FORT... WINFIELD SCOTT.
STRUCTURE. SUBMARINE MINE CABLE HUT.

Form 2. Corrected to December 31, 1920

Location	At high water line about 200 yds. north of mouth of Lobos Creek.	Type of data transmission	
Date of transfer	1912.	Date of transfer	
Cost to that date	$400.00* approx.	Cost of data transmission equipment	
Type of construction			
(a) Roof	Concrete.	For tide stations give description of tide gauge	
(b) Remainder of bldg.	Concrete.		
How concealed	By earth.	For datum points give Forts from which visible	
How protected	By earth.		
		For dormitories give stations served	
Heights above concealment	not above concealment.	For cable hut give S.C.Type	Similar to S.C.Type "C" 10' x 10' inside.
Heights above protection	Not above protection.		
Conspicuous at ____ yards	Not visible from sea.		
Source of electric current	No electric current required.		
Kilowatts required	----		
Type of lighting fixtures	No lighting fixtures instal[illegible]		
How heated	Not heated.		
Connected to water mains	No.		
Connected to sewer or cesspool	Yes.		
Type of latrine	No latrine.		
Permanent or temporary installation	Permanent.		
Present condition	Good.		
Reference of site	approx. 30'		
Reference of instrument axis			
Type of observing inst.			
Type of plotting board			
Type and capacity of crane			
Max. dimensions of reel handled			

*Built in conjunction with Mining Cassons.



S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
HOUSING.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

HOUSING.

Presidio Housing

1. Army buys Presidio Wherry Act housing.
SF Exam Sept 4, 1963 p 10 c 3

Presidio. Plans for housing denied.

1. Plans for Presidio denied by Army.
Chron. Feb. 14, 1970. p. 2. c. 6.

Presidio. No more housing to be constructed.

1. City, Army pact on Presidio plans.
Exam. Nov. 18, 1970. p. 60. c. 7.
2. S. F. - Army agreement on Presidio.
Chron. Nov. 19, 1970. p. 1. c. 3.

Districts. Presidio. Housing.

1. Living it up in the Army--Presido-style
Exam. Oct. 29, 1972. p.A(Sunday Homes)

Presidio Pledge — No Housing

Chron. Aug. 10, 1971. p. 1. c. 2.

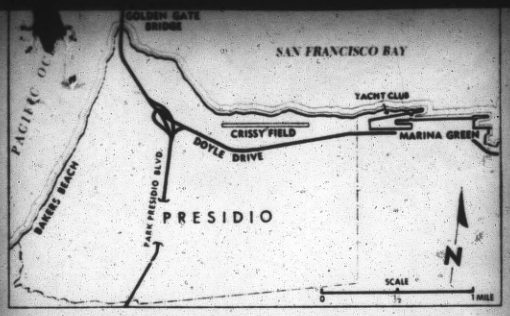
By Elmont Waite

The Department of the Army has promised in writing to delete all future family housing from its master plan for the Presidio.

Therefore, the Presidio should remain under Army control when a Golden Gate National Recreation Area is created here and in Marin, Mayor Joseph L. Alioto insisted yesterday at a Congressional subcommittee hearing in the Federal Building here.

The Mayor's statement, confirming a no-housing report last week by Congressman William S. Mailliard (Rep.-San Francisco) also emphasized Alioto's view that "under Army control, the Presidio is a beautiful

See Back Page



The beach and Crissy Field, which might be part of the recreation area

Presidio's Pledge on Housing Is Confirmed

From Page 1

park — and is the safest park in the city."

BEACH

Mayor Alioto also said that by voluntary agreement "I'm confident we can work out plans to use Crissy Field beach and the field itself — and Baker Beach — for a recreational area, before this (Golden Gate) national project can be achieved. . ."

Mayor Alioto was one of the day's first witnesses to appear before the House subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation — and the parade of those who wished to speak seemed unending.

Approximately 100 were heard before the session finally adjourned, and few agreed with the mayor that the Army should retain control of the Presidio.

LANDS

Most of those who asked to testify told the committeemen they favored a bill by Congressman Phillip Burton (Dem.-San Francisco) which would turn open lands of the Presidio over to the Interior Department to be developed as a park.

But as the Presidio is right now, Alioto insisted, "it's not just a military establishment — it's a fine city park . . . the city's relations with the Army are excellent . . ."

Some committeemen obviously sided with the mayor and with Congressman Mailliard, who also wished to let the military retain title to all Presidio lands.

BLOCK

When Superior Ronald Pelosi, for example, urged turning over control of the Presidio open spaces to the Interior Department, to block any future housing or other construction by the Army, committeeman Joe Skubitz (Rep.-Kans.) asked sardonically:

"So you're saying you're deeply appreciative of all that the military has done in the past (to create a park-like Presidio) but now you're ready to kiss 'em good-by and turn everything over to Interior?"

Subcommittee chairman Roy A. Taylor (Dem.-N.C.) interjected hastily: "We don't have preconceived opinions — we're here with open minds, seeking information . . ."

LIMIT

To get through the long list of witnesses, Taylor decreed a three-minute time limit on each — but granted Mayor Alioto a longer time as the hearing began, since "the Mayor speaks for the city."

Robert Gonzales, one of four supervisors who testified in opposition to the Alioto-Mailliard point of view, said the Board of Supervisors also represents the city, and it is 8 to 3 in favor of Interior Department control of Presidio open lands.

Almost every witness throughout the long day supported the concept of a national recreational area extending north and south of the Golden Gate, and a majority favored non-military control of the remaining open spaces in the Presidio.

VIEW

Disagreeing with the vociferous majority and supporting Mayor Alioto's pro-Army view, however, were Lieutenant-General James L. Richardson (retired), Richard Ham, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce, and banker A. G. Ginelli, president of the Presidio Society, who argued for continued Army control.

A word for private or non-profit operations was advanced by both Karl Kortum of the San Francisco Maritime Museum and John Busterud of Headlands Inc. in Marin.

Both supported the concept of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, but Kortum urged further development of the Maritime Museum and Busterud said the Audubon Canyon Ranch preserve in Marin should be continued under private auspices, even if it is included in the proposed national park.

VEHICLES

Robert Rabb, of Fairfax, speaking for Marin county proponents of the recreation area, startled the Congressional subcommittee by declaring flatly that "it is the near-unanimous feeling that there should not be any more pavement in West Marin . . . even if some restriction must be placed at times on visitation by private vehicles."

And John Trudell, appearing in beaded-band black hat as a spokesman for all Indian tribes, turned thumbs down on an Indian village motif for future Alcatraz.

He also added "As far as that prison is concerned, we'd just like to see it torn down!"

Sunday Homes
A Section of the San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle
San Francisco Examiner
October 29, 1972

Living it Up in the Army--Presido-Style

Lt. Gen. Richard G. Stilwell, Sixth Army's commanding general, lives in "Quarters No. 1," a magnificent hacienda-style home on a hill in the Presidio with a sweeping view of the Bay. Built in 1943, it is one of the newer homes.

Two colonels have twin quarters in this duplex on Simmons Loop in the Presidio. The setting is beautifully landscaped, and like the commanding general's home, it overlooks the bay. Bedrooms of regulation size are upstairs; sitting and living rooms downstairs.

—Examiner photos by Bob Jones

By Tom Emch

Where in San Francisco can you live in a $150,000 rent free home with utilities paid and have a landscape maintenance organization eager to work for you gratis?

Sea Cliff? St. Francis Wood? No chance.

Only in the Presidio, Sixth Army's park-like, 1445-acre military reservation.

One of the homes pictured on this page, a stately red brick mansion with five bedrooms, three and a half baths, formal dining room, sitting room, large living room and kitchen — to name a few features — is assigned to a full colonel and his family. It was built in 1912.

If this same colonel chose to live off the base, take his chances in the rental market, he would be paid, in addition to his salary, a mere $258.30 monthly quarters allowance.

But a home comparable to the one he lives in would cost him perhaps upward of $1000 a month off the base—if it was available.

The $150,000 figure is what the Army accounting office calls the "replacement cost." Civilian real estate surveys of the Presidio have put a price tag on all enlisted and officer family housing — what it would cost today to build similar structures.

For instance, one row of 13 officers homes, some of them duplexes, has a replacement cost of $2,880,900. The Wherry enlisted family apartments, slightly more than [illegible] units, would cost $9,950,600 to replace, according to the Army.

No one seems to want to say how much it would cost to replace Maj. Gen. A. E. Milloy's three-story, colonial manor house set back from Upton Avenue by a wide [illegible] way of lawn.

Nor will they reveal specifications of the commanding general's rambling estate-like manse on Simmons Loop. But from the glassed, second floor sun room of Lt. Gen. Richard G. Stilwell's pad, the view of the Bay is spectacular and takes in everything from Golden Gate Bridge to Treasure Island.

The Presidio Family Housing office lists the commanding general's home simply as "Quarters No. 1" (It's the only home on the Presidio with a two-car garage for a strange military reason.)

One real estate appraiser who knows the layout says it couldn't be duplicated, grounds and all for less than $[illegible] 000.

From Quarters No. 1 it's a long way to the enlisted family housing in the Wherry development overlooking Baker Beach.

These well-designed, terraced units each contain four apartments. All families have two-stories — two, three or four bedrooms and a bath upstairs and living room and kitchen downstairs. Balcony decks of many look over the water toward Marin Headlands.

The buck and staff sergeants who live there would draw from $121.50 to $150 a month quarters allowance if they chose to live off the base, as some unlucky Presidio sergeants have to.

"There are 186 families on the waiting list" for Presidio housing, says Capt. Pat McGuire of the Public Information office. He adds that families wait "months" to get housing. Some might have to to wait as long as a year. It depends on the size of the family and the rank.

As in any army, generals aren't kept waiting. But the housing situation is so tight that many colonels are.

The demand for the Presidio's 1360 family housing units is tremendous for the prime reason that it's a bargain. Both officers and enlisted men would take a beating on the outside with the meager quarters allowance that ranges from $105 a month for an E-1 pay grade to $288 for a general.

By civilian standards, accommodations on the base are spacious. This is because of a regulation. Naturally. Regulation No. AR210-50 says that one-bedroom will have not less than 500 square feet of space; two bedrooms, 750 square feet; three bedrooms, 960 square feet and four bedrooms, 1080 square feet.

Try measuring your own bedroom against this yardstick. There are some entire houses on the market today that have very little more than 1000 square feet of space.

There are other little goodies that go along with the on-base utilities free family housing at the Presidio.

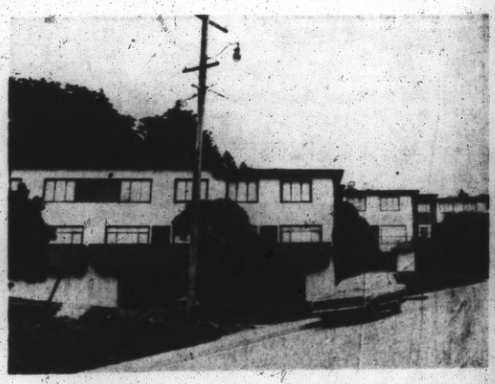
You can get a bed or a dresser free from the Army Community Services office, if you don't have your own furniture. There's a contract landscape maintenance service that will plant a shrub for you.

The tough part is that you have to pay for your own telephone. And, oh yes . . . you mow your own lawn. Unless you're the commanding general.

But how the CG gets his acres of lawn mowed is another story altogether.

This colonel's home, built in 1912, has a "replacement cost" of $150,000 —that's what it would cost to build in today's market. It has five upstairs bedrooms, three and a half baths, formal dining room, living room and sitting room, large kitchen. It's on Kobbe Avenue, where most colonels have duplexes.

On Lincoln Drive are these older single-family homes for junior officers (lieutenants and captains) and for warrant officers. They have two bedrooms and a bath on the second floor; hall way, living room and large kitchen on the first floor. This one overlooks the Golden Gate Bridge from the bedroom windows.



Non commissioned officers, mostly sergeants, live in these units in the Presidio's Wherry family housing project. Each unit has four apartments and many overlook Baker Beach, the entrance to the Bay and the Marin Headlands. The apartments have two, three or four bedrooms. Army supplies utilities.

Here Come the Environmental Impact Consultants

By Donald Canter
Urban Affairs Writer

There's more gold in California's new environmental rules than there's left in "them thar" hills they're supposed to protect.

The state's Environmental Quality Act has sprouted a new brand of golddiggers determined to mine the ecology kick for what it's worth.

Plying their trade with imitation leather briefcases rather than the crude tools of the Forty Niners, they've staked out their claims.

Calling themselves environmental consultants, hundreds of them are trying to make their pile out of the requirement that no new construction project may be built without a study of its effect on humanity, flora and fauna.

A high state official's recent prediction that these consultants would soon dominate the scene in their "ecologically safe Cadillacs and Mercedes Benzes" is fast coming true.

San Francisco planning director Allan B. Jacobs said last week he had already received a dozen fliers from newly emerged firms offering their services for conducting environmental impact studies for any planned major building project.

Proof that there's plenty of gold in protecting the environment: The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency has received estimates as high as $250,000 for performing an impact study of its Yerba Buena Center renewal project.

Robert Passmore, The City's deputy zoning administrator, said that many of the new environmental consultant firms are conglomerates composed of experts on water and air pollution, traffic congestion, seismic hazards, social problems and everything else that could conceivably effect the world around us.

Since would - be builders will have to pick up the tab for their services, a new environmental game with extremely high stakes is in the making.

Its name: How to dodge the environmental law.

Without doubt, the king pin in this game is the local planning director.

That became clear Thursday when the San Francisco Planning Commission published a set of rules spelling out how the environmental game will be played for the time being.

The key rule: Decision whether a building project is deemed likely to have a significant impact on the environment is up to the staff of the planning department.

Obvious stake: If a builder can obtain a staff ruling determining his dream castle will do no harm, there's no need for hiring a high - priced crew of environmental experts.

A builder who fails to get such a favorable ruling faces not only the considerable expense of preparing an environmental impact study, but also the inconvenience of having it critically reviewed at mandatory public hearings.

While only cynics would even assume that any self respecting City planner could be swayed from his commitment to the environment, it certainly packs a walloping power in one place.

Anyone dissatisfied with a planner's decision that a given project will have no major environmental impact of course has the right to appeal.

In first instance, such an appeal would be heard by the Planning Commission, whose members are either political appointees or City officials at whose pleasure the planning director serves.

If the commission upholds the ruling by its director, an appellant could next take his case to the five - member Board of Permit Appeals.

Under the City Charter, an appeal to be successful requires the protestor to win four votes — a considerable feat.

His administrative remedies exhausted, a persistent environmentalist can, of course, next take his case to the courts, a costly procedure and one in which the lawyers stand to make the biggest environmental gold strikes.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
LAND.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

LAND.

Presidio. Land value. 1947

1. Presidio land value would add $870,000 to tax roll (city)
   S.F.Examiner: April 5,1947 p.1,c.1
2-S.F.Tax exemptions...City loses on Presidio
   S.F.Chronicle: April 6,1947 p.1,c.1

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

MAR 25 1947

Presidio. Land. 1953-4

1. Mayor backs move for Presidio land.
   S.F. Chronicle, Nov.14,1953 p7,c6
2. City again seeks land.
   S.F. Chronicle, Nov.24,1953 p17,c5
3. Hearing to be held.
   SF Chronicle, Dec.19,1953 p2,c5
4. The City needs Presidio land.(editorial)
   SF Chronicle, Dec.30,1953 p12,c1
5. Congressman Yorty supports City. By Earl C.Behrens
   SF Chronicle, Jan.27,1954 p7,c4

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

MAR 1 - 1954

Presidio. Land. 1954 (1)

1. Mayor names group to study Federal lands.
   SF Chronicle, Jan.28,1954 p9,c2
2. Hearings today.
   SF Chronicle, Feb.5,1954 p1,c3
3. Dispute aired at hearing. By Jack Foisie
   SF Chronicle, Feb.6,1954 p1,c4
4. Presidio is SF's hope, say realtors.
   SF Chronicle, Feb.7,1954 p15,c4
5. Mayor appoints new group.
   SF Chronicle, Feb.11,1954 p9,c7

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

MAR 4 - 1954

Presidio. Land. 1954 (2)

6. Army opposes City plea.
   SF Chronicle, Feb.27,1954 p9,c4
7. Army needs Presidio,says Gen. Dean.
   SF Chronicle, Mar.3,1954 p20,c3
8. New commander says Army needs land.
   SF Chronicle, Mar.6,1954 p3,c1
9. Tax potential of Presidio.
   SF Chronicle, Mar.6,1954 p3,c3
10. State resolution adopted on.
   SF Chronicle, Mar.25,1954 p24,c1

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS APR 27 1954

Presidio. Land. 1954 (3)

11. Legislature told Army needs Presidio. By Jackson
   SF Chronicle, Mar.31,1954 p2,c4 [Doyle
12. S.F. in new move to get land.
   SF Chronicle, May 6,1954 p10,c3

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

Presidio. City asks Presidio Land. 1956

1. Mayor asks return of idle U.S. property.
   S.F. Chron. Feb. 15, 1956. p.6
2. Army to Keep All of Presidio
   S.F. Chron. April 9, 1958 p 3

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

Presidio. City seeks Presidio land. 1957.

1. U.S. to study city bid for Presidio land.
   S.F. Chron. Feb. 5, 1957, p.1
2. Army tells own Presidio housing plan.
   S.F. Chron. Feb. 7, 1957, p.1
3. Mayor still hopeful city will get land at Presidio.
   S.F. Chron. Feb. 8, 1957, p.2
4. Army 'can't spare' any of the Presidio.
   S.F. Chron. Feb. 10, 1957, p.1
5. Army Drops Housing Plan for Presidio
   S. F. Chron. Sept. 18, 1957 p 1

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
LETTERMAN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

LETTERMAN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL.

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL. PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

General Order No 182 issued by the War Dept. on Dec. 1, 1898 created Letterman General Hospital, named after Maj. Jonathan Letterman. It was the first hospital to be named after a military dignitary. The new 10 story hospital, located near the Lombard Street Gate, was completed in 1969 at a cost of $13 million. Construction of an additional wing began in 1972.

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Established as Army General Hospital, San Francisco Presidio, on December 1, 1898, to take care of the sick and wounded returning fm the Philippine Islands. In 1911 it was named in honor of Jonathan Letterman, who had been Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

Hospitals. Letterman General Hospital
(Presidio, San Francisco)

"By a general order of the War Department, Nov. 13,1911, the large military hospital in the Presidio of San Francisco was designated the Letterman General Hospital, in honor of Jonathan Letterman, the man who revolutionized the system of care of the wounded upon the battlefield."

*920.073 D5605 Dictionary of Amer. Biog. Vol. XI. p.195.

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

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(Presidio. S.F.)

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SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

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1. Army to move Letterman out of S.F. "target" area
S.F.Chronicle, May 8,1952 p.4,c7
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1. 1,000-bed army hospital for S.F. is held assured
By John F. Allen
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1. Letterman Hospital birthday.
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Hospitals. Letterman. Closing hinted.

1. Letterman on way out, Mayor hears.
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2. City eyes Letterman land.
S.F. Chron. Jan. 24, 1967, p.3

SAN FRANCISCO TRAYS

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1. Army Studying 'New' Letterman
SF Chron 6-27-61 p 2

Letterman Hospital - Doomed?
Exam. Feb. 15, 1962, p.12.c.1.

US may keep both Letterman and Oak Knoll
Exam. Dec. 8, 1962, p.1.c.7.

Decision on Letterman weeks away.
Chron. Aug. 9, 1962, p.2.c.6.

Hospitals, Military

1. New military hospitals for San Francisco, Oakland

Letterman Army Hospital to be replaced with new structure.

Oakland Naval Hospital to be replaced with permanent buildings at the Oak Knoll area.

SF Chron June 26, 1963 plc3

2. Letterman, Oak Knoll to combine?
SF Exam 7-4-63 p 1

Letterman Hospital
New head. Brigadier General Charles H. Gingles.
Exam May 9, 1965 P.10 C.1

Work soon on the new Letterman.
Exam June 11, 1965 P.58 C.6

Ten story, $13 million, 550-bed Hospital
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First patients at new Letterman(Sgt. Dale Horn)
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1. Midnite bust--drug raid at Letterman.
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1. Cut in Letterman funds criticized.
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2. Dismantling of institute turns guns on Presidio.
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1. Army wants to keep Letterman operating.
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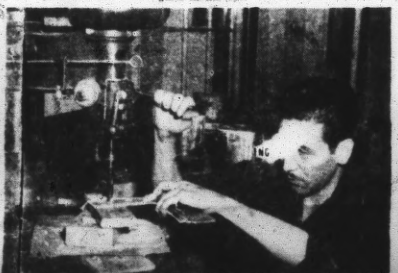
LETTERMAN SPEEDS VET JOB FUTURE

THE LITTLE CLUB.—Out at Letterman Hospital a new plan is in operation to prepare veterans to take jobs while they still are patients. Civilian agencies such as the Veterans Administration, United States Employment Service, State Department of Industrial Relations, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and Red Cross are helping. Men in this picture are completely paralyzed on their right sides, are learning to move their limbs in swimming under direction of Corporal Jim Liles.

INTERVIEW.—Incoming veterans at Letterman are interviewed on arrival. They are counseled on jobs and given aptitude tests to determine capabilities, and as much job training as possible. Next they're placed on an actual job—all before their final cure and discharge. Here Barbara Curtis, Red Cross interviewer, looks over stamp collection of T-Sergt. Charles Kahman, 33, of Chicago, as Sergt. Ralph Ricks, 34, North Carolina, looks on.

THERAPY.—Clifford Sauer, blinded in France, cuts out a leather purse with help of his wife, Betty, in Letterman's occupational therapy department. He will enter leather work for himself after her release from the Army as has already sold some of his handcraft.

WATCHMAKER.—T-5 Roy Blackburn, 25, of Fresno, has started learning watch repair work—his occupation, he hopes, when he is discharged. Biggest task so far was to learn to hold the watchmaker's glass in his eye.



PLASTIC EXPERT.—Drilling through lucite is one way Pfc. Moses Caramillo of Colorado is learning to work in plastics. A spinal injury confines him to his wheelchair.

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pital.
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TUNES FOR THE BOYS.—Darlene Dunker plays a tune for bedridden patients at Letterman Hospital's Ward E-1 on a tour through the wards under sponsorship of the postwar service committee of the Commodore Sloat Mothers Club. She was one of several entertainers brought by cochairman Mrs. Pearl Martin and Mrs. Reva Diller (right) this week. The program was arranged by the Red Cross.

Army Considers New Letterman On Presidio Site

The War Department is considering using "a portion or all" of the San Francisco Presidio for a new Army and veterans hospital to replace the present Letterman General Hospital but to bear the same name.

Indicating a possible snag in the proposed Presidio housing program this disclosure came yesterday as a final jolter the city in otherwise routine letter from Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson to Mayor Roger D. Lapham.

JOINT PRESIDIO SURVEY

Secretary Patterson some time ago promised he would have the Army work with the city in a joint survey of what Presidio sections, if any, could be turned over to San Francisco in housing this.

Yesterday he wrote to inform the mayor he has instructed Maj. Gen. George Hayes, acting Sixth Army commander, to designate a representative of his command to confer with city and other city officials on the joint survey.

DOWN AT THE BOTTOM

But at the bottom, there was a disturbing jolter. Hayes, in a letter to the mayor, said the Army would be willing to give up the entire Presidio area including the Presidio proper, location with the exception of the present Letterman General Hospital.

It is presumed a new Letterman General Hospital would be built on the site of the present Presidio hospital.

FIRST MENTION HERE

It was the first indication the Army intends retaining some property adjacent to their Army, Navy and veterans hospital, as it has at the Spanish-American war post been treated or are in permanent possession.

It indicated, moreover, that the War Department contemplates building a general hospital locally to serve the entire West Coast area.

Using any major portion of the Presidio for this, in addition, the proposed would put a crimp in the housing program, but the latter, as planned, numerous other Bay Area sites are under study.

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Colonel D. F. Winn Takes Over Letterman Command

DEC 6 1946

Officer Served at Local Hospital From 1922 to 1926

COLONEL DEAN F. WINN
Letterman's new C. O.

Colonel Dean F. Winn, new commanding officer of Letterman General Hospital, arrived in San Francisco yesterday and immediately took command of the military hospital from Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hillman.

The colonel, a native of Macon, Ga., served on the Letterman staff from 1922 to 1926 as operating surgeon. He entered the Army in 1916 after serving on the staff of the Russian-American Red Cross Hospital in Kiev, Russia in 1914 and 1915.

He was head of the Colon Hospital in Panama from 1931 to 1934 and since has served at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Schick General Hospital at Clinton, Iowa, England General Hospital in Atlantic City, N. J. and Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, N. C.

DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

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DIABETES LITERATURE INDEX

DIAL

DIAL A MAGAZINE OF FICTION

DIALECTICA INTERNATIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF KNOWLEDGE

Izaak Waltons Mend Bodies

Fishing is good for the soul, according to the sport's followers, and now comes Letterman General Hospital to argue it's also good for the body.

Wednesday through Saturday, the 1-101, a former Army mine-layer, puts out from a pier at the Presidio with a load of convalescents from the hospital. Aboard are fishing tackle, food, and music, and from 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., the 1-101 shuttles as many as 30 patients a welcome change from the boundaries of hospital life.

On Sundays the 1-101 is open to the public in dire at the hospital. Two soldiers from Letterman, Corp. Robert C. Burnett and Pfc. Jack Hoang G. Atkinson, are deck hands. Lewis Bulow is the captain, Walt Beinecraft, the engineer.

The 1-101 was a surplus craft "mothballed" and "put storage" by the Army when Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, the Army's surgeon general, was here on an inspection trip. At his suggestion, the Port of Embarkation lent the boat to Letterman.

The trips are a function of the convalescent services division of the hospital, and are a part of the physical reconditioning program.

Letterman's Task

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—(AP)—Ninety per cent of Army casualties in the Pacific area are processed through Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco to the sixty general hospitals throughout the Nation, Brig. Gen. C. C. Hillman, commandant at Letterman, told Ninth Service Command medical officers.

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SF District Presidio
Letterman General Hospital
REFERENCE BOOK
Not to be taken from the Library

Letterman Gets A Braille Phone

Lyle M. Brown, division manager for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. has presented to Brig. Gen. Frank W. Weed, commandant of Letterman General Hospital, a portable telephone dial mounted on bakelite encasement with the Braille alphabet and Braille markings for numerals both on its face and back.

The device, first of its kind in the United States, was developed by N. A. De Stefano of the telephone company for blind patients.

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Girls Furnish Hospital Rooms

MAY 30 1945

Tribute was paid to students of Miss Burke's School by Brig. Gen. C. C. Hillman of Letterman Hospital at dedication ceremonies yesterday at the hospital, for their contribution of four recreation rooms to benefit wounded servicemen.

Through student contributions it has been able to completely furnish a kitchen, music room, writing room and recreation hall, according to Mrs. Hall Roe, chairman of the Red Cross Camp and Hospital Committee. Students will continue to maintain the rooms.

Mrs. Arthur Vandenberg, national chairman of Red Cross Camp and Hospital, Public Relations headed the list of honored guests at the ceremonies yesterday. Others were Mrs. Frank McCoy, New York chapter vice chairman; Mrs. Selah Chamberlain, San Francisco chapter Red Cross Camp and Hospital committee chairman, and Mrs. Ralph Reynolds.

$1,500,500 Work For Letterman

AUG 7 1945

The War Department has approved construction of additional facilities to cost $1,500,500 at Letterman General Hospital, Senator Downey announced yesterday in Washington.

The work will include a chapel, train shed, fencing and bus station at Crissy Field, adjacent to the hospital; housing for operating personnel, warehousing and converting a building to a field ward.

ART GALLERY
SFPL 9 OC 1985.
ART IN AMERICA
CIRCULATING ISSUE
51 53 1983 1985
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53 1985. 8N

Letterman Has 70,000 New Wounded Cases Center

Letterman Hospital has been converted to a general hospital for definitive treatment as the result of the return of practically all war-wounded from former battle areas. Since the beginning of the war it has been functioning as a receiving and evacuation hospital for Army personnel from overseas.

Henceforth the hospital will be used as a center for the treatment of neurological, neuro-surgical, orthopedic and neuro-psychiatric patients and those requiring opthalmic surgery. Such cases will be transferred from hospitals in the Ninth Service Command which are to suspend activities.

Army to Expand Letterman Beds

JUL 1 1945

Rep. Havenner (D., Cal.) announced in Washington today that the War Department has authorized construction of new installations at Letterman Army Hospital to provide a temporary 2500-bed debarkation hospital.

Thirty-six two-story wards, two mess halls, an administration building, two recreation buildings, a theater, post exchange, three clinic buildings and other improvements will be made at an unannounced cost.

Big Letterman Expansion Plan

JUL 28 1945

A five-million-dollar expansion program for Letterman General Hospital, which will more than double its bed capacity and make it the country's largest debarkation hospital, has been announced by the Army.

The enlargement program, already started and expected to be completed in six months, will increase the hospital's beds from 3100 to 5500, Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hillman, commanding general of the hospital, said.

Twenty thousand patients can be handled monthly when the expansion is completed, officers estimated.

Fifty stucco buildings, containing 36 wards, two recreation centers, a theater, chapel, heating plant and administration building will be built along the Bay on the old Crissy Field site. All buildings will be connected by a central ramp and patients removed from trains will be wheeled directly to wards, thereby eliminating the present ambulance trip.

Buildings now occupied by the Western Defense Command, to move to Fort Scott, will be converted into wards.

Personnel of the hospital train unit will be increased to 3000 while total personnel increase is expected to number 5000 persons.

SF

Letterman to Increase in Size

JUL 1 1945

The capacity of Letterman General Hospital will be nearly doubled under a three-million-dollar expansion program announced recently by Senator Downey, Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hillman, hospital commander, said today.

General Hillman also revealed that an extension of the debarcation hospital at Crissy Field, between the permanent hospital building and the Bay shore, is nearing completion. Official opening is expected within a month. Construction under the expansion program will be under Colonel K. M. Moore, San Francisco district engineer.

SFPL CURRENT FILE

Service Okeh

DEC 21 1946

Care given to patients at Letterman General Hospital has not been affected by personnel cuts in Army hospitals, Colonel Dean Winn, commanding officer, said today, answering criticism by Rep. Carl Hinshaw, who said that "chaotic" conditions exist in most Army hospitals.

Housing Unit At Letterman Okeh'd

DEC 7 1946

Letterman General Hospital will get 12 housing conversions out of a 65-million-dollar program planned by Army engineers, it was announced in Washington today.

Other Northern California projects will include eight new temporary housing units at the Sacramento Signal Corps Depot and 46 housing conversions at the Quartermaster Depot, Stockton.

Letterman Honors Medicos' Birthday

JUL 25 1946

Letterman General Hospital in Presidio today it will observe the Army Medical Department's 171st anniversary Saturday by caring as usual for its 2000 patients.

There will be no time out for jubilee among the staff of the huge Presidio hospital, many of whose contributed to the Army's unexcelled World War II record of achievement in evacuation and care of wounded, in salvaging casualties for return to active duty or civilian life and in making vital research contributions to medical knowledge.

The office of Major General Norman T. Kirk, Army surgeon general, reported that, although American troops were scattered over the world in disease-ridden areas and exposed to highly destructive weapons, the health of the Army was better during World War II than at any time in its history.

The death rate from casualties was 4.5 per cent, almost half the 8.3 per cent World War I rate. Surgeons saved about 96 of every 100 wounded men admitted to Army hospitals.

New 1,500-Bed Army Hospital To Take Place of Letterman

Senate Approves $1,392,820 Expenditure for Institution Here

JAN 13 1948

A new 1,500 bed hospital replacing Letterman General Hospital here was included yesterday in authorizations for nearly $500,000,000 in military and naval public works voted in Washington by the Senate.

The measure now goes to the House.

BIGGEST ITEM.

The Senate authorized expenditure of $1,392,820 for the new Letterman hospital here. It was the biggest item in some $4,300,000 authorized for Army construction in northern California.

The other Army projects (for family housing, barracks and utilities unless otherwise noted):

Presidio of San Francisco: $209,750.

Fort Mason: $401,750.

Oakland Army Base: $907,580.

Camp Stoneman: $878,570.

Sacramento Bernal Depot, Sacramento: irrigation and sprinkling: $47,970.

NAVY PROJECTS.

Navy projects approved for northern California totaled $3,046,800, of which $2,500,000 was earmarked for "facilities" at the new Navy postgraduate school at Del Monte.

Other Navy projects were:

Alameda Naval Air Station—Test cells for turbine engines, $230,000.

Naval Radio Station, Skaggs Island (Sonoma County)—Addition to radio operating building, $315,000.

Stockton Naval Supply Annex—Acquisition of a small island, $1,800.

Vets' Room Opened By Garden Club

JUL 25 1946

Members of the San Francisco Garden Club and personnel and patients at Letterman Hospital at the Presidio were indulging in mutual admiration today. Occasion was the opening of Letterman's recreation room which the Garden Club had furnished out of the $600 fund raised at a garden party during the presidency of Mrs. E. E. Brownell during the war.

Maj. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, who arrived yesterday from Washington, Colonel Kermit H. Gates and Mrs. Alvard, president of the club, were to receive the guests at the tea and reception.

The spacious room showed to advantage the downy couches and lounging chairs, the card tables under fine reading lamps and other conveniences that had been installed. Good taste and thoughtful regard for the convenience of the convalescents distinguished the choice of the furniture.

The club will keep the recreation room bright with flowers at all times, and will decorate for Christmas and other holidays.

Senate Okays Net $1,392,820 Presidio Hospital

JAN 13 1948

Included in appropriation bills for the Army and Navy passed unanimously by the Senate and sent to the House yesterday, was $1,392,820 for a new 1500-bed hospital in the San Francisco Presidio, United Press reported from Washington, D. C., today.

The big new hospital will take the place of Letterman General Hospital.

The Senate also authorized nearly six million dollars worth of other Army and Navy construction in Northern California.

Army Hospital Plans Hit Snag

JAN 13 1948

A new 1500-bed hospital planned in the Presidio may not be built there after all, Army spokesmen said today.

The hospital announced two weeks ago by The News, is to replace Letterman Hospital, now considered obsolete. Planned for erection on the Presidio golf course, it will not be built there, the Army said, if Washington decides that the new structure is to be used by all three services rather than just the Army. Meetings to determine this are now in progress in Washington, centering on unification of medical services.

Authorization of a $1,392,820 allocation for the Army to construct the hospital was voted by the Senate two weeks ago, but the House has not yet acted on the measure.

Should unification of the three military medical services become fact it would be necessary to determine whether a new permanent hospital is necessary. The Navy has its Oak Knoll Hospital, costing seven millions, which it considers permanent, though the Army disagrees.

Letterman Hospital is considered obsolete, and two other factors working against construction of a new Presidio hospital are vulnerability of the Presidio to air attack (due to proximity of the Golden Gate Bridge), and desire of the city to use Presidio land for housing development.

New Letterman Hospital on Golf Links at Presidio

JAN 30 1948

S. F. Housing Plea Loses

By DICK PEARCE

The Army is proposing to build a new Letterman General Hospital on the Presidio Golf Course in the face of testimony that the area is "a prime bombing target," The Examiner learned yesterday.

Furthermore, plans for the hospital are going ahead despite the fact that a committee of top military medical leaders is at work on plans for merging the medical facilities of all the armed services.

A request for $1,300,000 to start construction of the hospital is pending in Congress.

DUPLICATION——

The new hospital would duplicate, to a degree, facilities of the Navy's new $7,000,000 Oak Knoll Hospital in Oakland.

All military hospitals in this area are running only two-thirds full, with their case loads declining.

Construction of the new Letterman on Presidio acreage not now used for military purposes would serve further to "pin down" that area as a military possession in the face of public demand that unused portions of it be turned over to the city for housing.

At hearings conducted here in September by the Anderson-Rizley Congressional subcommittee, Navy spokesmen rejected suggestions that Army-Navy hospital facilities be consolidated in the Presidio.

AGREE ON PERIL——

The Navy spokesmen said a Presidio location "would be a prime bombing target" in another war because of the Golden Gate Bridge.

An Army spokesman at that time agreed the bridge would be a target. But he said the Army's Letterman General Hospital was kept there for practical reasons, "and the only thing we can say is that we hope they won't hit it."

In Hawaii the Army is building

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3.)

a huge new Tripler General Hospital of 1,500 beds. It will not release cost figures, but estimates heard in Honolulu run as high as $20,000,000.

Finding it could not justify such a tremendous institution, the Army invited in the Navy, the Veterans Administration and the United States Public Health Service. The Navy refused, but VA took 500 beds and the public health service took 100. But with the Army's case load there running under 450 patients, big portions of the hospital still will remain empty.

Tutors Needed By Hospital

MAY 7 1948

Accredited tutors and teachers are needed to supplement the Letterman General Hospital staff, the Red Cross camp and hospital committee announced today. Volunteers are requested to apply at 450 Gough-st, telephone UNderhill 6000.

A tutor for English review for college entrance is wanted from 10 a. m. until noon and a teacher of either Spanish or French is needed Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Instructors are also needed for other hours in Italian, Chinese, Portuguese, higher mathematics, accounting and shorthand.

LETTERMAN TO HAVE OWN DOG SHOW

AUG 1 1948

Letterman General Hospital patients will be served a different entertainment when General Joseph W. Stilwell's giant schnauzer Gerry helps them with several hundred pedigreed champions and puppies in a dog show on the hospital parade ground Sept. 15.

The idea came from Thomas J. Campbell, recently discharged from the Army, and is sponsored by the Northern California Collie Club. Bay Area dog fanciers have donated several pedigreed puppies to be given away to patients, with arrangements made to ship them to their homes.

Army Hospital Plans Hit Snag

JAN 31 1948

A new 1500-bed hospital planned in the Presidio may not be built there after all, Army spokesmen said today.

The hospital, announced two weeks ago by The News, is to replace Letterman Hospital, now considered obsolete. Planned for erection on the Presidio golf course, it will not be built there, the Army said, if Washington decides that the new structure is to be used by all three services rather than just the Army. Meetings to determine this are now in progress in Washington, centering on unification of medical services.

OKEHED BY SENATE

Authorization of a $1,392,820 allocation for the Army to construct the hospital was voted by the Senate two weeks ago, but the House has not yet acted on the measure.

Should unification of the three military medical services become fact it would be necessary to determine whether a new permanent hospital is necessary. The Navy has its Oak Knoll Hospital, costing seven millions which it considers permanent, though the Army disagrees.

TWO OBJECTIONS

Letterman Hospital is considered obsolete, and two other factors working against construction of a new Presidio hospital are vulnerability of the Presidio to air attack (due to proximity of the Golden Gate Bridge), and desire of the city to use Presidio land for housing development.

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New Army Hospital

Construction of 1500-Bed Unit Is Planned on Presidio Golf Course

JAN 8 1948

Construction of a new 1500-bed Army hospital on the Presidio golf course is being planned, Sixth Army headquarters here announced yesterday.

The decision to build the hospital has been reached in Washington, provided the new facility is to be only a replacement for the Army's Letterman General Hospital, local Army authorities said.

However, if a new hospital is to be used by all three services, as part of the joint military setup under the Secretary of National Defense, it will not be located at the Presidio, the Army spokesman said.

"This is becoming more and more possible," declared one spokesman.

CONCRETE STRUCTURE

The Army envisioned that the new hospital—regardless of station—would "go up in the air, rather than be spread over." It will be of concrete construction.

Letterman General Hospital is "obsolete," the Army said. Many of its 56 structures are over 30 years old, and most of the wards date back to World War I. It has a capacity today of 2185 beds.

The golf course was chosen for the new site after a survey, in which the war-built Dibble Hospital area at Menlo Park was briefly considered.

The decision, if carried out, would end civic efforts to obtain a part of the 1540-acre Presidio for housing development.

POSSIBLE UNIFICATION

The chance of the hospital becoming a joint Army-Navy-Air Force venture apparently hinged upon the outcome of meetings now going on in Washington. These deal with a unification of all medical services.

If this comes about, a decision would have to be made first as to whether the Bay Area needs a new military hospital.

The Navy has its Oak Knoll Hospital in Oakland, built during the war at a cost of $7,500,000. The Navy deems it a permanent installation, despite the presence of wooden-constructed ward buildings in the pavilion (spread out) style.

But the Sixth Army spokesman said the Army terms such a hospital "temporary."

ONLY TWO "PERMANENT"

"There are only two permanent Federally-operated hospitals in the Bay Area, the Marine Hospital for merchant seamen, and the Fort Miley Veterans' Hospital," he said.

If a new joint three-service hospital is the ultimate decision, the Army agrees it would probably not be built on the Presidio.

The Navy, at a hearing here last September by a congressional subcommittee, said that the entire Presidio area was a "prime bombing target" because of its proximity to the Golden Gate Bridge.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Senate on January 13 voted authorization of $1,382,000 for the Army to complete plans and specifications on its present idea of building a hospital on the golf course.

But the money itself must be appropriated by the House. It is not yet forthcoming.

The Veterans' Administration wanted to be counted out of any speculation as to whether it would go in with the Army on the plans.

It was learned that its plans for a 1000-bed mental hospital in San Francisco did not mean that the Presidio site was being considered.

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CONT ON NEXT PAGE

ARMY PUSHES HOSPITAL PLAN

FEB 25 1948

The Army is moving ahead rapidly with plans for a new $22,500,000 Letterman General Hospital in the Presidio.

Confirmation here yesterday of the fact that the decision was final doomed the city's hopes that hundreds of desperately needed homes could be built on the Presidio's vacant acres. Thousands of dollars of potential tax revenue also are lost to the city.

Confirmation came from a committee of the nation's highest ranking military medical officers.

FEWER CASES.

Plans for the 1,500 bed hospital near the first hole of the Presidio golf course, and for others in the United States and abroad, are proceeding despite the fact that in numerous military installations hospitals are less than two-thirds full and have a declining case load.

One of the committee's duties, however, it was pointed out by Rear Admiral Joel T. Boone, executive secretary of the group, is **"to provide a nucleus of medical services adequate for expansion in case of war."** He implied present facilities were not adequate.

COMMITTEE.

Committee members here yesterday, besides Boone, included Maj. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, surgeon general of the Army; R. Adm. C. A. Swanson, surgeon general of the Navy, chief of the Navy's bureau of medicine and surgery; and Maj. Gen. Malcolm C. Grow, the Air surgeon.

Traveling with them are Maj. Gen. T. L. Smith, Army dental surgeon; R. Adm. C. V. Rault, Navy dental surgeon; Capt. Nelhe DeWitt, Navy superintendent of nurses; Col. M. G. Phillips, Army superintendent of nurses; R. Adm. Paul M. Albright and several aides.

The Presidio May Get a New Hospital

APR 29 1948

Army, Navy and Air Force bases in California would receive $42,480,150 under a measure for improvement of military establishments approved by the House Armed Services Committee yesterday.

Larrest Bay Area item would be $940,000 toward a new 1500-bed Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio.

The measure approved by the House group totaled $3,693,850 for Bay Area improvements.

These expenditures were included in a revised Army-Navy public works bill which the committee trimmed from $489,000,000 to $417,620,855.

Other local items include:

ARMY — Oakland Army Base, $607,500; Camp Stoneman, $878,500; the Presidio of San Francisco, $360,900, and Hamilton Field, $61,800.

NAVY—Alameda Naval Air Station, $230,000; Skaggs Island Naval Radio Station, $315,000.

Other large military expenditures approved by the committee for California include:

Point Mugu Naval Air Missile Testing Center, $30,000,000; Naval Ordinance Station at Inyokern, $3,670,500; Muroc Army Airfield, $2,746,500, and Point Loma Naval Station (near San Diego), $1,500,000.

Last year the Senate passed the public works bill in its original $489,000,000 form. It was held up, however, by the House Rules Committee.

The measure must now go back to the House Rules Committee and then be acted upon by the House before going to the Senate for reapproval in its new form.

Letterman Beds Available for Vets

The Army announced in Washington today that Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio would make 115 beds available to veterans in response to a Veterans Administration request.

The VA will get 3305 beds in all from various Army hospitals throughout the nation, the Army said. A Letterman officer said the hospital has not received the order, but that for several months about 100 beds have been available there to veterans.

All in Good Time 1949

One of these centurian my operatives learn, the question of Letterman Hospital's milk bill for 1899 is likely to establish a record. The saga: When the 37th Infantry came back from the Philippines it brought along one of those small Philippine bulls—a mascot. At that time Letterman kept a cow. The cow took one look at the 37th's mascot—and went dry! Until nature remedied things, Letterman had to get along on store-bought milk. McKinley was shot. An earthquake happened. Hobble skirts went out. The Charleston became old-fashioned. Stanton said: "Lafayette, we are here!" Teapot dome stank. Coolidge chose not to run. The Tower of Jewels gave place to Pacifica. MacArthur left Manila. The Russians invented everything—retroactively. The Atlantic Pact went in for the United Nations. Still there shuttles between San Francisco and Washington a packet of papers eight inches thick as they try to establish, through military channels, who should foot that milk bill.

New Letterman Hospital Theater Opens Tomorrow

Brig. Gen. Frank L. Cole, commanding officer of Letterman General Hospital, will officially open the new theater at the hospital tomorrow at 2:30 p. m.

Russ Morgan and his band, now appearing at the Hotel Mark Hopkins, will be featured entertainers.

"The permanent seating arrangement provides for a larger audience and makes it much more comfortable for our disabled patients," General Cole pointed out.

The new theater is housed in the former occupational therapy shop.

$3940 Donated For Wounded

Visitors to Candy Lane—the Christmas-lighted block of Sylvan-dr—who dropped nickels, dimes, quarters and dollars into the wishing well there have contributed $3940.97 thus far for the wounded at Letterman Army Hospital, the San Francisco Red Cross chapter reported today.

In the previous two years $1700 and $2200 were raised by the wishing well for the March of Dimes. This year it is estimated that more than $4000 will be donated for recreational facilities, possibly television sets, for Letterman patients.

Residents of Sylvan-dr, just off Sloat-blvd, will display their animated grant toys and lighting effects through New Years.

Letterman Given New TV Set

Patients of Letterman Army Hospital in the Presidio were enjoying a new TV set today, a gift of the United States Shoe Corp. and Philco television manufacturers.

The presentation was made yesterday by Vernon S. Dallman of Dalco Appliance Co., Philco distributors, and James R. McNierney, representing U. S. Shoes. The two corporations have given 24 sets to Army hospitals.

'Welcome Wagon' Due at Letterman

MAY 11 1951

Special Show Slated For Patients Monday

The "Welcome Wagon" will roll up to Letterman Army Hospital in the Presidio on Monday with special entertainment for the ward patients.

A service designed to welcome newcomers to the community, the "Welcome Wagon" makes monthly trips to Letterman under the auspices of the Red Cross. Entertainment and refreshments are provided, and the patients get the same "glad-hand" offered newcomers all over the Bay Area.

Merchants or artists who would like to participate in the programs at Letterman should get in touch with Mrs. Violet Rohrer, San Francisco supervisor of "Welcome Wagon" at LOmbard 4-4910.

Hospitals
MAY 30 1951

'Plane' Gift

Jim Dracopoulos, 18, UC freshman, presents a model plane he built to the children's ward at Letterman Army Hospital. The happy children are David Weckel, 8 (left), and Michael Michaud, 3. Observing the proceedings is Capt. Elsie McGinnes, in charge of the ward. Mr. Dracopolous, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christos Dracopolous, 274 Fourth-av, made the presentation in memory of five late cousins. One was the victim of cerebral palsy, while the other four, all Army flyers, were killed in the Korean conflict.

DEC 1 0 1951 MAN WOUNDED—An order for a television set worth $659 for 35 wounded vets at Letterman Army Hospital passes from J. Francis Ward (left), activities chairman of the Kiwanis Club, to Lt. Sam Cathcart, Letterman special services officer and former left half and safety man for the 49er pro football team.

'Reefer' Inquiry at Letterman

Military authorities are investigating reports that marijuana cigarets are being sold to patients of Letterman Army Hospital.

Three Army men are now being held for possession and use of marijuana. Eight other men are being questioned.

The three men held were picked up by military police last Wednesday as a result of the continuing inquiry into sale of "reefers" to hospital patients. Two of the men were patients at the hospital.

Five marijuana cigarets were found among the possessions of two of the men, the authorities said. Names of the men involved were not released by the Army, nor was it known whether any of the men were veterans of the Korean fighting.

The Army said the men did not smoke the doped cigarets in the hospital itself, but on the grounds of the institution, within the Presidio.

The investigation continues, the Army said, but so far has not involved any civilians.

Concert Ball

Cup.

Another social affair on the fire is the Concert Ball to be staged Saturday evening at the Russian Center, 2160 Sutter st.

The objective is to swell the Letterman Army Hospital Welfare Fund. Sponsoring the ball are the men and women of the 13th Battalion, California National Guard Reserve.

Young women vying for the title of "Queen of the Ball" are collecting votes in the form of blood or pledges. The one with the largest number of San Franciscans signed up to give blood for the Armed Forces will reign for the evening.

Wounded Korean veterans are to be guests at a dinner preceding the ball, and their hostesses will be young women of the White Russian colony.

Heading the list of patrons and patronesses are Prince and Princess Vasili Romanoff.

New Hospital Aide

Appointment of Col. Robert B. Skinner as deputy commander of Letterman General Hospital was announced today by the Army Medical Corps.

Colonel Skinner has been deputy surgeon of the 6th Army here.

General Is Promoted

Promotion of Maj. Gen. Leonard Heaton, commandant of Letterman General Hospital, from colonel to brigadier general in permanent rank, was announced today. Gen. Heaton has held the temporary rank of major general since April of 1950.

MAY 5 1952

Army Looking for New Site For Letterman Hospital

MAY 8 1952

The Army's looking for a new location for Letterman General Hospital, it was announced today.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Heaton, commanding officer of Letterman, announced Army engineers are inspecting possible sites in the Bay Area. The present structure, 34 years old, is outmoded and poorly located since it's in a potential target area.

When the hospital moves, Sixth Army headquarters will take over the present buildings, razing those that are of no use.

Gen. Heaton said plns are for a 1000-bed hospital, costing between 25 and 40 million dollars.

Sites under consideration, he said, include 130 acres in Menlo Park, where Dibble Army Hospital was located.

Menlo Park bought Dibble from the Government several years ago and has used part of the grounds as a park and civic center. Stanford University leases part of the buildings for student housing.

Menlo Park

1952

Menlo Park doesn't want the Army's Letterman Hospital transplanted from the Presidio to Menlo Park. Army engineers are looking around for a new site for the hospital but the city administration wants them to look the other way.

One of the sites under consideration is the property owned by the Federal Housing Administration which is being leased by Stanford University for student housing. Dibble General Hospital was located there formerly.

Trip to Rodeo 1952

For the temporarily handicapped at Letterman Army Hospital, the Red Cross has arranged an all-day trip tomorrow to the Salinas Rodeo.

Doing a long-distance job of cooperating on the outing are the San Francisco and Salinas Red Cross Chapters.

The local chapter is providing transportation for the 46 ambulatory patients making the trip, and the Salinas group is doing the rest.

Menlo Park Hospital

1952

City Manager Cecil Longson of Menlo Park has received assurance from Brig. Gen. S. B. Hays, acting Surgeon General of the Army, that the best interests of the civilian populace will be considered in choosing a new site for Letterman Hospital.

Several prospective locations in the Bay Area are being studied by Army engineers. One is the former site of Dibble General Hospital in Menlo Park.

The city acquired a portion of this property several years ago and has established its civic offices there. Longson has protested that any attempt to re-establish a hospital on the old location of Dibble would cause great inconvenience to the city and its citizens.

New Hospital Will Replace Letterman

AUG 8 1952

A 1000-bed hospital will be built within the next few years to replace the old Letterman Army Hospital. The site hasn't been chosen, but it'll probably be on Presidio grounds, since they're free.

Details of the replacement were made public by Dr. Melvin A. Casberg, civilian chairman of the Armed Forces Medical Policy Council, who's here on an inspection trip.

Dr. Casberg said funds for the new hospital are expected to be put in the 1954 Federal budget.

Advantages of a Presidio location, Dr. Casberg said, include a saving of about a million dollars in land cost, plus the value of close-by specialists from the staffs of Stanford and University of California Medical Schools.

Musicians Union To Help Entertain Army Patients

AUG 27 1952

Members of Local No. 6 of the American Federation of Musicians will offer a new program for patients from Letterman General Hospital at the Army Y. M. C. A. at 8 p. m. tonight.

L. M. Wahlquist, executive secretary of the Presidio Y. M. C. A., announced that under the leadership of its president, Charles H. Kennedy, the musicians union will provide dance orchestras once a month for the servicemen until the end of the year.

Yule Trip Home for 29 at Letterman

DEC 19 1952

Arrangements have been made for 29 Army and Air Force patients at Letterman Army Hospital to be flown home for Christmas.

Air Force planes assigned to the 6th Army will be used to transport the men home on the holiday trip.

The men, accompanied by Medical Corps personnel, will leave in several planes early tomorrow from Hamilton Air Force Base.

(Those who couldn't get home can be helped too—and through YOU. See the story on Page 2.)

NEW COMMAND FOR GEN. HEATON

DEC 17 1952

Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, commanding general of Letterman Hospital in the Presidio here, will be shifted next spring to the command of Walter Reed Army Medical Center at Washington, D. C., when its present commander, Maj. Gen. Paul H. Streit, retires, the Army announced today. Brig. Gen. James O. Gillespie will succeed Heaton.

'Own 'Jingle Bells' Visit Financed by Presidio Soldiers

DEC 7 1952

Until this week, Army Cpl. Kenneth Sander, 22, hadn't seen his mother since last March.

He was wounded in Korea while serving with his infantry company in October, and since Dec. 1 has been a patient in Letterman Army Hospital, paralyzed from the waist down.

These circumstances made Mrs. Anna C. Sander of Lapwai, Idaho, the corporal's mother, eligible for "adoption" by the men of Headquarters Company, Sixth Army.

Independently of "Operations Jingle Bell," the larger project to bring mothers here for Christmas reunions with their soldier sons at Lettermen, they raised $112 to pay for her train fare and five days in a San Francisco hotel. She arrived Tuesday night.

Sgt. James Sullivan, speaking for other members of the company, said the men "figured this was the best way they could practice the true Christmas spirit."

DEC 18 1952

Letterman Patients Get Air Trip Home for Christmas

Two Air Force transport planes took off from Hamilton Air Force Base this morning for the East. Each carried 15 passengers—soldiers and airmen from Letterman Hospital here, bound for their homes to spend Christmas with their families.

The idea of sending wounded men home for Christmas by plane is that of Lieut Col. Benjamin H. Albertson, Air Force liaison officer at Letterman.

Each patient will be landed within a few hours ground journey of his home.

DEC 25 1952

Letterman Inquiry By Congress Asked In Gorgol Case

A request that the Senate armed services committee investigate the treatment received by Army Capt. David O. Gorgol at Letterman Army Hospital was in the hands of Senator William F. Knowland today.

Knowland is a member of the committee. The request was wired by Supervisor Marvin Lewis, who defended Gorgol in the recent trial which ended in his conviction on charges of robbing and attempting to shoot a cab driver.

Lewis charged the hospital released Gorgol prematurely after giving him psychiatric treatment, and now refuses him readmission because "they will not admit they made a mistake by releasing him."

MAR 3 1953

Brig. Gen. Gillespie Heads Letterman

A doctor who spent 40 months as a Japanese prisoner is the new commander of Letterman Army Hospital.

Brig. Gen. James O. Gillespie, who has been in Army medicine for 26 years, has replaced Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton as Letterman's chief.

Gen. Gillespie was in command of a general hospital on Bataan when he was captured.

He was at Letterman once before, from 1948 through 1951, as chief of medical and professional services.

DEC 1 1953

Letterman's 55 Years Old But It's Just Another Day

Fifty-five years ago today President William McKinley's Secretary of War directed that the present Letterman Hospital be designated an Army general hospital under exclusive control of the surgeon general.

Since that time the Presidio hospital has achieved a record of being one of the finest in the Army and twice has been cited for "superior accomplishment under exceptionally difficult circumstances."

Carries On

There was no official recognition of the birthday event today, however. It was "business as usual."

Letterman's pavilion-type construction, first used by the Army in West Virginia during the Civil War, has proved so satisfactory that it has formed the basis of design for present-day military hospitals.

Letterman was named in memory of Maj. Jonathan Letterman, who served as medical director of the Union's Army of Occupation in West Virginia and who later became assistant surgeon of the Army.

72,000 at Peak

Its first commander was Col. Alfred C. Girard, the hospital's operating surgeon. The present commander, Brig. Gen. James O. Gillespie, 18th in the line, took over last March.

During its first 12 months Letterman received 3390 patients. In its peak year, 1945, it handled 72,000.

DEC 2 1954

GIs Ante Up $277 For Holiday Gift

The men of Headquarters Company, 6th Army, have contributed $277 to give some patient at Letterman Army Hospital a wonderful Christmas gift—a visit by the patient's wife or mother.

The recipient will be the wife or mother of a patient physically unable to travel, provided she can't afford to pay for such a visit, and provided the patient will benefit from the reunion.

The tradition was begun at the Presidio during the Korean War.

DEC 2 1954

Yule Reunion Due For GI in Hospital

For the third consecutive year, the men of HQ Company, 6th Army, have donated funds to bring the mother or wife of a Letterman General Hospital patient to his bedside for the Christmas holidays.

The company's first sergeant, John Wooten, recently presented $277, to Col. John M. Caldwell, acting hospital commander.

Selection Planned

The money will be used to bring the mother or wife of a patient who is physically unable to travel to the patient over the holidays.

Medical officers at the hospital will select the patient, and arrangements for the visit will be co-ordinated by hospital officials.

To Arrive Christmas

She will arrive shortly before noon Christmas Day, and will remain several days. During her visit, she will live in the nurses' quarters at the hospital.

Last year, the money donated financed the visit of Mrs. Lucy O'Brien, of Homer, Mich., to see her son, Sgt. Louis O'Brien, a totally paralyzed Letterman patient who had not seen her in six years.

AVIATION AND REGULAR FUEL DISTRIBUTIONS

AVIATION ENGINEERING

AVIATION WEEK

Mother's Visit Assured For Letterman Patient

DEC 2 1955

A $342 fund, donated by men of the 6th Army Hdq. Co. at the Presidio, will carry on the tradition of financing the Christmas visit of a mother or wife of a patient at Letterman Army Hospital.

Master Sergeant John W. Wooten, who presented the $342 check from the men to Brigadier General Paul I. Robinson, Letterman commander, said similar donations have been made every year since the start of the Korean War.

Medical personnel will choose the patient to be visited. It is always one who can't travel.

Mother of Injured Airman Flying Here for Holidays

DEC 1 5 1955

The mother of a 21-year-old Pennsylvania airman will fly here to visit her critically-injured son in Letterman Army Hospital during the Christmas holidays.

The visit is being made possible by a $342 donation, "a Christmas gift" from soldiers of Headquarters Company, 6th Army, the Presidio, who realized the plight of Airman 2c Eugene G. Boltz, badly hurt in an auto-train accident near Atwater last August.

Mrs. Pierce W. Boltz will leave her home at Jonestown, Pa., several days before Christmas and stay at the hospital here until after the holidays.

Airman Boltz, who enlisted in January, 1953, has had five major operations since the accident left him with multiple fractures of the skull, extensive face injuries, fractures of both jaws, loss of an eye and a fractured leg. He was in a semi-coma for several weeks after the crash.

Mrs. Boltz was selected for the gift visit because he is unable to travel, and because she couldn't afford a trip here at this time.

This is the fourth straight year that Headquarters Company has paid the expenses of a mother to visit her son at Letterman. The men's gifts, totaling $1107, have enabled mothers from Lapwai, Ida., and Homer and Rockwood, Mich., to be at their sons' bedside.

GI's Mother on Yule Gift Visit

DEC 1 5 1955

Son Is Patient at Letterman Hospital

Mrs. Pierce W. Boltz of Jonestown, Pa., today arrived at Letterman Army Hospital to visit her son Airman Eugene G. Boltz.

Her trip for a week-long visit here was a surprise Christmas gift to her from Headquarters Company, 6th Army.

The men raised the fund and gave it to Maj. Gen. Paul I. Robinson asking that it be used for the fourth annual visit of a mother to a son confined in the hospital during the Christmas holidays.

No Voice in Selection

The soldier-donors had no voice in selecting the patient to benefit.

"It was the finest Christmas gift that a mother could wish for," Mrs. Boltz declared when she was formally welcomed by Gen. Robinson.

While the mother and son were exchanging greetings they received a phone call from Jonestown. It was Mr. Boltz and daughters, Doris, 18, and Linda, 8, sending their holiday greetings.

Week's Stay

During the week's stay here, Mrs. Boltz will be able to spend the entire day with her son, including eating meals with him in the hospital mess hall.

Boltz was seriously injured last August when his auto struck a freight train near Atwater, Madera County, while he was attached to the Castle Air Force Base.

BACCHUS JOURNAL THE INTERNATIONAL WINE AND SPIRIT QUARTERLY

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BALANCE SHEET

BALKAN STUDIES

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BALLET & LONDON

JAN 23 1958

Letterman Joins 'March' of Dimes

A check for $1001 has been sent to the March of Dimes by the staff of Letterman Army Hospital, the first armed services post here to contribute to the 1956 campaign, while $5000 was netted yesterday from a television auction.

The check was accompanied by a letter from Maj. Gen. Paul I. Robinson, hospital commander, who thanked the San Francisco Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for the help it has given to Letterman patients.

Victory March

Secy. of Defense Charles E. Wilson yesterday called on armed forces personnel to make the 1956 fight against polio "the battle that wins the war." Other top military leaders joined him in the appeal.

A multitude of items, including appliances, stock shares, puppies and dinners at top local restaurants—all donated—were auctioned off in the 90-minute program on KPIX.

Goal for Year

Auctioneers included Deputy Dave Allen, Sandy Spillman, Patty Prichard and William Winter.

The March of Dimes goal this year is $47,600,000. Contributions may be sent to March of Dimes, 111 Sutter-st, San Francisco.

SEP 1 1956

Letterman Head Gets New Post

Maj. Gen. Paul I. Robinson, commander of Letterman Army Hospital, has been ordered to Washington to become executive director for carrying out the recently-enacted medical care bill for military dependents.

Gen. Robinson will leave Monday and Col. Paul S. Fancher, chief of professional services at Letterman, will assume command until a general officer is named.

In his new job, Gen. Robinson, who has been here since June, 1955, will be concerned primarily with civilian facilities giving medical care to dependents of military personnel.

SEP 21 1956

Award for Nurses

Col. Robert Kelton, 1819 16th-av, former commander of the San Francisco Medical Depot and now retired, has established a $25,0000 trust fund in memory of his wife, Evangeline, for an annual award to an outstanding nurse at Letterman Army Hospital.

Col. Fancher New Letterman Head

Col. Paul S. Fancher, former chief of professional services of Letterman Army Hospital, has assumed command of the hospital.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. Paul I. Robinson, who has been transferred to Washington.

Col. Fancher is a 26-year veteran of the medical corps and prior to his assignment to Letterman in 1955 was medical consultant for the Far East Command.

Army Hospital Patient Dies in Swimming Pool

A patient at Letterman Army Hospital died of a heart attack as he dove into the hospital's swimming pool late yesterday.

M Sgt. Stanley J. Lacki, 32 of Chicago, failed to surface and companions called the guard, who brought him up from the bottom of the pool. He was pronounced dead by an Army surgeon.

DEC 7 1956

Visit Gift for Letterman Patient

A patient at Letterman Army Hospital will be cheered by an unexpected visit from a relative at Christmas, thanks to a $236 donation from Headquarters Co., Presidio.

Letterman officials will select the patient to be visited. Basis of selection will be the patient's inability to travel, financial condition of the patient's family and the benefit that the visit would provide.

DEC 1 1956

Ailing GI Will See His Mom

An 18-year-old soldier, unable to move from his bed in Letterman Army Hospital, will be with at least part of his family for Christmas, his buddies agreed.

And so Headquarters Company, Sixth Army, chipped in $236 to bring the mother of Pvt. William E. Jungen from Tucson to San Francisco for the holidays.

The gift is in a tradition begun in 1951 when wounded soldiers were arriving from Korea. Each year it's given to the wife or mother of a confined soldier to cover all costs of the visit here.

Pvt. Jungen was accidentally wounded in the leg while in summer training with the National Guard in Arizona. He has been undergoing neural surgery at Letterman since Sept. 7.

DEC 8 1956

Army's Letterman Hospital Celebrates 58th Birthday

Letterman Army Hospital, at the Presidio, celebrated its 58th birthday this weekend.

Established by the War Dept. in 1898, it was given its present name in 1911 in memory of Maj. Jonathan Letterman, a Gettysburg veteran, who, after the Civil War, settled in San Francisco and for a time was city coroner.

In 1906, Letterman opened its doors to the thousands left homeless by the great earthquake and fire.

Letterman's peak year of operation was in 1945 when more than 72,000 Army patients were treated there.

When it was founded in 1898, Letterman had a staff of 42. Today it has 2000.

The new law lays the groundwork for cost-based budgeting and accrual accounting in government. Its approval means that 20 of the 25 Hoover recommendations in this field are being put into effect.

Fine as far as it goes. But it does not go far enough.

Left out was a recommendation that appropriations also be put on an annual accrued expenditure basis. It would have restored to Congress control over $75 billion now in the hands of executive agencies.

The key section was killed at the insistence of Reps. Clarence Cannon and John Taber of the House appropriations committee, although it had been approved by the Administration and passed by the Senate.

The next Congress should see that this essential reform is added to the others. And the public, whose taxes are at stake, should see to it that the next Congress doesn't forget.

A Welcome Visitor

The welcome mat is always out for our good friend, Robert Gordon Menzies, prime minister and first citizen of Australia.

The prime minister is in Washington today as a duly-honored guest. Grandson of a miner, son of a village storekeeper, and the pre-eminent voice of Australia, he never fails to remind us of a sense of partnership and common destiny of all democratic

There has been a lot of foolish talk about "cutting Nasser down to size" with a show of force—the kind of rash action which might wreck the future of the canal for a long time, given Nasser's current mood.

Surely, an attempt at a diplomatic settlement comes first, even though Nasser says "internationalization" of the canal is not acceptable.

But underlying this controversy—whatever its rights or wrongs, and whatever the emotionally charged and related facets—is one fact which might prevent the outbreak of hostilities.

Both sides—the Western powers and Egypt—primarily are interested in keeping the canal open to all navigation. It is vital to the economy and defense of the West; it is vital to Nasser if he is to fulfill his promise to build the Aswan Dam with canal tolls.

Nasser may not always react rationally. But if some of the shouting dies down, it shouldn't be beyond the ability of Western statesmen to show Nasser that uninterrupted navigation of the canal is in his interest as much as anyone else's—maybe more so.

It is well to be reminded that there are two basic issues—ownership of the canal, and freedom of navigation through it. Circumstances could develop where it might be in the interests of the West, including those of the United States, to fight to keep the canal open. But risking a war in a dispute over ownership—who will get

Republican House members were signed up in support of Nixon's continuance as second man to President Eisenhower.

This feat was not as impressive here as it may have been with the public generally. It was about as easy to sign up members of the House in favor of a man who may become President, and who would thus be in a position to grant or withhold favors in the future, as it would be to sign up the same persons against sin.

Slamming the Door

But to lots of people in politics, this Nixon manifesto, smacked too much of a ruthless effort to slam the door on at least the usual pretense that national party conventions are democratic institutions. This, it turned out, would really give Stassen a martyr's halo to grab.

So we saw Chairman Hall begin to climb down with a formal statement in support of "an open convention," and that "Mr. Nixon has never altered his position that he 'would be happy to abide by any decision made by the President and the convention.' "

Not only that, but he graciously conferred upon Stassen or any delegate the right to support and nominate for vice president anybody he pleases.

A Confession?

Was this switch in tactics a confession that Harold Stassen is beginning to make an impres-

Now without consent of the people they tear out our Washington-Jackson cable line that makes more money than any transportation in the city! Why do our city officials let these few men do these terrible things to San Francisco?

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Mary Jo Roxwell, the [illegible]

Aiding Helpless Muscles

"When the war ended," said Maj. Richard S. Manger, the physician who heads the Sacramento PT staff, "the automobile manufacturers provided us with enough victims to keep us busy."

Lettertan now treats 700 patients a day. Of these, one-quarter will visit the ward supervised by Dr. Manger and also specializes in neuromuscular disease.

They'll come for diagnosis, therapeutic exercise, muscle re-education, active assistance or hydrotherapy.

Range of Patients

They may include soldiers or their dependents. They may include a child of a professional soldier [illegible] a serviceman who has been injured while on duty.

"We are instructed," they say, "to conserve the fighting strength of the U.S. Army, to maintain its physical condition."

The Army feels that many of the men injured in its service can be returned to duty, however serious their disabilities seem.

Back to Work

Moreover, a soldier's well-being may often depend on the health of his family, and this accounts for the treatment over a period of four years of a pretty five-year-old girl with hair like bleached silk.

Now consent of the [illegible]

Aiding Helpless Muscles

RETURN TO NORMALCY—High drama crackles through every minute in the physical therapy ward at Letterman Army Hospital. At upper left Pvt. Lawrence Stephens, whose four limbs were paralyzed in an accident, is taken from his wheelchair by attendants. At lower left he is given therapy by a student nurse. Lt. Janis A. Riches. At upper right Dr. Richard S. Munger begins a complicated electromyograph to determine injuries in the leg of another young soldier patient. On the screen behind him, nerve atrophy is indicated by the wave. At lower right, Dr. William Gilmore tests the braces on Mary Jo Rockwell, 5, who has polio.

AUG 2 1955

By Steven Warshaw

There's one art of war that works as well in peace, and at Letterman General Hospital it's being practiced with all of the energy men bring to battle.

It is the intricate medical practice of re-educating shocked or damaged bodies to a point where the hidden injuries to their nervous systems no longer make a difference.

The practice is called physical therapy, an unassuming name for a difficult medical technique.

PT, as it is known to its practitioners, means the use of patient physical exercise to persuade muscles and nerves to do what they have never done before or have ceased to do.

Letterman once applied all of its resources in an extensive PT department toward reconstructing the human wreckage of war; the PT division has treated thousands of maimed veterans.

Peacetime Role

But when diplomats talk of peace, Letterman's physical therapy section has another job:

"When the war ended," said Maj. Richard S. Munger, the physician who heads the 20-member PT staff, "the automobile manufacturers provided us with enough victims to keep us busy."

Letterman now treats 700 patients a day. Of these, one-quarter will visit the ward supervised by Dr. Munger and Capt. William Gilmore, who also specializes in neuromuscular diseases.

They'll come for diagnosis, therapeutic exercise, muscle re-education, active assistance or hydrotherapy.

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"We are instructed," they say, "to conserve the fighting strength of the U.S. Army, to maintain its physical condition."

The Army feels that many of the men injured in its service can be returned to duty, however serious their disabilities seem.

Back to Work

Moreover, a soldier's well-being may often depend on the health of his family, and this accounts for the treatment over a period of months of a pretty five-year-old girl with fair blue blonde hair.

Mary Jo Rockwell, the daughter of M/Sgt. and Mrs. William Rockwell of Hamilton Air Force Base, was stricken with polio when she was less than two years old. Her right leg is normal. Her left is as thin as her forearm, its muscles and nerves atrophied by the disease.

She's Walking

Mary Jo was permitted the full facilities of the ward, its expert nurses and complete equipment. She's walking with a brace; but she's walking.

However, the extent of success in physical therapy, a form of treatment which got its first real push during World War II, is better evident when it works in a more mature body.

Pvt. Lawrence Stephens, 19, lives in Riverside but he was in Germany in an Army tank when his life suddenly took an abrupt change: The tank crashed. When Stephens was pulled out of the wreck, he could move neither his arms nor his legs.

Movement Returns

Stephens was transferred to Letterman. Since his treatment began last Feb. 10 he has regained the use of his shoulders. Movement returned to his trunk and neck. His legs are regaining strength and feeling as trained nurses apply both exercise and hydrotherapy.

"Perhaps he will use braces," said Dr. Munger, "but we anticipate near total recovery."

Most large hospitals have such wards. The one at Letterman, however, is the only one in the Bay Area using a very fancy kind of television set known as an electromyograph. On its small screen, nerves of the body are the actors.

Electrodes Record

Electrodes are placed on the skin over damaged nerves. As the central nervous system sends down pulses to its damaged members, the electrodes pick up, measure and record the eccentric body current.

An atrophied nerve sputters like a perpetual short circuit. Its shrieking sound, like an untuned violin string at high C above C, can be heard when the electromyograph amplifies it a million times or more.

The quality of the sound and the frequency of the wave that produces it indicate to Drs. Munger and Gilmore the extent of nerve injury.

Professionals Needed

Advances in physical therapy have made it one of the most stimulating branches of modern medicine; yet, the number of professionals in it is shrinking in relation to the number of patients in need.

"I would just like to suggest," said Dr. Gilmore, "how exciting this work is."

LETTERMAN AND FORT MILEY hospitals are getting 185 wreaths and 3[illegible] sparkling bedside Christmas trees from the Red Cross. Mrs. Carolyn Campbell, production volunteer, shows Mrs. Neil Hogan, canteen worker, the cheerful holiday decorations.

Warning on Magazine Sales

Police and Letterman Army Hospital officials joined today in a warning against magazine solicitors using the hospital's name in a fake charity sales pitch.

The salesmen, police said, claim in their sales talk that money from subscriptions will be used for a craft shop at Letterman.

If the Army thinks the Presidio is too much of a bomb target for Letterman Hospital, isn't it idiotic to build any more fall-down-if-go-boom Bay crossings? Especially when less money would build broad, stable, solid fill escape routes. Extra especially when the Army considers Oak Knoll Hospital too exposed, too. Where dat? Just beyond the far bend of the spendthrift "fishhook" that is the proposed South in Crossing.

BAY [illegible]

BAY [illegible]

DER BAYAR BERIN

BEAR NG ENGINEER

City Ponders On Letterman

JAN 23 1957

Policy Proposal Scheduled Monday

The Board of Supervisors' county, state and national affairs committee meets today to suggest city policy on the Army plan to move Letterman General Hospital.

The Defense Dept. is studying a proposal to relocate Letterman, probably at Ft. Ord, because it's now in a prime target area.

The committee recommendation will go to the full board next Monday.

AFTER WORD was received here Monday that the Army might move Letterman, Mayor Christopher urged the supervisors to pass a resolution asking the service not to follow through with its plans.

Later, the mayor said, "If the Army plans to reduce Letterman, we should explore the possibility of getting the land. And we will!"

Congressmen John F. Shelley (D.) and William S. Mailliard (R.) of San Francisco agreed the Army's proposal would give the city an ideal chance to buy more land at the Presidio.

The mayor received a wire from Sen. Thomas Kuchel noting that the administration's budget this year has the usual appropriation for the Army Hospital in the Presidio.

But Christopher pointed out that the appropriation alone would be no assurance that the hospital will remain here. It would take at least a year to build the Fort Ord hospital, he said.

The Army, if it built a new general hospital at Ft. Ord, would sharply reduce activities at the 1000-bed Letterman. A staff of 2000 military and civilian employes now man the mammoth 38-year-old institution.

THE DEFENSE Dept. is expected to give official word on plans to relocate both Letterman and the Navy's Oak Knoll Hospital in Oakland when the military public works budget goes to Congress.

The Air Force has said it intends to keep at full strength its 1000-bed hospital at Parks Air Force Base near Pleasanton.

FEB 9 1957

Inside Stuff

Look for the Chamber of Commerce to start fighting the proposed removal of Letterman Hospital from the Presidio—by urging that the Army make it bigger and better right where it is.

If the Navy's going to disperse over behind Mt. Shasta so as to fool the enemy and the Army is going to disperse, too, then it might make sense to move San Francisco over into the Mojave.

But the Chamber argues that the physicians and surgeons needed in any sort of emergency are going to be found right here —not over in the desert. So are hospital workers of all sorts. And as for peace time, there's no argument about where a hospital best serves its patients.

Gray Ladies Brighten Lonely Hours

The afternoon in a hospital ward can get long, slow, sleepy and downright dreary.

That's why Letterman Army Hospital hopes some more San Francisco women will take time out of their busy lives to spend a few hours a week stirring up a bit of fun for hospitalized servicemen. If the morale of the men is improved, so is their health, doctors find.

Doctors and nurses are busy. Their schedules don't allow for much gaming along the way.

Red Cross Gray Ladies can fill this gap. Their chairman at Letterman, Mrs. Daniel J. O'Brien, says women are needed to volunteer four hours one day a week.

Interested women may call Red Cross headquarters, 1625 Van Ness-av, PRospect 6-1500.

ART
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FOR A WOUNDED GI, men of Sixth Army Headquarters Company provided medicine in the form of a reunion with his mother. Sp 3-c William Jungen, 19, greets her warmly after her flight from their home near Tucson. Mrs. M. J. Jungen's trip was the gift of the company for Christmas. Jungen, a National Guardsman, was shot in the leg during tank maneuvers in Arizona and was taken to Letterman Army Hospital for neurosurgery.

2 'Dangerous' GI Prisoners Flee Letterman

Two Army prisoners, both undergoing psychiatric care and considered "extremely dangerous," escaped yesterday from Letterman Army Hospital in the Presidio.

They were arrested today by police in Gilroy.

The escapers, who had been transferred recently from the Army Detention Barracks at Lompoc, are Mendel Williams, 25, serving 30 years for manslaughter, and John R. Ritchie, 22, serving 10 years for armed robbery.

Letterman Chief Upped to General

Paul S. Fancher, commanding officer of Letterman Army Hospital, was promoted to brigadier general yesterday. He's a specialist in internal medicine.

At the same ceremony, Clarence P. Canby, chief of the hospital's dental service, also was promoted to brigadier general.

BELL TELEPHONE QUARTERLY

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM TECHNICAL

Press Drive for Presidio, Shelley Again Urges S. F.

Congressman John F. Shelley of San Francisco has suggested that the city move to regain Presidio land if the Army cuts back Letterman Hospital operations.

In a letter to Mayor Christopher, Shelley said the Army seems set to pursue its plan to build a general hospital at Fort Ord.

Should this happen, he said, the city ought to seek some Presidio land for new houses and parks.

Talk that the Army may move Letterman Hospital from the Presidio to Fort Ord has sparred 350 veterans chapters and posts in Northern California to petition the Pentagon and Congress to keep the hospital here.

Letterman Hospital To Stay at Presidio

Letterman Hospital will stay at the Presidio for at least one more year.

Plans to move the hospital to Ford Ord, which have been rumored here recently, cannot be put into effect, because the money that would have financed a hospital there was cut from the budget.

Rep. William Mailliard (R., S.F.) wrote Mayor Christopher today:

"In a conversation with Floyd Bryant, assistant secretary of defense, I was given assurance that the whole Letterman question is now under reconsideration and that no decisions will be made until there has been an opportunity to discuss the matter fully with top-level Defense Department officials.

"There is now no question of appropriated funds being diverted to begin the initial planning on the Ft. Ord project."

Speaking of Diets, Army Plays Own Game Of Calory Counting at Obesity Clinic

AUG 12 1957

Presidio Letterman

BY BINET CLEM

You can be chubby, plump, "a little overweight" — even "too fat"—and possibly not brood about it a lot, but when you're assigned to an "Obesity Clinic" the name alone ought to scare you out of an appetite.

Possibly that is why the Army gives such a flat-footed title to its weight reduction program.

At Letterman Army Hospital in the Presidio, a notably tall and lean young doctor, Capt. Maclyn B. Somers, said "it all started in the dispensary" where too many overweight soldiers of both sexes were turning up. "We're interested in the health aspect, primarily," he said, admitting the interest was spurred on by the cardio-vascular disease of a famous ex-soldier, name of Eisenhower.

IT WAS the company commanders who picked the 30 or so overweights to take treatment. It was especially easy to find the subjects if they were on parade. They were selected simply by the way they looked.

Capt. Somers says this is far better than height-weight charts which are "deceiving." He grinned, and added "hefty people always put themselves in the large-boned category on charts."

What magic do Army doctors use to reduce the fat boys and girls? Well, it's a dreary fact to face—but Capt. Somers says diet is the only thing that will do it. Calorie counting.

"IT'S JUST like a bank account," he said. "You put in more calories than you spend in energy, and you build up a fat account. To reduce, you have to take in fewer calories than you use up."

Army personnel in a headquarters command like the Presidio have it especially hard, since most of the jobs are sedentary office work and the Army diet "is designed for the active life."

Pretty, golden-haired WAC

COUNTING CALORIES for her reducing diet at the Presidio is Pfc. Sharon Buerkle, with aid of Lt. Betty House, Letterman Army Hospital dietician, who holds diet lists to check against trays to catch mistakes.

Pfc. Sharon Buerkle, 19, of Bakersfield is a case in point. She's not quite 5' 2" and in her first 10 months as an Army clerk-typist she gained 15 pounds, reaching the unhappy weight of 148. In three months of careful dieting, she lost that 15 pounds. She's working, now, on losing an additional 15.

SHE GETS HER meals at the hospital, where they serve special diets—for people with ulcers, diabetes, new false teeth, as well as for reducing.

It's all systematized, with each diner in the diet line carrying a card whose color indicates to the serving cook what kind of menu he should have. A dietician checks each tray to avoid either cheating or honest mistakes.

As a reducer, Private Buerkle says: "If you stick on it, you lose good. And you find you feel much, much better" as well as more attractive.

WITH A LUNCH of orange slices and lettuce and special low-calorie dressing; roast beef and carrots; a mug of broth; sherbet, and ice tea, she was far from hungry—despite the ban on cakes, pies, pastries, macaroni, bread.

The between meals snack is a trouble-maker, according to Capt. Somers. "We've been so successful with some people they've had to get new uniforms," he said. (The government supplies them, what's more). "But we've had our failures, too. Some are apathetic. They enjoy being fat. We even had some who gained. They ate less at meals, so more between meals."

CAPT. MARY Burnham, a Letterman dietician, said she herself lost 40 pounds from January to May by joining the diet line.

"The doctor gives the prescription," she said, "whether it's an 800 (usually bed patients), 1000, 1200, 1500 or 1800 calories allowance for the particular patient—based on his needs, but sufficiently lower than what he has been eating."

Then, ladies, she confided something: "We've had better success with the men," she said, recalling one who had to be weighed on the meat scale, for more than 300 pounds, when he started and now is down to 213½.

ONCE UPON A TIME, Dr. Arthur M. Flood, 86-year-old retired San Francisco dentist, loved hearing stories read aloud. Today's children love it just as much, as Dr. Flood has proved at Letterman Hospital. The young audience, left to right: Louise Holcomb, 3; Bert Agustinovich, 4; Donna Hendrickson, 6, standing by Dr. Flood, and Carolyn Harrison.

OCT. 1 1959

He Brings Joy to Ailing Kids

BY MARY VERNER
News Staff Writer

Louise Holcomb, a pert-faced, pigtailed angel of 3, shed a happy cry that echoed up and down Letterman Army Hospital's Children's wing.

"Grandpa's coming!" she announced.

Tots in traction, little ones in bed with all kinds of ailments, heard Louise.

The many who knew "Grandpa" gurgled with joy.

AND TELEVISION got another setback.

For, "Grandpa" is Dr. Arthur M. Flood, 86, retired San Francisco dentist who has become the idol of Letterman's little folk.

Dr. Flood reads them stories.

With simply a stack of ageless tales, a resonant voice and an endearing manner, he has brought back an age when "reading aloud" was a family circle joy.

The children love it.

FOR THE FIRST time in many of the young lives, they are getting "live" entertainment. One look at their rapt expressions shows that this is something that makes the airways and video a pallid attraction indeed.

"We weren't sure how it would work out when Dr. Flood suggested it six years ago," said Jean Edmonds, Letterman's Red Cross Recreation supervisor.

"But we tried it.

"And it worked like magic. They were entranced. And all the youngsters since have simply adored 'Grandpa.'"

DR. FLOOD got the idea when he retired.

For 57 years, he had practiced dentistry. Besides a big Bay Area practice, he'd had such patients as Sarah Bernhardt and Helen Keller. As a hobby, he'd talked to groups on spiritual subjects.

"What shall I do with my time now?" he asked himself.

And he answered, "Why, use my voice to help others!"

"Oldsters, as well as youngsters, look forward to Dr. Flood's once-a-week visits.

BEVERAGE MEDIA
BEVERAGES
BEYOND BAROQUE
BEYOND FANTASY FICTION
BIANCO-E NERO
BIBELOT
BIBLE STANDARD AND HERA
KINGDOM
BIBLICA
BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
BIBLICAL REPERTORY
BIBLICAL WORLD
BIBLIO
BIBLIOFILIA RIVISTA D
E DI BIBLIOGRAFIA
BIBLIOGRAFIA COLOMBIANA
BIBLIOGRAFIA JUGOSLAVIE PREDMETNI
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SAN FRANCISCO

Patients Get Morale Boosted By Letterman's Bedside Station

OCT 26 1957

BY MARY FRAZER

News Staff Writer

Quinan Ronay fingered the last chords and sang the last notes of "Stardust."

"Now, I'll do one that Sammy Davis recorded a little while ago," he whispered into the microphone jutting over his piano.

You couldn't see or hear it.

BUT RIGHT then, all through Letterman Army Hospital, men and women confined to long hours in bed or ward forgot their aches. They smiled, and agreed, "The boy is great."

Quinan, 23, wore the same uniform many of his audience wore. He, too, is a patient.

But he has found that he can get—and give—priceless medicine through his civilian profession, music.

HE IS on the staff of KLAH, an exclusive little San Francisco radio network limited to Letterman's 4,000 outlets.

The station is in a tiny room in the hospital's massive basement. Small as it is, KLAH has proved a mighty factor in therapy for every patient.

"We bring the best of music, news and sports," says director SFC Blair Hattersley, in Armed Forces radio broadcasting since 1946.

HATTERSLEY makes staff and patient personnel stars.

Quinan Ronay's "Music with Memories" presents favorites from his Los Angeles night club repertoire

Private Lin Chiles is a disc jockey, with an hour-long program, "Requestfully Yours" offering more memories from a library of 30,000 records. And for classical music fans, there's Toni Bluem's music hour.

Catholic and Protestant church services are broadcast direct from the chapel each Sunday.

"WE'RE CONSTANTLY having auditions for the patients," Sgt. Hattersley said from his space-ship-sized cubicle filled with flashing lights and switches.

"We've got competition from city stations," he added. "But we hold our own very well. It's ours. There's something about hearing a fellow who's in the next bed, or next ward, that boosts morale."

He turned to the mike.

"This is KLAH, your Bedside Network . . ." he announced.

QUINAN RONAY ON THE AIR
A patient; he cheers other patients.

BIBLIOGRAPHISCHE BERICHTE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETIN

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BIBLIOTHECK SUPPLEMENT/ANNUAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE

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Big Atomic Exercise Held At Letterman

APR 28 1958

Letterman Army Hospital is holding a mass casualty treatment exercise today.

The exercise assumes a 40 kiloton atomic weapon, detonated near Hunters Point by an unidentified submarine, has sent 1200 injured persons to the Presidio hospital.

Medical problems in the test include treating survivors, decontaminating them and protecting rescue and medical personnel from secondary contamination.

BILLBOARD MUSIC YEARBOOK

BILLBOARD OUTDOOR SHOW BUSINESS AND SUNSPOT WEEKLY

BILLBOARD

BIMONTHLY LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND MOTION PICTURES

BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL

Army Turns About, Plans Letterman Expansion

MAY 7 1958

BY STEVEN WARSHAW
News Staff Writer

The Army has dropped plans to move Letterman Army Hospital from the Presidio, The News learned today.

Instead of moving the hospital to Ford Ord, as city officials feared, the multi-million dollar installation will be expanded, Army spokesmen said.

Mayor Christopher has been acting in the belief that the 60-year-old hospital would be combined with an obsolete medical facility at Ft. Ord.

HE AND THE city's congressmen have been pressuring the Army to surrender Presidio land if the hospital were relocated.

But, through the Office of the Surgeon General, The News learned that instead of moving it, the Army plans to pour money into Letterman.

During the past two years it has invested $386,000 and has budgeted $491,500 for repairs and additions in the next two.

ARMY SOURCES said that one of the big reasons for maintaining the hospital here is that it remains one of the largest medical training institutions in the country.

Letterman has 94 resident specialists and 30 interines who could not easily be transferred to Fort Ord.

They treat 6000 outpatients and more than 725 inpatients a month.

FURTHER, IN an emergency Letterman could quickly build or assemble space for 2058 beds, the spokesmen said.

The hospital's patients come from military posts throughout the world and from some 54,000 retired personnel and dependents in the Bay Region.

THE FIRST phase of the new construction program has been completed. It includes a new recovery ward built for $83,400. A new surgical ward is being completed at a cost of $176,107.13, and cost of changes in the present surgical ward will run to $118,059.65.

MAY 7 1958

The Army Gets Wise

Hospitals

The Army, exercising the privilege of women and the military, has changed its mind and decided not to move Letterman Hospital out of the Presidio and down to Fort Ord.

Far from being moved, Letterman is going to be expanded. This is a good thing for San Francisco because it enhances the city's reputation as a center of medical teaching and research.

Some, in their eagerness to add part of the Presidio's land area to the city, have tended to downgrade Letterman's stature. To listen, you would think it is scarcely more than a glorified dispensary for the treatment of athlete's foot. In reality Letterman is one of the largest medical training institutions in the West.

And, if you want to be downright commercial, its payroll is an economic asset to San Francisco and the Bay Area.

We are sure Letterman will be around for a long time—and the bigger the better.

BILLBOARD BUYERS GUIDE

BILLBOARD INTERNATIONAL RECORD AND TALENT SHOWCASE ANNUAL

BIOGRAPHY INDEX

BIOGRAPHY INDEX

CONT ON NEXT PAGE

New Playground Dream Exploded

MAY 1 1958

The city's dream of a new Marina playground received a knockout blow today.

The six acres the city had hoped to obtain from the Presidio are committed to the master plan for rebuilding and expanding Letterman Army Hospital.

The bad news was conveyed in a letter to Mayor Christopher from Lt. Gen. Charles D. Palmer, 6th Army commander.

Park officials and engineers were preparing detailed plans for the playground just inside the Lombard st. main gate when the blow fell.

JUN 30 1956

Letterman Chief Quits After 28 Yrs.

Brig. Gen. Paul S. Fancher, Letterman Army Hospital's commanding officer, today retired from the Army after 28 years service.

The general will be honored at a retirement parade today on the Presidio parade grounds.

BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS SUBJEC

JUL 1 8 1956

NEW COMMANDER of the Army's Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio is Maj. Gen. Stuart G. Smith, who has served 32 years in Medical Corps.

NOV 2 1956

NEW COMMANDER of Letterman Army Hospital, Col. Achilles L. Tynes assumed duties Saturday.

CONT IN NEXT COLUMN

60th Birthday for Hospital

DEC 2 1956 Hospitals

New Commander Recalls Traditions of Letterman

Col. Achilles A. Tynes looked out at Letterman Army Hospital's big expanse of old buildings and faultlessly manicured lawns, and said:

"We all know that a new hospital is needed. But from the standpoint of physical care and training, Letterman has no equal."

That was the new commanding officer's anniversary message, as Letterman's 60th birthday was observed in "business as usual" style today.

COL. TYNES, who took over Nov. 1, praised the "superb staff," the close cooperation with Stanford University and UC medical schools in lectures and teaching.

He said no more about facilities. But—

● Col. Tynes is a man well known in military circles as the "father" of 14 army hospitals built during or soon after World War II, including the elaborate Tripler General Hospital in Hawaii.

● He received the Legion of Merit for "building 28 hospitals during World War II.

● As a doctor-administrator, Col. Tynes plans hospitals which the Army Engineers construct. He would indeed be the logical man to be planning a modern home for the sprawling old San Francisco landmark, originally a field hospital on a flea-ridden sand bank.

"THE NECESSITY for a large Army general hospital at San Francisco was one of the incidents of the war with Spain in 1898," says an entry in one of Letterman's earliest journals.

On Dec. 2, 1898, a temporary set-up was created. The inadequate quarters were served by transient medical help. One year later, they became "permanent-temporary." At a cost of $113,339, brick-based redwood weather-boarding buildings were erected.

"The hurried construction and acceptance of the buildings were due to the urgent need of accommodations for the numerous invalids from the Army of the Philippines," says the journal.

COL. A. L. TYNES
Hospital "builder."

THESE SAME "hurriedly built" structures today comprise the headquarters building, the quadrangle and the surgical pavilion.

Planned to accommodate 400, the then General Hospital held many more, when it gave refuge to earthquake-fire victims in 1906.

Its capacity had been strained before:

In 1901, Letterman became "famous," as the records put it, during a measles epidemic. Of the 381 measles cases treated, 18 died. Many became complicated with pneumonia and mastoiditis.

And, the hospital has had its historically busy days since. In one day, Oct. 20, 1945, a total of 1862 patients were admitted. It treated 72,000 that year.

NOW GEARED to 300 patients, Letterman has a collection of buildings ranging from the original to a two-year-old recovery ward and a surgery now under construction.

The Army has decided that, whatever sort of buildings it's housed in, Letterman will remain in San Francisco. They've cited many reasons. Perhaps one of the best is Col. Tynes's, however. He's seen service in Hawaii, Japan, Alaska, throughout the U. S.

"This is the top assignment of them all," says the new CO. "The choicest place a Medical Corps man can hope to live in is San Francisco."

DEC 12 1958

Army to Bring Mother to Son In S. F. Hospital

The mother of some bedridden Letterman Army Hospital patient will get an expense-paid trip to San Francisco during the holidays.

Carrying on a tradition begun during the Korean War, the men of Headquarters Co., 6th Army, at the Presidio donated $238 this week to brighten Christmas for a patient.

The patient will be selected within the next few days.

Last Christmas the company brought Mrs. Esther Reopelli of Jacumba, San Diego County, to visit her son, Johnny Van Noy, 21, who was paralyzed after an auto accident.

MARIN MOUNTAIN REVIEW

ORPHEUS

PANTHER

POLITICIAN

Life Pictures DEC 22 1950

HAPPY CHRISTMAS awaits Pvt. Rodney Johnson although he can't leave his bed in Letterman Army Hospital. Using funds raised by men of the headquarters company at the Presidio, his mother, Mrs. Harry Johnson of Hoopeston, Ill., will join him for the holidays. This is the seventh year the headquarters unit has raised money to bring the mother of a Letterman patient to his bedside. The unit raised $283 this year. Johnson was paralyzed from the waist down when a truck overturned at Fort Ord.

BLAUBLUT BLUHD RADRIU

BLAST REVIEW OF THE GREAT ENGLISH VORTEX

BLAST REVOLUTIONARY LABOR PAPER

BLAST FURNACE AND STEEL PLANT

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BLOOD HORSE

BLUE BOOK OF AUTOMATIC MERCHANDISING

BLUE BOOK OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS

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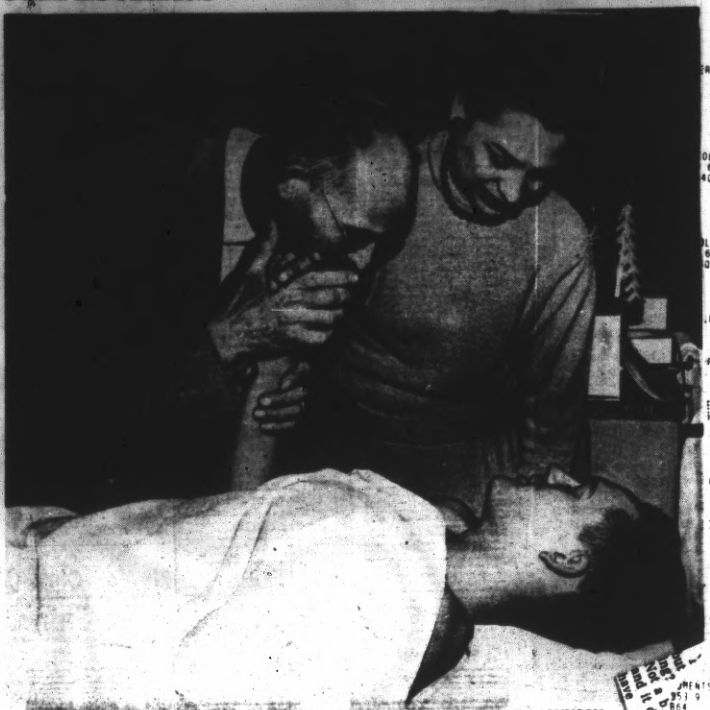
Christmas--Season of Miracles



PARENTS BRING A CHRISTMAS MIRACLE TO PFC RODNEY JOHNSON

DEC 23 1958

...Miracle of Love

Christmas is the season for miracles. A little miracle touched San Francisco last night. It happened in Ward K-3 of Letterman Army Hospital.

It began last week when the soldiers of Headquarters Company at the Presidio selected the patient they felt would gain most by a visit from his parents.

They picked Pvt. Rodney Johnson, a handsome boy from Hoopston, Ill. He had been badly crushed Nov. 30, when a weapons carrier overturned during basic training at Ft. Ord.

THE TROOPS of Headquarters Company, as is their annual custom, raised a fund to bring Rodney's parents here from Illinois.

Carolers in an adjoining building were singing "Silent Night" when Mr. and Mrs. Johnson walked softly into Rodney's ward last night.

The couple had been told: "Paralyzed from the waist down. No, sorry—he'll never walk again. He has scarcely any use of his arms."

THEY APPROACHED his bed. His mother leaned over and kissed him. His father patted him on the shoulder.

They stood there for an awkward moment. Rodney Johnson hadn't spoken a word.

Then, miraculously, the young soldier suddenly flung his arms around his mother and hugged her.

A doctor afterward discounted the miracle idea:

"Impact . . . impulse . . . one of those things."

But hope was born for Rodney. Last night shows that some day he may again have at least partial use of his limbs, doctors say. And that is miracle enough.

...and of Repentance

For a miracle of another sort—a miracle of repentance—talk to Robert and Jeffry Hess of Indianapolis.

The two teen-agers bought a Christmas gift for their mother last year, a $25 evening wrap. They had it put on lay-away and for five weeks they paid in their earnings as newspaper delivery boys.

Two days before Christmas they completed their payments. They put the package down on a bench for a moment to grab a little boy who had wandered into the street. When they turned around, their hard-earned gift was gone.

They returned to the shop and told the manager, Mrs. Elsie Harrison, their story, but neither she nor anyone else had seen the theft.

In Monday's mail, Mrs. Harrison received a box containing the wrap, in the very box in which she had handed it to the boys.

An unsigned note said, "This jacket was found on one of your benches last December during the holidays.

"It is quite a lengthy story why it was not returned sooner. I do hope you can find the owner as I do not wish to keep something that is not mine."

Through tears, their mother agreed with Robert and Jeffry. It was indeed a miracle.

...Miracle of Luck

And there was the miracle in England. Some might call it luck—but not truck driver Ronald Smith, not baker James Wilkinson, not milkman Ernest Croucher.

The three each headed syndicates which won prizes totaling [illegible] pounds ([illegible]) in football pools.

Smith's syndicate, the top winner, was a family affair. They completed their weekly coupon using numbers pulled from a hat by his 11-year-old brother, Barry.

Wilkinson followed the same method—but used a bag instead of a hat.

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SCIENCE

Missing Presidio Sergeant Linked To Hospital Theft

FEB 17 1959

A Presidio sergeant who left his family at Travis Field and disappeared Saturday was under investigation in the theft of $25 from Letterman Army Hospital, officials revealed today.

The money was taken from funds in the hospital's psychiatric ward, where 1st Sgt. Delore E. (Jerry) Swiney, 38, was technician.

Swiney was to have gone on leave Sunday. Late Saturday he took his wife Viola and two sons to Travis Air Base, where he hoped to board a flight to Honolulu.

AT THE same time the shortage of money was discovered and hospital authorities ordered Swiney to return to help in the investigation. Swiney frequently has been dunned for debts, his company commander said.

Swiney did return to the hospital, but then asked if he could pick up his family at the air base since his leave was suspended. Told he could, he disappeared.

The Swineys live at 1160 Bockman road, San Lorenzo.

APR 14 1959

THE LETTERMAN HOSPITAL staff and patients finally learned yesterday the name of the anonymous benefactor who for 10 years has sent a gift to every patient on Christmas; who brought mothers from distant places to visit ailing sons, and who financed regular fishing excursions for patients. Plus hundreds of other generous deeds.

Yesterday, in the commanding general's office, Florence Hellman (Mrs. Sidney) Ehrman, with tears in her eyes, received the highest civilian decoration presented in Letterman's 61-year history.

"Sam deserves this honor—not me," said Mrs. Ehrman.

"Sam" being Sam K. Harrison, "Mr. Disabled Veteran of World War II." Harrison, who was given up for dead on a battlefield in Germany, has been Mrs. Ehrman's "go between" over the years. A twice-a-week visitor to Letterman, Harrison, a fellow member of the War Memorial Board with Sidney Ehrman, merely had to inform Mrs. Ehrman what needed to be done, and a check was in his hands.

Boy Granted $21,000 for Birth Injury

MAY 22 1959

Yesterday

Federal Judge George B. Harris has awarded an Oakland father and his son $21,000 in damages from the government for injuries the youth suffered in Letterman General Hospital.

The boy, Patrick Kennedy, 7, son of Donald R. Kennedy, 3387 Morcom ave., suffered chemical burns in both eyes from an application of silver nitrate shortly after birth in August, 1951. Dr. Kenney was an Army dentist at the time.

His right eye responded to treatment, but the vision of his left eye is still impaired and the cornea is scarred.

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BOYS' LIFE

BRAZILIAN BULLETIN

BRAZILIAN BULLETIN

BRAZILIAN INFORMATION HANDBOOK

VICTIMS SHOWN on stretchers here are some of 800 "injured" in an earthquake and fire which hit the city this morning. But don't worry. The whole thing was a simulated emergency called "Exercise Fire Drill," put on by Letterman Army Hospital to test its effectiveness in case of such a disaster. Civil Defense disaster experts were present to evaluate the test. (News Photo)

BRAINARDS MUSICAL WORLD

BRASS AND WOODWIND-QUARTERLY

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LETTERMAN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL.
"THE FOG HORN".

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

LETTERMAN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL.

"THE FOG HORN".

Library

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

FOG HORN

Volume VIII | PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1948 | Number 16 & 17

Letterman is Fifty Years Old Today—Still A Youngster

Today Letterman commemorates the 50th anniversary of its establishment as a general hospital of the United States Army.

At 1330 this afternoon in the patio of the hospital there will be formal ceremonies held in honor of the occasion. Colonel Alvin L. Gerby, Sixth Army Surgeon, will represent the Surgeon General and be the principal speaker of the day. General Frank L. Cole, Letterman commander, will welcome the visitors at the start of the program and former commanders will be present to participate.

A band concert will follow the ceremonies and "Open House" will be held for visitors with members of the Letterman WAC Detachment as guides on conducted tours through the hospital.

The Special Services division has arranged for a show in the Recreation Center in the afternoon and there will be a dance for the enlisted men and women, as well as for patients, in the evening at the Army YMCA.

The Mess Department will put on a special birthday dinner and the patients under the guidance of the Red Cross recreation staff will vie for the honor of having the best decorated ward with a huge birthday cake as the prize to the winner.

Stamp collectors will be interested in a special cachet commemorating the day. The Postmaster of San Francisco has authorized the hand stamping of all mail originating here on 1 December to show a Letterman cancellation. Mr. Ellsworth Lane, the Assistant Postmaster of San Francisco has also co-operated by making available at our local post office the commemorative stamp, "The Doctor" which was first issued in 1947. The use of that particular stamp is most appropriate in this instance.

Mr. Robert Grellman, supervisor of the Letterman Post Office, has given enthusiastic support to the special cachet project and he will give his personal attention to mail dropped into his care on that day. Mr. George Perry, his assistant, has been helpful with technical advice, and Mr. Lucas Madamba, the other postal aide, is eager to assist his associates in the office.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Letterman General Hospital

Colonel Mary G. Phillips, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, writes:

Dear General Cole:

My long and intimate acquaintance with the achievements of Letterman through the years makes me feel like one of the family and I do wish to express on behalf of the Army Nurse Corps, my sincere congratulations and good wishes on the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of LGH. We are rightfully proud of Letterman.

I deeply regret circumstances preclude my participation in your celebration.

General Mark Clark 6th Army Commander, Congratulates LGH

General Mark W. Clark, famed war time commander of the 5th Army, and the present commanding general of the 6th Army, with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco writes to General Cole, Letterman commander, on the occasion of our 50th anniversary.

Dear General Cole:

With the approach of December 1, marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of Letterman General Hospital, it gives me another opportunity to express the high admiration and appreciation I have always had for this Army institution and to extend congratulations to you and to every member of your Command, both Military and Civilian.

Starting back as it did in the war time days of '98, with relatively few combat casualties to minister to, expansion of its operational facilities in recent years was carried out so efficiently that it was enabled to care for and treat thousands of casualties from World War I and World War II, including Army and veteran personnel, offering its patients the finest, most modern surgical and hospital treatment obtainable.

Letterman General Hospital's half century of service to Army and veteran personnel alike, and to humanity at large, has set up a record of which we all may be proud.

Sincerely,
MARK W. CLARK
General, U. S. Army

Dear General Cole:

We of the newest commissioned section of the Medical Department extend hearty congratulations to the oldest general hospital on its fiftieth birthday.

RUTH A. ROBINSON
Lt. Colonel, WMSC
Chief Occupational Therapist

Highlights of Letterman History Over Half a Century

The friendly trees throw the lengthening shadows of late afternoon across the broad sunny lawn outside Letterman's Administration building and the bright flowers bordering the walk that leads to the main door are stirred by a cool breeze, but all other motion is arrested as passersby, both military and civilian, stand at attention for the ceremony of retreat as the flag is lowered. The scene never fails to impress the stranger and is beloved by those familiar with it, and looking at Letterman and its present surroundings, it is difficult to believe that half a century ago, when the hospital was organized during the Spanish-American War, an early historical account had these unfavorable things to say about its site:

"The location of this site has often been regarded as the one great mistake in the hospital's formation. During the dry season the considerable amount of traffic over the roads creates quantities of dust which are swept over the hospital by the winds; while during the rainy season, one-half of the year, owing to the slight elevation and the proximity of the sea and numerous marshes, there exists a markedly high relative humidity. As would naturally be expected, insects, flies, fleas, etc., abound. In short, the one and only distinct advantage of this site is accessibility: 1st, to the camps of transient troops; 2nd, to the dock for unloading ship patients, and 3rd, to the city of San Francisco."

That excerpt serves to emphasize the external changes effected in the intervening fifty years, but the changes in the exterior of the hospital are only an outward sign of the progress made in the real work of the hospital—the care of the sick and wounded, which has been carried out in such a manner through the years as to earn for Letterman the compliment of being called "the best hospital in the Army," and "the hospital with a soul."

With a professional staff of medical officers constantly on the alert for every new development in medical science, and a large consulting staff of eminent civilian physicians, Letterman, now the largest Army hospital in the West Coast area, is a designated center for the handling of many medical specialties. These include internal medicine, general surgery, orthopedics, plastic surgery, neurosurgery, psychiatry, neurology, radium therapy and deep X-ray treatments. The Pathology Laboratory at Letterman has been designated as a histopathological center for the entire Sixth Army area.

The hospital now boasts the best and most modern of medical equipment, but it would appear that in its early days there was some tart criticism on the subject of its equipment. The ward furniture was described as "cheap, and of slight durability," by Captain H. H. Rutherford, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who wrote a history of the hospital's first six years of existence. Remarking on the lack of good equipment, Captain Rutherford said that "this condition was not so much due to any restrictions from the War Department as to the ancient custom among medical officers of regarding the practice of the strictest economy as one of the first requisites of a high standard of personal efficiency."

The patients as well as the staff came in for their share of comment from the captain. In a report on an epidemic of measles, involving 116 cases, which gave the Medical Service trouble for six months in 1902, he says that "the rooms became very much overcrowded, owing to the rapid expansion of the epidemic and to the adoption of the rule which required patients to remain under surveillance in hospital until 30 days after the onset of the disease . . . The difficulty of treating the men was increased by the fact that many of them were recruits who had not yet learned the essentials of personal cleanliness and care of the squad room."

With the advent of "trained female nurses," in February 1902, a "marked improvement" was recorded. Before that, "under the charge of Hospital Corps men it seemed impossible to prevent these untrained patients from expectorating freely upon the floor, a practice which was followed by a surprisingly large number of lung and ear complications. To show the probability of infection from this course it is interesting to note that no case of broncho-pneumonia, and very few ear complications, arose in the wards which were disinfected and placed under the charge of female nurses." Thus did Captain Rutherford take notice of a fact that fifty years later was to be expressed in the current slogan "never underestimate the power of a woman."

Letterman was first known as the U. S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and its establishment as a general hospital was under General Order No. 182, from the Headquarters of the Army at Washington, dated 1 December 1898:

"By direction of the Secretary of War, the division hospital at San Francisco, California, formerly independent Division 8th Army Corps Hospital, is designated as a general hospital, and will be under the exclusive control of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, in accordance with paragraph 1433 of the Regulations."

Shortly after the Spanish-American war was declared on 21 April 1898, 22,000 troops were sent to California en route to the Philippines, and Colonel J. V. D. Middleton, then chief surgeon of the Department of California, anticipating an influx of sick on the return ships from Manila, recommended to the Surgeon General that a general hospital of 500 beds be constructed at some suitable point. The Surgeon General directed that plans, specifications and estimates be prepared.

There was some indecision in regard to the choice of a site for the hospital, and both Angel Island and Fort Mason were discussed. Angel Island was rejected because of a deficiency of water; Fort Mason because it was "too exposed." However, at a later time provision was made on Angel Island for quarantine cases.

The present Presidio site for the general hospital was finally fixed upon, plans were drawn by W. H. Wilcox, a San Francisco architect, and construction contracts were let early in 1899. The cost was $113,339.50 for a pavilion type hospital designed to accommodate 400 patients on a site of 393,228 square feet. According to the record this provided 983 square feet of ground space per patient, thus upholding the reputation of the West as a place of wide open spaces.

Pavilion hospitals, first used in the Crimean war, were constructed in the United States in West Virginia during the Civil war at the direction of Major Jonathan Letterman, then Medical Director of the Army of Occupation of Western Virginia. The type proved so satisfactory that its use was greatly ex-

(Continued on Page 4)

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 182

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, December 1, 1898

. . . . . .

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, the division hospital at San Francisco, California, formerly Independent Division 8th Army Corps Hospital, is designated as a general hospital, and will be under the exclusive control of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, in accordance with paragraph 1433 of the Regulations.

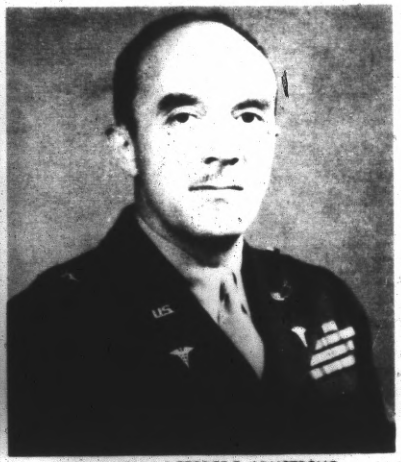
BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES:

A. S. COBBIN,
Adjutant General

OFFICIAL COPY OF GENERAL ORDER No. 182—1898 Organizing this general hospital

Medical Department Chiefs Extend Congratulations

Major General RAYMOND W. BLISS
The Surgeon General of the Army



Brigadier General GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG
The Deputy Surgeon General of the Army

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[illegible]

[illegible] Hospital.

[illegible]

[illegible] professional [illegible] to those with [illegible] service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

383.2 (Letterman General Hospital)E [illegible] December 1948

[illegible] General Frank [illegible]
Commanding General
Letterman General Hospital
San Francisco, California

Dear General [illegible]:

For fifty years Letterman General Hospital has borne the name of one of the Army's great men of medicine. During that half century the hospital has honored him well by adhering to the principles of improvement, progress and more efficient service within and by the Medical Department. Your hospital has a right to be proud of its record of maintaining the highest standards of medical efficiency. Words of praise have been heaped upon you by members of the Armed Forces and civilians alike and are justly deserved.

To those of you who are now carrying on and maintaining this heritage I send sincerest congratulations and good wishes on this golden jubilee.

Sincerely,

George E. Armstrong
GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG
Brig. General, USA
Deputy Surgeon General

Highlights of Letterman History Over Half a Century

(Continued from Page 2)

tended, and it not only formed the basis of the design for Letterman but later was used for American Expeditionary Force hospitals during World War I.

The original personnel of the hospital consisted of six medical officers, 20 contract female nurses and 65 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps. After the new buildings were completed, which was in July 1920, the plant was staffed with 19 officers, 150 enlisted men and 37 female nurses.

First commanding officer of the hospital was Colonel Alfred C. Girard, later a brigadier general, who was in command of the hospital from 1899 until 1901. During the first three years of the hospital's operation Colonel Girard was operating surgeon and, with very few exceptions, performed all operations. His report for the first year of his command shows that he performed 170 operations during that period.

In these first days there were but three divisions of professional service—general medical, general surgical and venereal. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic was established in September 1899, and the Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory was fairly well under way by the end of the year.

Shortly after the new hospital was occupied the number of patients increased from 200 to 1046, and were reported as "not only filling the wards in the new hospital, but also two of the brick and four of the wooden barracks at the post." During the year the hospital received 5300 patients.

There was no central coming and going via the Administration building in the early days. The guard on duty was instructed to stay in the vicinity of the front door and refuse to pass all unauthorized persons, and that meant coming in or going out. Visitors had to go to the Officer of the Day to get a pass before they were allowed to leave the building. All enlisted men returning from pass had to enter by the Administration building door and surrender said pass. The guard also locked the gates of the hospital at retreat and unlocked them at reveille to prevent patients and other persons from leaving in any unauthorized way.

The Army Nurse Corps was not made an integral part of the Medical Department until 2 February 1901, and at the time of the hospital's organization nurses were hired on contract to serve "at least one year, unless sooner discharged." Their pay was $40 a month, with $20 a month extra for duty overseas.

Convalescent patients worked in the mess department, and were detailed to K. P. duty as needed to assist the regularly assigned personnel. During the first months of the hospital's operation the mess department was run by a chief civilian cook whose "methods were simple but open to the gravest objections." He kept no account of the daily number of patients, but gave his orders for provisions regardless of the fact that they must be paid for at so much per head for patients fed. Fortunately, says the report, the allowance for special diets proved to be enough to foot the bills.

A year or so later, when the mess was better established, labor-saving devices were installed, including machines for bread-cutting, potato mashers, meat cutting, ice cream freezing and dishwashing by power, and steam tables and plate warmers were also installed. However, the mess officer only reported that "without exception, so far, the change has met with resentment from the employees and it has required a direct order to have the new appliances used. After they have been used for a while their value has been appreciated and there is no tendency to lapse into the old rut."

In 1901 a fire which originated in the carpenter shop, from an oil stove on which some gasoline was being boiled, resulted in the destruction of two wards, a tent hospital, and the dining rooms and kitchens, at an estimated loss of $65,000, this amounting to half the original construction cost for the entire hospital. Rebuilding was undertaken at once and completed before the end of the year.

First mention of the X-ray Laboratory was made in 1901, when the work "consisted mainly of fluoroscopic examinations and the taking of radiographs." An operating pavilion was added to the hospital in 1904, at a cost of $22,000. The report to the SGO that year records that chloroform was being used as an anesthetic "with increasing frequency—chloroform used in 200

(Continued on Page 16)

Major JONATHAN LETTERMAN
Famed Civil War surgeon after whom this hospital is named.

Letterman bears proudly the name of the great Civil War surgeon whose memory it honors—Major Jonathan Letterman, Director of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. It is particularly fitting that a San Francisco hospital bears his name, since he practiced medicine here after leaving the Army, and was also coroner of the city and county of San Francisco.

He is credited with the major accomplishment of complete reorganization of the field medical service, and the creation of an effective ambulance service for the evacuation of battle casualties. During the war between the States this organization functioned so effectively at Antietam and Gettysburg that it was adopted for use throughout the Union Army. The basic plan of field hospitalization and evacuation known as "the Letterman plan" has influenced that service in every modern Army.

Major Letterman was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and received his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1849. That same year he was appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

He served in a number of Indian campaigns, then in 1862 was appointed Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. Within less than a month he had drawn up and submitted a plan for an ambulance corps, which was at once approved. The new ambulance service had its first trial at Antietam and proved its worth.

Letterman then issued a circular calling for the establishment of field hospitals and containing detailed instructions for the care of the wounded. The provisions of this circular were carried out, and after the Battle of Gettysburg it was said that "the hospital organization made it possible to remove the wounded from the field, feed them and dress their wounds within six hours after injury."

Following Letterman's resignation from the Army, he came to San Francisco in 1866, was elected coroner the following year, and later served as a member of the board of medical examiners of the University of California. After an illness of several months, he died in March 1872, at the age of 42.

The large attendance at his funeral from St. Mary's Cathedral in San Francisco was evidence of the public's appreciation of his distinguished Army service. He was buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery. In 1906 his remains, with those of his wife, were transferred to Washington to rest in Arlington Cemetery.

Courtesy the Keynote of Front Office Receptions

In his first talk with the staff, after assuming command of Letterman last September, Brigadier General Frank L. Cole emphasized the value of "courtesy" in dealing with all classes of people. The general remarked that courtesy costs nothing yet pays the highest dividends in

Colonel
JAMES B. STAPLETON, MC
Executive Officer

human relationships and it is his earnest desire that all under his command exhibit courtesy as the keynote of his administration.

Visitors to the "Front office"—the local term for headquarters—will quickly learn that the campaign of courtesy is in full swing and its best exponent is the commanding general himself.

General Cole towers up to a few inches better than six feet and possesses a genial personality. His greetings are cordial and visitors are soon at ease in his commanding presence. The general is an old

Brigadier General FRANK L. COLE
Commanding General

soldier and leaves this army very well from his experience of more than 30 years in the Army Medical Corps.

General Cole has had a distinguished career since he was commissioned in 1917 in time to get overseas for 18 months in World War I. He had four years at the famous Johns Hopkins Medical school ending in 1923 whence he was assigned to Tripler General Hospital in Honolulu as Chief of the Surgical Service for a three year tour, and then he came to Letterman to spend the next five years. It was during that tour he formed the thought to return here some day and in command. He held that thought until it became a reality.

The years 1936 to 1940 found him at Walter Reed General Hospital as Chief of Surgical Service and then he held the same office at Army & Navy General Hospital for two years. He was the Camp Surgeon at Camp Hood from 1942 until 1944 and then assumed command of Woodrow Wilson General Hospital for the following year. His next command was the Wakeman Hospital Center and in 1946 he became Chief of Surgical Consultants' Division, office of the Surgeon General. He left Washington to take command of Letterman in September of this year.

His "Alter ego" in dispensing courtesy around the "front office" is Colonel James B. Stapleton, Executive Officer and Deputy Commander, who came to us with a brand new degree of Master of Arts in Hospital Administration which he earned in course at Northwestern University last year. He is a loyal alumnus of his school and got the maximum of pleasure out of the brief moment of time while Northwestern was one point ahead of Notre Dame in the annual football contest a few weeks ago.

Colonel Stapleton is a native of Alabama and endowed plenty with the graciousness characteristic of the people of the deep south. He has a ready smile and, although we never heard him call anyone "Honey chile," we imagine he could put a lot of feeling into that term of endearment so prevalent in his milieu.

The colonel is a graduate of the

Lt. Colonel
WILLIAM L. BESWICK, MSC
Inspector General

University of Alabama—Bachelor of Arts—and Tulane University—Doctor of Medicine. He came to the army in 1933 and saw peace time service at Fort Benning, Carlisle Barracks, Fort Banks, Fort McPherson, and a tour of foreign service at Schofield Barracks in Hawaii. During the war he was at Lowson General Hospital and subsequently served at Okinawa and the Philippines. He has been the Executive Officer here since September.

Our adjutant, thoroughly imbued with the value of courtesy in the

(Continued on Page 9)

Major
WENDELL B. FATTON, MSC
Adjutant

Captain
CHESLAR URBANICK, MSC
Asst. Adjutant

Female Commissioned Officers Were Not Around in '98

WAC

DIETITIAN

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST

PHYSICAL THERAPIST

But They Are Very Much a Part of The Army Today

President McKinley at Letterman--June 1901

Outstanding Specialists on Professional Staff

Brig. General
LEONARD D. HEATON
Director, Professional Services

Colonel
ORAL D. SUMERFORD
Chief—Orthopedics

Colonel
[illegible]
Chief—Medicine

Colonel
[illegible]
Chief—Dental Service

Colonel
EARL MAXWELL
Chief ENT

Colonel
EMMETT D. LITTERAL
Chief—MP Service

Colonel
[illegible]
Chief—Surgeon

Colonel
[illegible]
Chief—Pathology

Lieut. Colonel
ELMER A. LOCHRIE
Chief—Radiology

Lieut. Colonel
LEO J. SUTER
Chief—Physical Medicine

Lieut. Colonel
[illegible]
Chief—Optometry

Lt. Colonel
[illegible]
Chief—Dietary

THE FOG HORN

Published weekly as an official military publication by and for the personnel of the HOSPITAL WITH A SOUL

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Presidio of San Francisco

Brigadier General
FRANK L. COLE, U. S. ARMY
Commanding

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Approved symbol: AFPI-0-10-31.

HALF CENTURY

Fifty years ago today this general hospital began to undertake the care and treatment of our sick and wounded in the military service.

The men who fought in the Philippine jungles in '98 came back here to recuperate and effect restoration to health.

The men who fought in Europe in World War I were our patients both while on active duty and after they had acquired the status of veterans.

The outbreak of World War II found us ready to fulfill our mission and the first war casualties admitted were the victims of the sneak attack on Pearl... Harbor... and... Hickam Field.

Thousands of war's victims followed in the wake of that first group and to most of the wounded in the vast Pacific Theater of Operations Letterman was the first stop on the shores of the homeland. The wounds freshly cleansed and dressed we passed the men on to hospitals nearer their homes.

During the almost four years of active hostilities Letterman labored for the benefit of the combatant forces and in these days of peace Letterman continues to be the best place in the world for the sick of our armed forces.

Fifty years is a long time in the life of man but that span for an institution merely affords time to attain growth.

Today we are fifty years young.

The Old Timers in the ANC think anyone with less than 20 years service is a recruit and for this anniversary we limit our remarks in this column to the few in our presents who have passed the 20 year mark.

Lieutenant Colonel Elda E. Schaible, the Chief Nurse, is covered in another part of the paper and she gets off with that account.

Lieutenant Colonel Frances C. Hershey, who reached that grade on 31 August 1948, is a native of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and came into the Army on 2 July 1918. She has been at Letterman since 26 April 1946, and is under orders to report to Fort Bragg, N. C. early in the new year.

Major Marie L. Pace, a major since 31 August 1948, is a native of South Hill, Va., and joined the army on 26 August 1918. At Letterman since 20 August 1946.

Major Abbie L. Schmidt, a major since 31 August 1948, is a native of Wisconsin, and entered the army on 31 October 1918. At Letterman since 11 December 1946.

Major Josephine E. Sullivan received that grade on 31 August. She is a Native Daughter and has been in the army since 15 October 1922. At Letterman since 26 July 1946.

Major Anne K. Fitzgird became a major on 31 August 1948. Another Native Daughter and in the army since 10 June 1919 with three years out between 1926 and 1929. She has been at Letterman since 8 August 1946.

Major Myrtle C. Hubner she became a major on 31 August 1948. Is a native of Dallas and in the army since 26 December 1922. At LGH since 7 May 1947.

May they live to celebrate the centennial.

WAC

Since this issue of the Fog Horn deals mainly with matters historical, it seems a fitting time to reminisce about a portion of modern LGH history—the time since the first arrival here of members of the Women's Army Corps.

Although the original WAAC came into being in May 1942, it was not until March 1943 that the first "women of the Army" came to duty at Letterman. In July 1943 the "A" for "auxiliary" had been dropped when members of the Corps came into the Army with full military status.

The first detachment here numbered 38, and today there are two "oldtimers," in point of service, still here who remember those early days when ward H was their home—First Sergeant Opal Glass and Sergeant First Class Eleanor Sutton. Sergeant Glass has been here continuously since 1943; Sergeant Sutton is now on her third tour of duty here, and is now chief clerk in the Troop Information & Education office. She served overseas in Vienna before her second tour of duty here. She tells interesting stories of the early days of the detachment, and is well up on present day statistics about her former co-workers—says that "out of the 40 girls who were here then, at least 20 are married and have children now."

At present detachment strength is about what it was originally, but during the war it reached a peak of 250. For a few months Letterman had a WAC band, but when its members dwindled from 25 to six, it was regretfully discontinued. The members of the Corps stationed here have been active and outstanding in sports—baseball, softball and basketball teams. In July of this year two Letterman WAC officers won top honors in tennis in the Sixth Army tennis tournament at Fort Ord. Captain Minnie L. Young and First Lieut. Frances Hedlin won the women's doubles championship; Lieut. Hedlin won the women's singles championship.

The LGH detachment has had three commanding officers: Captain Dorothy L. Stephenson, March 1943 to September 1943; Captain Marion B. Gaple, who took over when Captain Stephenson left for duty in the ETO, and served for a year before leaving for the ETO herself, and Captain Charlotte Woodworth, the present CO, who arrived from the ETO in August 1947.

The bill making the WAC a permanent part of the Regular Army was introduced in Congress in April 1947, but it was not passed until June of this year. In August the first Letterman WAC officers and enlisted personnel were sworn into the Regular Army here.

The Chaplains' Corner

RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR
Sunday 5 December, 1948

IN THE POST CHAPEL:

Catholic Services—
Mass daily at 1215
Masses Sunday at 0830 and 1030.

Our Lady Novitiate—
Tuesday at 1930.

Protestant Services—
Sunday morning worship 1000.

Jewish Services—
Friday at 1930.

IN THE RECREATION CENTER:

Sunday evening Protestant song service at 1930.

Congratulations

Lieutenant Colonel Eleanor L. Mitchell, WMSC, Chief, Dietitian Section, Surgeon Generals Office sends the following to the Commanding General:

It is a privilege to extend sincere congratulations to the Commanding General and the staff on the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of Letterman General Hospital.

As an old Lettermanite I shall be with you in spirit at the formal ceremonies commemorating the event.

Colonel Emma E. Vogel, WMSC, Chief of the Women's Medical Specialists Corps, sent a similar message.

Congratulations to Letterman on the completion of fifty years of service to sick and wounded of the army. It has never been my good fortune to serve in the command but over the years I have been a staunch admirer of the "Letterman Spirit." Many happy returns.

Colonel Mary A. Hallaren, Director, Womens Army Corps, wired the Commanding General.

"It is with pleasure that I extend to you and your staff sincere congratulations on the Letterman's fiftieth anniversary. The record speaks for itself."

The exhaustion of triumph is all in the first syllable.—Anonymous.

ON THE SPOT

Master Sergeant
ROBERT F. BURGIN
Sergeant Major

By way of refuting all rumors we wish to say that our Sergeant Major emphatically denies that his recent re-enlistment was based on the assumption he will spend the next 20 years at Letterman.

Right now this hospital is commemorating its fifty years of service and although Sgt. Burgin has already served here for a fair part of the life of Letterman he has no ambition to be around for the centennial celebration.

Sgt. Burgin is a native of Brooklyn but lost interest in the "Dodgers" when Dazzler was sold to the "Giants" on the other side of the river and became enough of a San Francisco to proclaim the merits of the 49ers in lieu of his old love.

Our sergeant major first came into service in 1938 and enjoyed a three year tour in Oahu. Then he relapsed into civilian life for another three years before deciding to become a career man in the army. He has been a soldier ever since. He came to Letterman in 1946 and was First Sergeant of the Detachment of Patients when he left us in 1943 to help organize the new Oakland Regional Hospital. He later went to Billings General Hospital with his favorite CO—Col. McGuire—but when the letter was passed along to Kennedy General Hospital in Memphis Bob said "Hey, say" or words to that effect, and came back to Letterman.

Burgin has a memory for regulations that baffles his associates and for years "Bill" Murphy in Supply and "Old Man" Carter in the Detachment of Patients have been tearing curses at Bob but he hasn't relaxed yet. It is said that Sgt. Dale Allen, one time head man in the S & W office, almost crowed up

MORE ABOUT COURTESY

(Continued from Page 8)

performance of his duties, is Major Wendell B. Potter, Medical Service Corps, who joined us in August last year from a three year tour in Hawaii where he has been the Adjutant of the 298th Station Hospital.

The major is a native of the Great Northwest (Pacific) and a graduate of Washington State College. He has held a reserve commission in the Medical Administrative Corps from 1935 until he retirement for active duty at the outbreak of World War II. He has seen service in the Medical Depot in San Francisco, the Medical Purchasing Office in New York, the office of the Surgeon General, Fort Shafter, and Fort Lewis.

His initial assignment at Letterman was in charge of the Pharmacy—he is a Registered Pharmacist—and Assistant Hospital Inspector, but his past caught up with him and he was named adjutant for the command.

Major Potter is a flyer with a penchant for piloting small planes but admits age is catching up on him and he is thinking about forgoing his golf as a means of recreation. Could be that his acquaintance with the with blue yonder has brought out his calm demeanor. You can always count on a smile from Major Potter—both before and after he says "Sorry, No." He would like to say "Yes" always but the Regulations, you know.

And thoroughly enveloped in the prevailing atmosphere of the mess office is Captain Chester Urbanick, MSC, Assistant Adjutant. He is the first desk one encounters on entrance as his is the first chance to turn on the charm—and he does it to the satisfaction of everyone with mess attending it to his position as low man on the totem pole.

The captain hails from Willimantic, Connecticut, and came into the army at Fort Wilson Allen in 1939. He was commissioned in December 1942 at Carlisle and during the war he served 22 months in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations in addition to domestic service at Ber-

Bob can see occasions in a lot different ways on regulations, but the report is without verification.

Anyhow, it seems that Bob will be around here for a long time yet. the General Hospital and at several PW camps in Texas.

Captain Urbanick has been at Letterman for the past year and was administrative assistant to the Chief of the Medical Service before being assigned as assistant adjutant six months ago.

Not always in evidence but always on the job is the Inspector General for the command—Lieutenant Colonel William L. Bostick, MSC. He is truly a veteran Letterman's although he was not a member of the command on that first organization day. Joined us just a few years later.

When World War II loomed up on the horizon Colonel Bostick was the surgeon major at Letterman and was called to active duty on his reserve commission as Captain, Medical Administrative Corps, and remained with us until early in 1942 when he was sent out to Australia as assistant to the Surgeon, Southwest Pacific. He rose in grade to lieutenant colonel while overseas and came back to Letterman when the shooting war was ended and he is still here.

He counts up to 25 to indicate his years of service and he has been everything at Letterman from surgeon major to executive officer. He commanded the Detachment of Patients before going overseas and was the central officer club his return. He has never been the officer in charge of the pharmacy but we will wager that at some time in his long career he held the property for some. He is a plush hitter extraordinary and hits from both sides of the plate.

Despite the length of years the list of his stations is remarkably brief. He likes to dig in, get settled, and stay put. Here is the roster—he enlisted at West Point and stayed there 24 years, then he went to Cuba and stayed there 20 years, and he came to Letterman in 1938, left in 1942 for three years in Australia and returned here in 1945.

As the Inspector General of the command he gets the grief that but even he is doubtful of courtesy. When he is about to lose patience the only evidence is his well-known "Bostick It"—the moment he comes to strong language. For the real "rapidee with a smile" bring your complaints to our I. G.

WAC OF THE WEEK

OPAL GLENN
First Sergeant

Waiting for publicity, as we are in this issue, we like to bring into focus the history making incidents in the long career of this general hospital. One such was the arrival of the first WAC detachment in May 1945, and one member of that detachment is the present Master Sergeant Opal B. Glenn. She is also the First Sergeant of the detachment today, and so "exploit" the rates this column on our 50th anniversary.

Sgt. Glenn—then Opal Burdette—came to us qualified to instruct medical and surgical technicians; a qualification she acquired by a special course at Stanford University. She remained to second to her present embassy and is now in the Regular Army—a career woman in a new career for women.

The sergeant started out to be a school teacher with a Degree of Bachelor in Education from Stephen F. Austin College in Nacogdoches, Texas, and took post graduate work in mental hygiene at the University of Colorado. This was part of the process of winning a master's degree, but the war came along and women were wanted in our hospitals to assist in the care of the sick and wounded. Sgt. Glenn detoured — temporarily, she thought—into the military service. It was a good choice—the sergeant found a life time occupation and later was a husband. He is following the same military career.

The wedding took place on 11 June 1946 when First Sergeant Roswell T. Glenn took unto himself a wedded wife Master Sergeant Opal B. Glenn. The couple have lived happily ever after.

We hope they both will be around for our centennial celebration.

In 1901 nurses replaced green as the Military Crew gave place to the enhancement as the color ensemble of Medical Department personnel.

CIVIL CIRCLES

Mr. RAYMOND V. SHINE

The Director of Civilian Personnel for Letterman has been in Government Service since 1925. He came to Letterman in January 1942 and was promoted to his present position in March 1946.

The civilian employees—more than 600 in number—under the supervision of Mr. Shine are making a very valuable contribution to the success of Letterman in its assigned mission.

Our sympathies go to Harry Moss, furniture processor at the Post Exchange cleaning plant, who was rushed to the hospital recently. A victim of polio Harry is now a patient at the San Francisco Hospital. Harry has ten years service at Letterman and his many friends at LGH miss him and hope for his speedy recovery.

Bill Fujita of Finance was seen handing out cigars and candy along with a big smile in honor of his new baby daughter, Lois, born 19 November. She weighted 6 lbs., 7 ounces at birth.

Martha Phillips, looking very chic and charming, visited with friends at Letterman recently. Martha was formerly in the Army Retiring Board office and is now with the U. S. Public Health Service in San Francisco.

In 1913 members of the Medical Department wore black uniforms; in 1921 velvet collar and cuffs were added.

30 YEAR VETERAN CHIEF NURSE HELPS PLAN 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Lt. Colonel ELSIE E. SCHNEIDER, ANC
Letterman Chief Nurse.

Looking back over a very active service of thirty years in the Army Nurse Corps is Lieutenant Colonel Elsie E. Schneider, our Chief Nurse, and a member of the committee appointed by the commanding general to arrange the program from the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of this general hospital.

In her long career Colonel Schneider has stepped along with the newest advances in her profession and prepared herself to accept the added responsibility entailed in the expansion of the Army Nurse Corps. The opportunities in the Corps as a result of the recent legislation creating the military rank as well as status for nurses is the result of the high performance of both professional and administrative duties through the years by Colonel Schneider and her contemporaries. They demonstrated by their achievements that commissioned rank, not merely relative, is perfectly proper with promotion and pay equal to that enjoyed by the male officer. The Army Nurse Corps today offers as much more that when the colonel first became "Miss Schneider ANC."

Colonel Schneider served ten months in France in World War I, and four years in the Pacific Theatre in World War II. In the late war she went overseas as the Chief Nurse of the 204th General Hospital, and subsequently moved up to be the Director of Nurses for the Central Pacific Base Command, and later as Director for the Mid Pacific Command. Her peace time service sent her to duty at Ozona, N. C., Camp Pike, Ark., Fort Sam Houston, Hamilton General Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga., and a two year period at Sternberg General Hospital in Manila.

The colonel came to Letterman in January 1946 and has administered her office with the same high degree of efficiency that suggested her appointment to this important command. She has caught the spirit of Letterman and feels it is a privilege to be an active participant in the day we celebrate.

Although eligible for retirement, when asked about that prospect Colonel Schneider smiles for a moment and then—"Well, not just yet."

Expanding Army Seeks Volunteers For OCS Course

(AFPS) The Army invites YOU to make application for Officer Candidate School.

What's the catch? There isn't any. Here's the straight dope.

Present Army plans call for increasing enlisted personnel to 750,000 men by July 1. This increase will add 200,000 men to current strength and require 37,000 additional officers to help train and command them.

The Army's policy today is to commission as many officers as possible from the enlisted ranks. Those who qualify will be sent directly to OCS in their present grade, if sergeant or higher. Those in the lower grades will first be promoted to temporary sergeant.

After successfully completing OCS you will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Reserve, and put on active duty. If you fail you are returned to active duty in the grade you held prior to admission.

With Army policy definitely favoring the upping of men now in Service, there are several ways you can earn admission to OCS:

(1) If you are between 19 and 26 and a high school graduate with a good record, you are eligible for this training now.

(2) If you are not a high school graduate but possess the other qualifications and can pass a high school equivalent examination, you qualify now.

(3) If you need additional high school credits to qualify, you may get them through courses in the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, which is now helping nearly 5,000 servicemen a month to earn high school diplomas.

How Do You Apply?

It is easy to apply for OCS. Enlisted men should first discuss the matter with their company officers for the necessary endorsement of their applications.

You will then sign an agreement to serve for a minimum of two years after receiving your Reserve commission.

The thing to remember is this: The Army wants to select their future officers from the current volunteers who have demonstrated their loyalty and ambitions.

And don't forget this: There is no finer career in American life today than defending the safety and security of American lives and institutions.

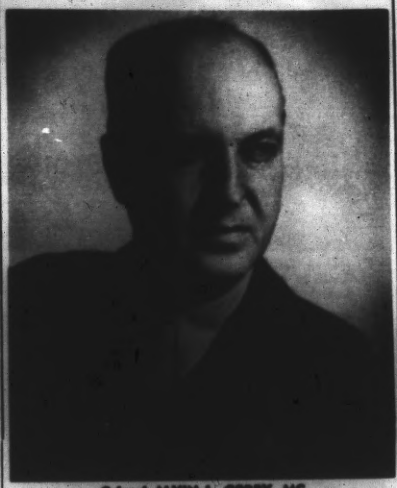
MEDICAL DETACH

We all have Birthdays . . . they come but once a year, but this year we will celebrate the Birthday of the "Hospital With A Soul" . . . Letterman General Hospital. It will hold memories for all on this day, its Fiftieth Anniversary as a Hospital.

We can pass through the years and find that many have helped in its service to the sick and wounded. 1st Sgt. Calvin D. Williams, who was our First Sergeant for many years . . . S/Sgt. Jay Cridwell, who spent most of his twenty-eight and one-half years here at Letterman, working in Grounds and Maintenance . . . M/Sgt. Henry (Lendford) Smith, who for so long was our Detachment Charge of Quarters . . . Sgt. F. C. Rudy Schellhorn, who has been on Ward E-1 and E-3 for the past ten years . . . M/Sgt. Ted Schmierer whose ability carried the ball for so long in Medical Supply . . . Sgt. F. C. Carl Stine who knows Letterman inside and out . . . M/Sgt. Henry Kuntz, the brain and wit of the Hospital Service Branch during the War years . . . M/Sgt. Charles Mohr, who yields with the clothing issue in the Unit Supply and receives head-aches as pay . . . M/Sgt. Vaughn Yeomans, his test-tubes are the most used in the Laboratory . . . Sgt. P C Charlie Wilcox will repair your typewriter in the Machine Shop . . . M/Sgt. Anderson will repair your wooden leg in the Orthopedic Shop . . . M/Sgt. Kenneth Robbins, Educational Reconditioning, will help with the High School Diploma . . . Sgt. Israel Kulak, Laundry, will assure you of the cleanest sheets ever . . . M/Sgt. Robert Bergen, Sgt. Major's Office, will greet you with a smile and a "Hi ya Doc" . . . Sgt. F. C. Jack LeVelle, Mess Dept., M/Sgt. Walter Mahle, Mess Dept . . . these boys have always served the best in food and smiles . . . 1st Sgt. Leonard Williams, who later served as Detachment Commander . . . M/Sgt. William Sandek, who was our Sergeant Major, now holds the title, Inspector General.

These, and many more boys helped to build this Hospital into its present being . . . the "Hospital With A Soul"

COL. GORBY, PRINCIPAL SPEAKER TODAY, BEGAN ARMY CAREER AT LGH



Colonel ALVIN L. GORBY, MC
Sixth Army Surgeon

Colonel Alvin L. Gorby, 6th Army Surgeon, representing the Surgeon General, as the speaker on our anniversary program is back today where he started his army career.

The colonel graduated from the University of Oklahoma Medical School the summer of 1925 and accepted internship in the Army, reporting 4 July 1925 to the Commanding General, Letterman General Hospital. He completed the medical course at Walter Reed General Hospital and the Medical Field Service School course at Carlisle, Pa., during the year 1925-27.

Thereafter, he served at William Beaumont General Hospital, and in 1928 was ordered to Gorgas Hospital in Panama. In 1931 he returned from foreign duty and was ordered to the station hospital at Fort Lewis, Washington, where he served as Chief of Medical Service and Attending Surgeon for a period of four years.

In 1935 Colonel Gorby was sent to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and upon graduation in 1936 was ordered to duty with the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle, Pa. While there, he commanded a clearing company in the First Medical Regiment, and later commanded this Regiment. In addition, he was Director of the Department of Logistics at the Medical Field Service School.

During the Ohio River flood in 1937, Colonel Gorby took the Clearing Company and the Ambulance Detachment to Louisville and established and operated two hospitals in the city of Louisville during the peak of the flood.

In 1939 Colonel Gorby was ordered to the War College but due to the critical international situation and the expansion of the Army, the War College was discontinued for that year, and he was assigned to the Second Division, Fort San Houston, Texas. While there, he was ordered to activate and train the 55th (Corps) Medical Battalion. Shortly after its activation, he was ordered to the Surgeon General's Office and assigned to the Plans and Operations Section. He re-wrote the Tables of Organization and Equipment for Medical Department units immediately prior to and following the declaration of war in 1941.

The field hospital and the mobile evacuation hospital, which was later changed to a semi-mobile unit, were new units which were devised and planned by Colonel Gorby, while in the Surgeon General's Office.

In 1942 Colonel Gorby was assigned to General Devers as Surgeon of the Armored Forces at Fort Knox, Kentucky, serving there until late 1943 when he was transferred overseas to the London area. He was assigned as the first medical officer to FUSAG which was the First United States Army Group but later in Normandy became the Twelfth Army Group under the command of General Bradley. He served as Surgeon of the Twelfth Army Group until its deactivation at Wiesbaden, Germany, and then transferred to the Headquarters of the European Theatre as Deputy Theatre Surgeon with Major General Albert Kenner, who was Surgeon of the command.

Colonel Gorby served with the European Theatre until June 1947 when he returned to the zone of the interior and was assigned in August of that year as Surgeon of the Sixth Army at the Presidio of San Francisco.

During his service he has received a number of awards and decorations from our Allies overseas as well as the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, and Army Commendation Ribbon from our own government. Among the foreign awards received were the Legion of Honor from France, the Order of the British Empire, the Ordre de la Couronne de Chene from Luxembourg and L'Ordre de Leopold and Croix de Guerre from the Belgian Government, and the Czechoslovakian War Cross.

Prof.: "I say, your tubular air container has lost its rotundity."

Materiel: "What?"

Prof.: "The cylindrical apparatus is no longer inflated."

Materiel: "Who?"

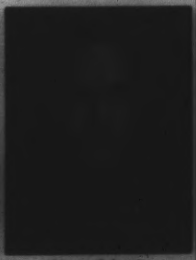
Prof.: "The elastic fabric surrounding the circular frame, whose successive revolutions bear you onward in space, has not retained its pristine roundness."

Materiel: "Which?"

Small Boy: "Say, mister, you got a flat?"

Administrative Departments Complete the LGH Team

Lieut. Colonel
RALPH E. GRAHAM
Director, Medical Supply



Lieut. Colonel
JAMES H. MACKIN
CO—Detachment of Patients

Major
THOMAS B. JONES
Director, Hospital Mess

Lieut. Colonel
THOMAS L. McKENNA
Chief—Chaplains Branch

Captain
WAYLAND G. TURNER
Director, Finance

Captain
LAMAR F. GRAVES
Judge Advocate

Major
RUSSELL HUEY
CO—Train Section

First Lieut.
OLIVER M. RAJALA
Chief—Convalescent Services

Major
PAUL W. McCOY
CO—Medical Detachment

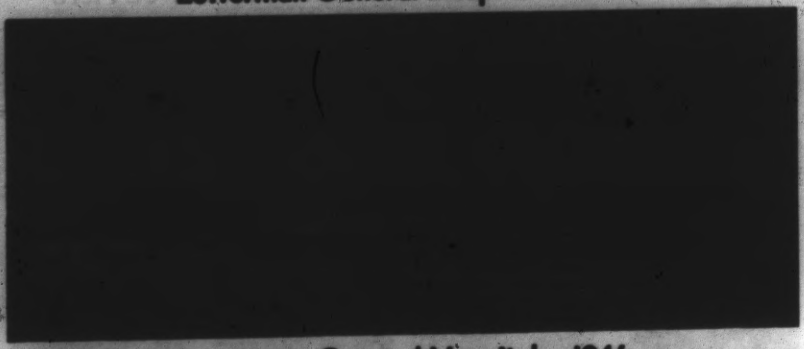
Captain
MINNIE L. YOUNG
Director—Personnel

Captain
CHARLOTTE WOODWORTH
CO—WAC Detachment

First Lieut.
FRANCES E. HAELLER
Chief—Troop I & E

Long Line of Letterman Commanders Have Lived Here

Letterman General Hospital--1906



Letterman General Hospital--1946

Highlight in Letterman History--Bataan Nurses Return

Friends in Need

Miss GRACE GUILFORD
Red Cross Field Director

Miss ANDIA MAHONY
ARC Recreation Supervisor

Mrs. WILLIAM GRAY
Chairman, Gray Lady Corps

Mrs. ALICE THOMPSON
PX Manager

Highlights of Letterman History Over Half a Century

(Continued from Page 4)

operations: other in nine operations."

About that time Colonel William F. Kendall, then commanding officer, received a "donation" of $500 from the Surgeon General for the purpose of purchasing billiard and pool tables and establishing a post exchange. He at once spent $250 for the tables and devoted the remaining $25 to establishing the Post Exchange. "A very carefully selected stock was purchased, turned over as rapidly as possible, and all debts liquidated with the profits before another stock was purchased." By means of this sound procedure the PX turned out at the end of the year to be worth $3042.07, with liabilities of $42.40." It had distributed $2000.91 out of its profits during the year for fixtures and repairs, newspapers and periodicals, athletics and in dividends, accomplishing a seemingly astounding return on the original $25 investment.

The following year, under the command of Brigadier General George H. Torney, the hospital enlarged the scope of its usefulness. Fewer patients were coming in from the Pacific, but it received all patients from the Presidio garrison, and was handling special cases from every department in the states, serious surgical cases and MANY cases being sent here instead of to civilian specialists as was formerly the case. That year the hospital was made headquarters for dental work for the Department of California.

A forerunner of the hospital's present day interne training was planned by General Torney, who wanted to have junior officers assigned for a year's detail to study under the heads of the professional services, having them rotate every three or four months so they could have the benefit of a varied experience and study of the clinical material available in an Army General Hospital.

The "quantities of dust which swept over the hospital" mentioned in an early report, were not laid until 1905, when the roads were asphalted. An early photograph of the hospital, taken in 1905, shows the main building standing stark and bare, unguarded by greenery, with a wide duckboard walk leading to a row of hitching posts in front of the hospital, in the present location of the parking space. The hitching posts were well patronized by horses.

On 18 April 1906 when thousands were left homeless after the San Francisco earthquake and fire, General Torney was put in control of the evacuation of the city, and the hospital was thrown open to the sick and injured. Food, bedding and clothing were issued to those in need and until quarters were available in various city hospitals, all civilian patients were admitted without charge. The hospital received high praise for its admirable emergency work.

Under General Order No. 152, dated 23 November 1911, the U. S. Army General Hospital became Letterman General Hospital, named in honor of Major Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. The report to the Surgeon General that year stated that Letterman was used as a "base hospital for the Philippines and Hawaii, a post hospital for the Presidio of San Francisco, and is the largest general hospital in the Army."

In that year (1911) the Dental Corps was created by Congress as an integral part of the Medical Department. Since 1901 civilian dentists had been employed on contract, on the basis of one for each 1000 men in the Army.

Annual admissions of patients during the years from 1911 until the beginning of World War I remained in the vicinity of 3000, and there were few changes in the hospital other than the construction of a hydro-therapeutic ward, a disinfecting and sterilizing plant and a nurses' dormitory.

During 1917, following the declaration of war with Germany on 6 April of that year, Letterman became a 1200-bed hospital, and was officially designated an orthopedic center, where amputation cases from the American Expeditionary Force were treated. Orthopedic Surgery became a separate service in June 1918, and an orthopedic shop, "fully equipped for the manufacture of braces, splints, steel, leather and wooden appliances and artificial limbs" was established. This shop has functioned continuously ever since it began, and during World War II and at present is still engaged in the manufacture of the various types of prosthetic appliances.

Early in World War I, the Surgeon General established the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry, and Letterman first became known as a psychiatric center during 1917-18.

The staff in the first year of the war numbered 35 officers, 114 nurses, and 347 enlisted men. The previous year the Medical Administrative Corps had been created as an integral part of the Medical Department, and certain of the officers had increased to 76, with 99 graduate nurses and 20 student nurses. The patient load at that time was 1000.

An effort was made to assign members of the Army Nurse Corps in the proportion of one nurse for each ten patients, and in order to provide for augmenting the nursing staff, Letterman was one of the hos-

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Highlights of Letterman History Over Half a Century

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plain in which an Army School of Nursing was established in 1918. At the beginning of hostilities there were only 403 nurses in the ANC, but 18 months later the corps had increased to a strength of over 21,000. It was not until 1920 that relative rank was provided for ANC members, by an amendment to the National Defense Act of 4 June 1920. This did not, however, provide the same pay and allowances as for officers of equivalent grade.

During and after World War I the program called "physical reconstruction," a forerunner of the present Physical Medicine Service, was begun at Letterman. It was defined by the Surgeon General as "the complete medical and surgical treatment carried to the point of maximum restoration, both mental and physical." To attain these objectives, a Physio - Therapy department, staffed with specially trained reconstruction aides, was established; an Occupational Therapy program got under way, and an Educational Service was established, with classes in various academic and commercial subjects.

The Red Cross established a Convalescent House at Letterman during the war, and in 1917 began to do ward visiting, distributed articles of comfort to the patients, and carried on supplementary activities in recreation and entertainment for both patient and duty personnel.

An article which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" during the war pays this enthusiastic tribute to Letterman's achievements during World War I:

"The fame of Letterman has stretched to the four corners of the nation and to foreign lands, where it is rated among the top-notchers, and it is this reputation that has attracted some of the finest surgeons and medical men of the country for service on its staff. Positions on Letterman's staff are at a premium because of this fact, and the administration is thus able to select the men best suited for its needs—all surgeons know Letterman as a hospital that stands as a monarch of them all."

By 1921 the bed capacity of the hospital had been reduced to 750, and the hospital was caring for Veterans Bureau patients (250 beds were allotted) as well as military personnel from the Philippines, Hawaii, China, Alaska and the Western

HOSPITAL TRAIN
On siding near hospital all ready for loading.

States in what was then known as the Ninth Corps Area.

The annual report of the hospital indicated the following "full and complete facilities for diagnostic and clinical purposes: large neuro-psychiatric ward, X-ray laboratory, ENNT section, hydrotherapy and physiotherapy ward, bacteriological and pathological laboratory, orthopedic clinic, gastroentarory section and dental section."

In 1920 the Secretary of War approved the plan of the Surgeon General for an Army hospital internse training program, with pay of $60 a month plus rations and quarters, and status of civilian employees for the interns. In 1924 the internses were militarized by appointment as first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps, and received pay and allowances of their grade while on active duty during the period of internship. In that year a course for interns was established at Letterman, and the schedule of instruction then in operation for junior officers was materially expanded. A clinic was held one afternoon each week, interesting cases were presented, case histories were read and pathological material demonstrated. This program of interns training was discontinued and reinstated several times in the years between World Wars I and II.

During that period completion of extensive plans for the beautification of the grounds surrounding Letterman was carried out, and Brigadier General Wallace De Witt, who who served as commanding officer from 1927 to 1931 and again from 1940-42, was largely responsible for the handsome landscaping which makes the hospital outstanding in that respect at present.

The Out-Patient Service, as such, following a change in designation from "Dispensary and Attending Surgeon" was first reported in 1927, during which 5000 patients were treated, and over 10,000 treatments given on that service.

Beginning in 1933 Letterman handled its share of the million and a half young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and for a time more than 20 per cent of the patients admitted were CCC patients. During these years the annual admissions approximated from 4500 to 5500. In 1940 there was a marked increase in the strength of the Army resulting from the expansion of the Regular Army, the federalization of the National Guard, and inductions under the Selective Service Act, and admissions to Letterman that year totaled over 9000, with average duration of treatment per patient ranging from 29 to 37 days.

Previous expansions of the facilities of Letterman to meet the emergencies of former wars seemed minor in the face of the swift increase following the Pearl Harbor attack on 7 December 1941. The hospital became a debarkation hospital for casualties from the Pacific Area. Annual admissions mounted, the bed capacity was increased to 3000, the facilities of a San Francisco civilian hospital were added to those at the Presidio, and during a single year, 1945, Letterman took care of a peak load of 72,000 patients.

In one day, 20 October 1945, an all-time high in the number of admissions was established, when 1982 patients arrived. Of that number 901 were recovered American military personnel, known as RAMPS, who had been in enemy prison camps during the war.

As a debarkation hospital Letterman functioned swiftly and efficiently in moving patients who arrived by ships and by air to hospitals near their homes, while others remained here for further treatment. Patients were evacuated by air from Mills Field and by hospital train from Crissy Field here on the post.

The Hospital Train Unit, first authorized in July 1944, and still in operation, is a veritable "community on wheels," providing mobile wards on hospital trains, by means of which patients are moved to hospitals in various parts of the United States.

As first organized, the Unit functioned as the 1900 Service Command Unit, but in July 1946 it was redesignated as the 9936 Technical Service Unit, Surgeon Generals Office, Letterman General Hospital (Hospital Train). At the same time the activities of the section were merged with those of the Evacuation Section of LGH, and thereafter the mission of the section became three-fold. It included the handling of overseas patients to and from LGH; maintenance and operation of the hospitalization facilities of Crissy Annex of LGH, and the maintenance and operation of hospital trains.

The hospital trains are made up of ward cars, a utility car, cars for the working personnel on the train, and a kitchen car. A train Chief Nurse, additional nurses as required by the condition of the patients, and officers and enlisted personnel qualified to perform necessary duties on the trains while en route, make up the train staff. Red Cross workers travel on the trains to supervise recreational activities during the trip.

In August 1947 Letterman was designated the Headquarters Hospital Train Section in charge of hospital train movements on the East as well as on the West Coast, and the hospital train section at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, has since that time been known as the Camp Kilmer detachment, Hospital Train Section, Letterman General Hospital. Purpose of the consolidation was to conserve personnel.

In November 1948, Letterman,

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having been a debarkation hospital for three years, reverted to the status of a general hospital. After the cessation of hostilities in the Pacific it was estimated by the Surgeon General that the job of getting back the war wounded from that area would be completed in 90 days. But by the end of October, a little over 60 days, all of the hospitals overseas were practically cleared of war casualties, and as a result of this fast work Letterman again became a general hospital for definitive treatment, while still continuing to serve as a debarkation hospital for patients coming in from overseas in the occupation forces. In June 1946, after having been under the Ninth Service Command during hostilities, Letterman was returned to the jurisdiction of the Office of the Surgeon General.

In recognition of the superior work accomplished during the three years of the war that Letterman was a debarkation hospital, the organization received the War Department award for meritorious service given for performance of exceptionally difficult tasks.

Letterman has received the greater part of the casualties from the Pacific Theatre of Operations, and however great the number arriving, the organization here was prepared to receive the sick and wounded, process them, clothe them, pay them and get them on the way to the interior in an average of less than five days. As a result of receiving the award, which is a plaque bearing a green laurel wreath with the word "Service" above, and "Award of Merit" below, military personnel of the command now wear a sleeve device showing the laurel wreath in golden yellow on olive drab.

In August 1944 the station hospital of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation became officially a part of Letterman. Formerly Dante Hospital, a civilian establishment at Broadway and Van Ness, it was known as Dante Annex of LGH until 30 June 1946, when it was deactivated and returned to civilian hands. The Medical Service of Letterman and the Obstetrical Section were housed at Dante.

Shortly before the Pearl Harbor attack, in August 1941, Letterman began publication of the weekly eight-page paper, the "Fog Horn," published "by and for the personnel of Letterman General Hospital." The Fog Horn has been published continuously since that date. As stated in the editorial in volume one, number one, which appeared 23 August 1941, "the scope of the paper will include general news of interest to those of the defense forces of the nation, as well as news of local origin about those in our midst."

Highlighting the happenings of the war years at LGH were the arrivals of the "Angels of Bataan," the eight nurses who escaped from Corregidor before the island fortress fell. Their reception at Letterman was second only in importance and festivity to the one given the 70 Bataan nurses who did not escape and who were liberated after three years internment at Santo Tomas prison. On that occasion, Major General Raymond W. Bliss, then Assistant Surgeon General, came here from Washington to welcome the nurses. The following week the first of the liberated men who were at Bataan returned and were given a mammoth reception here. Major General Norman T. Kirk, then Surgeon General, returned during the same week from an inspection trip in the Pacific Area, and he extended a welcome to the veterans.

During and since World War II, personnel of Letterman have been outstanding in their cooperation with the various civic drives for funds, and in April 1944 Letterman was awarded the Treasury "T" banner for participation in the War Bond pay reservation drive. This meant that 90 per cent of the civilian personnel at LGH had participated to the extent of having 10 per cent of their salary deducted for the purchase of war bonds.

Women became an integral part of the Army for the first time during World War II. The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, forerunner of the present Women's Army Corps, was established in 1942, and that year dietitians and psysical therapists were included in Medical Department personnel with relative rank status. In 1943 female physicians and surgeons were authorized to serve as military personnel for the duration of the war plus six months. The year 1947 saw the inauguration in the Medical Department of Regular Army status for members of the Army Nurse Corps, and the creation of a new organization, the Women's Medical Specialist Corps, with commissioned rank for physical therapists, dietitians and occupational therapists.

At one time during the war there were three companies of WACs on duty at Letterman; at present there is one. One woman physician was assigned to duty here for over a year, and there are now Regular Army members of each of the three branches of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps on duty here. Members of the Army Nurse Corps have of course been at Letterman since the beginning. Those on the feminine military personnel staff here have earned high approbation for their work from the rest of the hospital staff.

Letterman's excellent recreational facilities for both patients and duty personnel include the modern and

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OFFICERS WHO HAVE COMMANDED LETTERMAN
Reading from left to right—with dates of tenure of command: Front Row—Colonel John P. Kendall 1901-1904; Colonel Euclid B. Frick 1913-1914; Brig. Gen. Albert E. Truby 1922-1924 and 1926-1927; Rear Row—Brig. Gen. Wallace DeWitt 1927-1931 and 1940-1942; Brig. Gen. M. A. W. Shockley 1931-1935 and Brig. Gen. Frank W. Weed 1942-1944 since deceased.

Former Commanders Lose Unanimity in Choice of Residence

For many years Letterman enjoyed the unique distinction of having all of its surviving commanding officers living within the proverbial stone's throw of their former command.

In December 1942 the then Commanding General, Brigadier General Frank W. Weed, and the five surviving predecessors posed for a picture on the steps of the Commanding Officer's Quarters and it is published again in honor of Letterman's anniversary.

Since that time General Weed has passed on, and his successor Brigadier General C. C. Hillman moved off to Florida on retiring from active service. Brigadier General Dean F. Winn, who succeeded General Hillman, likewise left California to settle in Texas when retirement was in order.

The exodus continued when Brigadier General M. A. W. Shockley moved to Fresno, but we still have Brigadier General Albert E. Truby, Brigadier General Wallace DeWitt, and Colonel John P. Kendall in residence in San Francisco, while Colonel Euclid B. Frick lives just a "piece down the road" or in Palo Alto.

Highlights of Letterman History Over Half a Century

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well-equipped gymnasium and swimming pool, known as the Letterman Sports Center, where physical reconditioning for patients and a sports program for duty personnel is carried on the Recreation Center, staffed by Red Cross personnel, where shows and other entertainment features are staged; the recreational library, with a collection of over 13,000 books, and the hospital radio station, KLGH. Known as the "Bedside Network," the station has a continuous program during the day and evening hours, and reaches patients both by loudspeakers and by individual receivers provided for all bed patients. Over these receivers patients may listen not only to KLGH but also to three other channels over which national programs are broadcast.

An extensive educational program is also provided for personnel of Letterman, through the Troop Information and Educational Section of Convalescent Services Division. Both patients and duty personnel may take courses given by the United States Armed Forces Institute, or may take advantage of courses given here on the post in a number of subjects.

During the war the Red Cross conducted an extensive program of service to the patients, both from the standpoint of social service and from the recreational standpoint. In 1936 the first Gray Ladies, volunteer Red Cross workers, began their work here, and since then members of the group have given generously of their time in morale-building activities. Both these programs are still being conducted.

Prominent stars of stage, screen and radio have given of their time and talent to entertain Letterman patients, both during and since the war.

A list of the current professional services now in operation at Letterman serves to indicate the expansion of the hospital's activities in recent years. In May of this year the first Director of Professional Services was appointed, Brigadier General Leonard D. Heaton, and under his guidance the following professional services function: Surgical, Medical, Orthopedic, Out-Patient, Neuropsychiatric, EENT, Laboratory, Radiological, Physical Medicine, Dental and Nursing.

Letterman is one of a limited number of Army general hospitals which has been designated as a residency training center, where medical men are prepared by special training for American Specialty Board examinations. Army patients are sent here from many parts of the United States for care and treatment, and the hospital is still the main debarkation point for patients from the Pacific Area. In addition to military patients, it provides care for dependent wives and children of officers and enlisted men, retired service personnel and their dependents, civilian personnel evacuated from the Pacific area, and for certain designated veteran patients of the Bay area. Because of the large variety of types of rare and unusual diseases treated at Letterman, as well as because of its complete laboratory and medical library facilities, Letterman is highly rated among Army hospitals designated as residency training centers.

The residency training program is a three-year one, during which residents are known progressively as assistant residents, residents and senior residents. They are a part of the house staff of the hospital as distinguished from the assigned staff. In addition to the residency training program a continuous program of interne training is carried on.

Letterman has been approved for residency training by the American Medical Association and the American Specialty Boards for the following specialties: General Surgery, Psychiatry, Internal Medicine, Radiology, Orthopedics, Pathology, Urology, Dermatology and Syphilology, Otolaryngology, Opthalmology, Ophthalmology, Neurology, Physical Medicine and Anesthesiology. It is believed that in the near future the specialties of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatrics will be added to the "approved" list.

The bed capacity of Letterman at present is 2185, with approximately 14,500 patients admitted to the hospital annually. The patient load averages 75% of bed capacity. Approximately 100,000 outpatient treatments are given annually, 50% of which are given by Out-Patient Service, the remaining 50% being given in the clinics operated by the various services.

Plans are now in the making for a new Letterman General Hospital, to be located on the site of the present Presidio golf course. When completed, it will have accommodations for 1500 patients. One of the features of the new hospital will be a convalescent annex with a capacity of 500.

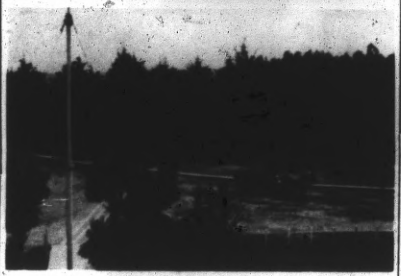
• • •

Early in World War II, the then commanding general of Letterman, Brigadier General Wallace De Witt, assigned to Captain Lewis Spencer the task of designing a regimental coat of arms for Letterman. The original drawing of the design now hangs in the office of Brigadier General Frank L. Cole, the present commanding general. Since Letterman was established during the Spanish American war it was fitting that the elements of the design be contemporaneous with that era. At that time the Medical Corps color was green (maroon was not adopted until 1901) and the insignia used by the personnel was a Maltese cross. For that reason the color of the shield in the coat of arms is green and the center of the shield bears a Maltese cross.

The upper corners of the shield show a beacon on one side—a silhouette of Mile Rock lighthouse—and a caducous—the present insignia of the Medical Corps—on the other. The shield is surmounted by a knight's helmet with open visor—the symbol of friendship.

The initial letters of the words of the motto on the scroll at the bottom of the coat of arms are the same as the initials of the hospital —LGH. The motto, which is "Labor Gratis Humanitatis," expresses very well the spirit which has pervaded Letterman all during its half-century of existence—"Work for the sake of mankind."

Patio in 1911



Transportation—1911

Germans to Get Truth from Army On Food Supply

(AFPS)—The Army intends that the people of Germany shall know the truth concerning the food and supplies sent to them by the United States. To that end a special Army mission has been sent to Germany to tell the 37 million inhabitants of Bizonia the facts.

Every person in the Western Sectors of Germany is supplied with 55 per cent of their food ration by the United States and Great Britain, with America providing two-thirds of this allotment. 750,000 tons of supplies move into the zone each month with the United States spending $500 million during the current fiscal year, as its contribution. The cost of supporting a German citizen is low, officials say, averaging $17 a day, and the United States pays two-thirds of this sum.

Much, well-earned publicity has been given to the allied airlift, but Army officials point out that the German people are getting little information concerning the less dramatic day-to-day food supply.

As a result, Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army, ordered the mission to Germany, where, its members will confer with Gen. Lucius D. Clay, military governor in the American sector.

A comprehensive program of just what the western allies are doing for the German people will be formulated by the mission with the cooperation of General Clay. And, by means of press, radio and other media, factual information telling the truth about the food situation will be released to the German people.

The publicity-educational program will be, in part, tied in with the State Department "Voice of America" broadcasts and other United States information services, thus reducing the cost of this program.

The first hospital was established at the Presidio of San Francisco 101 years ago, in 1847, according to AGO records.

In 1939 dental internships were established at Army general hospitals for the first time in the history of the Medical Department.

The first woman physician to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, AUS, was Dr. Margaret D. Craighill, commissioned 28 May 1943, with the rank of Major.

ANNOUNCING
New Arrivals

To M/Sgt. and Mrs. Warren A. Drake, a girl, Deborah Leslie, born 8 November.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Eugene E. Croft, a boy, Donald Eugene, born 8 November.

To Corporal and Mrs. George W. McBrayer, a boy, Kenneth Roland, born 9 November.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Charles F. Corbett, a boy, Danny, born 10 November.

To W/O and Mrs. Verne A. Knapp, a boy, Michael Thomas, born 11 November.

To Sgt. and Mrs. James E. Broaddus, a boy, David Wayne, born 11 November.

To Corporal and Mrs. Roland Lyle Bare, a boy, Lyle James, born 11 November.

To T/Sgt. and Mrs. Frank Osborne, a boy, Ronald Eugene, born 11 November.

To T/Sgt. and Mrs. George Thomas Maddalena, a girl, Michelle Frances, born 12 November.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Eugene Albert Marsh, a girl, Laura Lynn, born 12 November.

To Lt. and Mrs. Patrick Drury Leavy, a girl, John Randall, born 13 November.

To M/Sgt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Halabrin, a girl, Susanne Galow, born 14 November.

To M/Sgt. and Mrs. Russell J. Guarino, a girl, Catherine Ann, born 16 November.

To M/Sgt. and Mrs. Harry G. Knickerbocker, a girl, Jennie Lynn, born 16 November.

To S/Sgt. and Mrs. Ernest E. Wilson, a girl, Janet Kay, born 16 November.

To Corporal and Mrs. Edwin J. Krueger, a boy, Jan Edwin, born 16 November.

To Lt. and Mrs. Charles W. Clark, Sr., a boy, Charles William, Jr., born 18 November.

To T/5 and Mrs. Melvin Floyd Baines, a girl, Jacqueline Dianne, born 18 November.

To T/Sgt. and Mrs. Mickey O. Stewart, a girl, Marsha Jane, born 18 November.

To Corporal and Mrs. Odell W. Collard, a girl, O'Dell Mary, born 18 November.

To M/Sgt. and Mrs. Clyde N. Myers, a girl, Joan Trudy, born 18 November.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Charles Norwood, a girl, Zenobe Ann, born 18 November.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Francis A. Post, a boy, Francis Michael, born 19 November.

To Pvt. and Mrs. William J. Cook, a girl, Valerie Ann, born 19 November.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Donald K. Cook, a girl, Lynda Renee, born 20 November.

To Pfc. and Mrs. Bill R. Black, a boy, David Leslie, born 20 November.

To Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn I. Montgomery, a girl, Karen Louise, born 20 November.

To Cpl. and Mrs. Hansel E. Langston, a boy, Robert Wayne, born 20 November.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Robert F. Mitchell, a boy, Robert, born 21 November.

To M/Sgt. and Mrs. Conrad R. Kretschmer, a boy, Keith Edward, born 21 November.

To Cpl and Mrs. Darrell F. Turner, a boy, Darrell James, born 21 November.

To Sgt. and Mrs. James W. Mitchell, a girl, born 21 November.

To Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arthur C. Small, a girl, Dana Lynne, born 22 November.

To Capt. and Mrs. Earl S. Brown, a boy, Stephen Scott, born 22 November.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Gerald J. McCoy, a girl, Gerry Gee, born 23 November.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Noel G. Coleman, a boy, Noel Gordon, Jr., born 23 November.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Edward F. Gormley, a girl, Victoria, born 23 November.

To Cpl. and Mrs. James L. Simpson, a girl, Loretta, born 23 November.

To Pfc. and Mrs. James W. Palmer, a girl, Ruty Ruth, born 24 November.

SIDINGS & TIDINGS

The Hospital Ship "Hope" pushed back its arrival day until 29 November. It is fast becoming a custom for the Train Unit to have to work on holidays, so Organization Day is a "business as usual day" only more so. There are 250 patients aboard. The ship plans to stay here only four days and bring us back another load just before Christmas. Another holiday gone.

Sergeant First Class Mack Nichols left us this week after serving three years with this organization. He reenlisted for Oliver General Hospital to be nearer his folks in South Carolina.

To you who have missed the personable Frank O'Connor recently he is on an emergency leave in New Orleans. His four month old baby is very ill and in the hospital there. Frank received a ten day extension on his leave.

Corporal Ruby James underwent eye surgery last week to extract some brass that was lodged in there long ago. The surgery was necessary but it spoiled a trip to San Antonio for Ruby was destined to take a patient to Brooke General Hospital.

Corporal Weldon Sessums is "that way" with a girl down in Texas so much that he practically follows the mail clerk around looking for that precious letter a day. Ask him is he in love and he readily comes back with the answer "Yup." Some of the boys are advising him to marry the girl and get over that feeling.

Sgt. Alfred Sanchez and Pvt. Hipolito Morin left last Wednesday with a patient for the VA Hospital in Los Angeles. It was too bad they missed the Thanksgiving meal Crissy Mess served as it was excellent.

Orders have finally arrived assigning Capt. Charles Tsumbe to Fort Shafter, Hawaiian Islands. Also included in that paragraph to accompany him was Captain Robert Fanning of the Dental Clinic.

The pheasant season lured M/Sgt. George Washburn from his job and he caught his limit the first day. George reports there were plenty of birds and not as many hunters as usual.

CWO Edward Arlen has finally found an apartment for his new bride but it took a lot of running around.

FOG HORN
Letterman General Hospital
San Francisco California
24 May 1965

A New Type Pyramid?

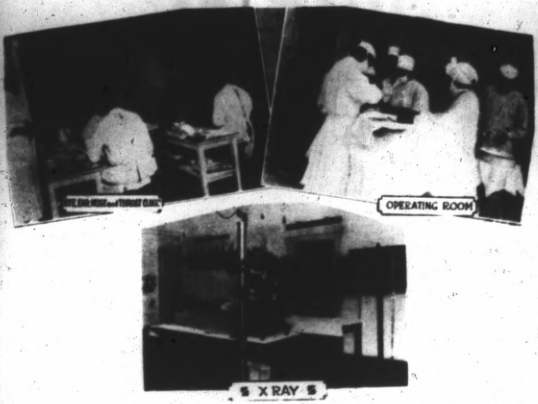
DID YOU WONDER WHAT IT WAS? We did too, so our roving photographer came up with a picture and we came up with the facts. It's a test pile location (on Letterman's green mall, directly across from the Red Cross Recreation hall) and it is basically a platform being loaded with 1,200,000 pounds of lead ingots (weights). Recording equipment is attached to the platform which is measuring the stresses and strains of the heavy burden, i.e., how much weight it can properly support, and from this data will come the all-important facts which will decide the design of the actual pilings for the new Letterman hospital. One of the first steps in the building of our new hospital is now in action.

Clips from Letterman's Past

AT APPROXIMATELY 0515 ON WEDNESDAY, 18 APRIL 1906, the city of San Francisco folded ...like a house of cards. Within two hours after the first tremors of that infamous earthquake that made 300,000 homeless, mounted military squads from the Presidio of San Francisco reported to Mayor E.E. Schmitz and soon, with the help of local police, restored order and prevented wholescale chaos. This immediate action was by no means the end of the Army's role in aid to her neighbor. Soon soldiers were put in charge of food distribution and the gates of the Presidio were opened to provide refuge for 16,000 homeless. This particular photo, taken weeks after that fateful Wednesday morning, shows Letterman (then the U.S. Army General Hospital) in the background overlooking one of the largest refugee camps on the Presidio. Though damaged Letterman provided care for thousands of civilians. Captain J.M. Kennedy, hospital commander, said later of the days following the quake: "We're (now) fixed all right here. Seventy-five thousand dollars will repair the building, and I have many good assistants at present." Other than the fact the hospital now has admitted women patients...this hospital is settled back to its normal running order." Until repairs could be made, makeshift buildings had to be used to keep the hospital functioning. "The best new (temporary) building on the grounds," added Captain Kennedy, "is a big circus tent with a wooden floor. It's used for the housing of perishable stores." Community service, another era in "Clips from Letterman's Past," a FOG HORN feature. (Photo from hospital historical file; text from the "Presidial Weekly Clarion" reprint of 27 April 1906, edition.)

Fog Horn - Sept. 1945

Clips from Letterman's Past



IN THE SURGICAL HISTORY OF LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, Circa, December 1898, When Letterman General hospital was created, by converting the General Field hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, into a general hospital, the present Letterman was something beyond the fondest dreams of even the most optimistic. Established as a temporary measure, and at a time when surgery formed a very small amount of the work of an Army hospital, it is not to be wondered at that the hospital had very meager surgical facilities. In 1900, when the hospital was installed in its temporary frame buildings, the surgical service consisted of two wards, with an operating room at the end of one of them. The commanding officer was the "operating surgeon," in addition to his other duties. The equipment was described best by this quote from the History of the U.S. Army General hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California. "The surgery was quite crude in all particulars, and for the greatest part of the first year, aside from an operating table of cheap pattern, necessary basins, etc., was equipped with nothing more than the ordinary Arnold sterilizer and a great supply of instruments and appliances, the greatest part of which were old and obselete. From the beginning until 1902, all operations were performed by the commanding officer and one assistant, but, in 1912 a separate service was established, and the team was a surgeon and an anesthetist, At this time there were three wards, two for clean, and one for infected cases. From 1902 until 1917, the increase in personnel and equipment was gradual, but in the fall of 1917 the service had advanced with enormous strides, until at present there is a chief of Surgical service with 30 assistants, twenty-one wards and an operating pavillion. Operations performed at Letterman during the years of surgical growth increased in tremendous proportions. In 1900, 168 operations were performed against 2,414 in 1918 --- only 18 years later.

DEC 12 1958

Hospitals

LETTERMAN ARMY HOSPITAL
FOGHORN
The Hospital With a Soul
Presidio of San Francisco, Tuesday, December 2, 1958
Volume XVIII, Number 7

LETTERMAN ARMY HOSPITAL
1899 1959
DIAMOND JUBILEE

To the Staff and Patients of Letterman Army Hospital:

The Sixtieth Anniversary of this hospital presents a unique opportunity to review the past and to plan for the future. In retrospect, it was most appropriate that our hospital should have been named for Jonathan Letterman as his life typified a devotion to medicine and an affection for the people of San Francisco and the State of California.

A dedication to the national welfare is our inalienable responsibility. One of the most important segments of this responsibility is the health of our military manpower whose protection must be our credo and our goal, as it was the life work of Jonathan Letterman.

A. L. TYNES
Colonel, MC
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

24 November 1958

Dear Colonel Tynes:

I would like to convey to you the congratulations of the Sixth United States Army on the sixtieth anniversary of Letterman Army Hospital, on occasion which will evoke the solution of all who have had occasion to appreciate the fine service of the famed organization which you command.

The prestige which Letterman Army Hospital enjoys today is its reward for the many years of outstanding medical service it continually renders to our soldiers and their families. In the six decades of the Hospital's existence, it has successfully treated more than 750,000 patients, many of them the casualties of four of our country's wars.

In peace, as in war, and in every field of medicine, the highly competent physicians, surgeons, specialists and technicians, indeed all the members of the Letterman Army Hospital staff, have devoted themselves and their professional skills to ensuring that all when they serve get the best. The mission they have so steadfastly pursued is one of the noblest given to man: the restoration to useful life of those who might not otherwise survive illness or injury.

Sixth United States Army is indeed fortunate to have medical services of such incomparable quality available to it as Letterman Army Hospital provides.

In behalf of all military personnel and their dependents in the Sixth United States Army who are served by Letterman Army Hospital, I send heartfelt good wishes for many more years of distinguished and successful ministration to the health needs of Army personnel and Army families.

Faithfully,

CHARLES D. PALMER
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

Colonel A. L. Tynes
Commanding Officer
Letterman Army Hospital
Presidio of San Francisco, California

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
San Francisco, California

December 22, 1958

Col. A. L. Tynes, MAMC
Commanding Officer
Letterman Army Hospital
Presidio of San Francisco
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Col. Tynes:

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce congratulates Letterman Army Hospital on the occasion of your Diamond Jubilee.

The congratulation of your patients year by year testimony to your skill as a physician and the high standard of your hospital, is the best tribute to the sixty years of the state of the high professional skills, by your staff with which your hospital has served the Pacific Coast and have taken care of generations.

In turn, for example, that your valiant plans for expansion and improvement of Letterman Army Hospital, the Chamber has set a pattern for rightly your national and international reputation as one of the finest medical establishments on our Pacific Coast.

San Francisco appreciates your this occasion and we hope that your continuing close association with us in the interests of your Diamond Jubilee.

Sincerely,

John S. Bonner
President

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER

December 23, 1958

Colonel A. L. Tynes, Commanding Officer
Letterman Army Hospital
San Francisco, California

Dear Colonel Tynes:

It is with great pleasure that I extend the congratulations of the City of San Francisco to you and your staff on the 60th anniversary of Letterman Army Hospital.

Letterman has been an important part of the San Francisco scene since its inception in 1858. We have been proud of the fact that your hospital has been an integral part of the community, and we are endeared to the dedication that our soldiers and their families have shown to our city. Letterman's medical staff has been consistently generous with its time and skills, and our citizens have benefited greatly from the service rendered by your staff.

The dedicated service and unlimited personnel of Letterman Army Hospital have an honored place in the residents of this city, and are without doubt those which have made a contribution in the cause of national or international defense.

I know that the future administration of Letterman Army Hospital will greatly the charge of being the Hospital with a soul, and the pride of the citizenry of this city will be and continue to be the support of your hospital with the Presidio's worthy objectives.

With every good wish, I am

Very truly yours,

George Christopher
Mayor

OFFICE OF
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

GEORGE S. DUNCAN
Chief Administrative Officer

200 CITY HALL
SAN FRANCISCO 2
CALIFORNIA

December 17, 1958

Colonel A. L. Tynes, Commanding Officer
Letterman Army Hospital
San Francisco, California

Dear Colonel Tynes:

One of the most pleasant duties of the office of City Administrative Officer is to extend congratulations to outstanding organizations of the Presidio.

Sixty years ago the Hospital was a small structure, Letterman Hospital has been one of the finest medical institutions in the world.

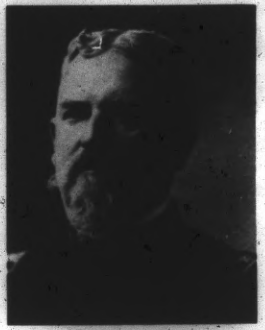
Now, as the Hospital celebrates its sixty years of service, we are proud to extend congratulations to you and your staff, and to express our appreciation for the outstanding work that has always been by the Presidio community.

I hope that your record of the past is but a reflection of your accomplishments of the future.

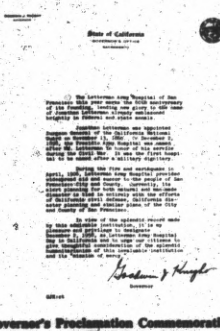
Very truly yours,

George S. Duncan

Letterman Day Proclaimed By Governor



Col. Alfred C. Girard



State of California

Governor's Office

Sacramento

The Letterman Army Hospital of San Francisco, which year marks the 60th anniversary of its founding, has been a leader in the care of its patients, always ambitious for integrity in federal and state scenic.

Another Letterman was appointed Surgeon General of the California National Guard on November 1, 1902. On December 2, 1902, the Letterman Army Hospital was named after the Surgeon General. It was the first hospital to be named after a military officer.

During the fire and earthquake in April, 1906, Letterman Army Hospital provider shelter for the homeless people of San Francisco. Its operating room was used as a base hospital for both Hawaii and the Philippines in addition to being the post hospital of California (Presidio) Defense. California Guardsmen were called to the aid of the City and County of San Francisco.

In view of the splendid record made by this outstanding institution, it is my pleasure and privilege to designate December 2, 1958, as Letterman Army Hospital Day in California and to urge our citizens to give thoughtful consideration of the splendid humanitarianism of this invaluable institution and its "mission of mercy."

Goodwin J. Knight

Governor

GJK:rrt

Governor's Proclamation Commemorating Letterman's Sixtieth Anniversary

Col. A. L. Tynes

1898 60 Years of Medical Service 1958

In commemoration of Letterman Army Hospital's 60th Anniversary, The Honorable Goodwin J. Knight, Governor of the State of California, has proclaimed today, December 2, 1958, as Letterman Army Hospital Day throughout the State of California. The Proclamation issued by the Governor urges all citizens of this State "to give thoughtful consideration to the splendid humanitarianism of this invaluable institution and its mission of mercy."

Sixty years ago today, a War Department order created Letterman Army Hospital on the sandy beaches of San Francisco Bay. The site selected for the hospital was described as unsatisfactory, the insects were obnoxious, the roads were too dusty and it was thought by some the closeness to the sea and the fog would be hard on those afflicted with respiratory ailments. As time passed and the hospital grew in size and services the insects, sand and dust were eliminated. Today Letterman is beautifully landscaped with native California and imported trees, shrubbery and flowers. Acres of green lawns surround the hospital setting an atmosphere of comfort for the patients.

The first three years of operation, Letterman was under the command of Lt. Col. A. C. Girard. As commanding officer, Col. Girard performed all surgery. In addition to his surgical and executive duties, he took personal charge of the mess.

Soon after the hospital first opened its doors, it was filled with wounded from Cuba and the Philippines. The staff, in addition to Col. Girard, included six medical officers, one line officer, three hospital stewards, 11 acting hospital stewards and 23 women nurses. More than 5000 patients were cared for during the first year. The wards were heated with stoves and kerosene lamps were used for lights.

In the beginning the hospital had three services—General Medical, General Surgery and Venereal. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic was established in September 1899 as were a Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory. The first mention of an X-Ray laboratory appeared in the records of 1901. An operating pavilion was added in 1904 at a cost of $22,000 and in 1904, the Surgeon General donated $585 for the purchase of pool tables and the start of a Post Exchange.

By 1905, the number of patients coming to Letterman from the Pacific had dropped considerably. The hospital began receiving patients from all over the United States. Serious surgical and EENT cases were sent to Letterman instead of civilian specialists.

Thousands of San Franciscans flocked to Letterman on the morning of April 18, 1906, when an earthquake and fire all but leveled the city. Brig. Gen. George T. Torney, the hospital commander, was put in charge of sanitation for San Francisco and temporary shelters in the form of tents for the homeless people of San Francisco were erected on what is now the parade grounds.

It was in 1911 that the hospital was named Letterman General Hospital. The hospital at that time was the largest general hospital in the Army and was used as a base hospital for Hawaii and the Philippines in addition to being the post hospital for the Presidio of San Francisco.

Following the declaration of war with Germany in 1917, Letterman was designated an orthopedic center. During that same period, the Surgeon General established the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry and Letterman became known as a psychiatric center.

An Army School of Nursing was started here in 1918 to supply the many needed nurses for the Army during WWI. In 1924, the first Intern Training Program was established at Letterman and the schedule of training for junior officers was expanded to include clinics and demonstrations.

Between WWI and WWII plans for improving the grounds and buildings of the hospital were completed. The Out-Patient Service was initiated and Letterman treated Veterans and Civilian Conservation Corps members.

With the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, Letterman became a debarkation hospital for casualties from the Pacific area. Bed

(Continued on Page 10)

Letterman In Review

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER visited Letterman in February 1946 as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. A painting of this scene is on display in the hall of the Admin. Bldg.

HORSES WERE THE MEANS OF TRAVEL in the early days of Letterman. This picture of the front of the hospital, taken in 1906 shortly after the third floor was added to the Admin. Bldg., shows location of the hitching post.

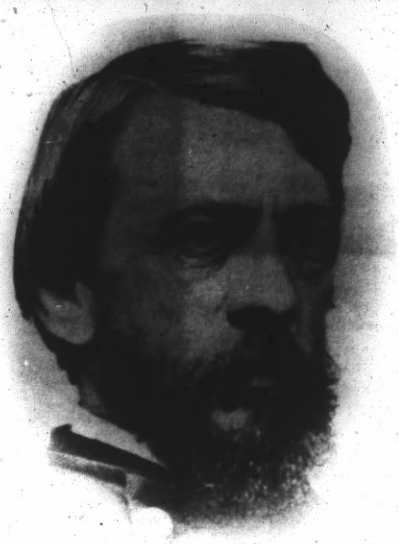
"STUDENT COUNCIL"
Student Association, Army School of Nursing, L. G. H.

Frances Lewis	President
Alice Dyer	Vice President
Lucie Bain	Secretary
Janet Sprague	Treasurer
Mary Sorrels	Student Representative
Margaret Cain	Student Representative

AN ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING was located at Letterman during WWI and for a few years after. Picture shows the student council of 1919.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt was pictured with Brig. Gen. F. W. Weed on a visit to Letterman in 1942.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY was greeted by the troops of Letterman and the Presidio in June 1901. In the background is the present Administration Building, Out-Patient Bldg. and Ward L-1.



Major Jonathan Letterman, 1824-1872

Major Jonathan Letterman, for whom Letterman Army Hospital was named, won his military fame as Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. He later came to San Francisco where he was elected coroner for the city and county of San Francisco and served on the board of medical examiners for the University of California. His greatest contribution to the Army Medical Service, the "Letterman Plan" for evacuation and care of the wounded during battle, is still the basic concept used by modern armies for battlefield medical care.

Born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1824, Major Letterman received his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1846 and in the same year accepted an appointment as an assistant Surgeon in the U.S. Army. From 1846 until 1862 he served as a medical officer with the troops in the West, participating in numerous campaigns against the Indians.

In 1862, after 12 years in the West and shortly after the outbreak of the War between the States, Major Letterman was returned to Washington and appointed Medical Director, Army of the Potomac. He set about immediately to improve medical standards in the Army and to provide immediate aid to casualties. In less than thirty days his first step was approved and adopted, an ambulance corps was organized.

In September 1862 at the Battle of Antietam, the first ambulance corps went into battle with the troops. The success of the ambulance corps led Major Letterman to issue a circular calling for the establishment of field hospitals and detailed instructions for the care of the wounded. The provisions outlined in Letterman's instructions were carried out and after the batttle of Gettysburg it was recognized that the Letterman plan had made it possible for removal of the wounded from the field of battle, feeding them and dressing their wounds in the then phenomenal time of six hours.

After the Civil War, Major Letterman resigned from the Army and came to San Francisco where he was elected coroner. He died in March, 1872, at the age of 48. He was buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco. In 1906 his remains, with those of his wife, were transferred to Washington to rest in Arlington Cemetery.

Letterman Army Hospital

The Hospital With A Soul

1898

1958

Operating Room 1900

LAH Medical Officers 1902

Enlisted Barrack 1900

Pharmacy 1900

Commanding Officers Office 1900

Christmas On The Ward 1900

First LAH Newspaper Appeared In 1918

During WWI, as far as records show, Letterman Army Hospital published its first newspaper. Reproduced below is a copy of the issue of March 8, 1919. Named the Listening Post, the paper was published by the Educational Service. Unlike the Fog Horn, the Listening Post was sold for five cents a copy or subscribed to for six months for 35 cents. The news and feature articles were very much the same as published in today's Fog Horn. Three copies of the Listening Post are available in the Fog Horn office in Bldg. 1016 for those interested in reading about Letterman during that period.

THE LISTENING-POST

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE GOLDEN GATE HEALTH RESORT

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS GAIN DEFINITE CURATIVE BENEFIT FROM SHOP WORK DURING THEIR SPARE HOURS

LOSE OUT BY LEAVING HOSPITALS TOO SOON

Library Features Early LAH Pictures

Letterman Louie joins the rest of the hospital in celebrating Letterman's 60th birthday with a display of photographs taken at the time of the Spanish American War. The library is featuring along with this display a number of recent books, both fact and fiction, dealing with the medical profession.

Murray Morgan's Doctors to the World is a vivid account of the work of the World Health Organization in combating disease throughout the world.

Kampong, by Ronald Hardy, is the story of a medical team fighting an outbreak of cholera in Indonesia while trying to keep the Communists from ruining its work.

From Witchcraft to World Health, by Samuel and Vera Leff, is a history of healing through the ages. It is a popular and comprehensive survey of man's unrelenting fight against disease.

The Brooks Legend, by William Donohue Ellis, is a novel of the early 1800s tracing the difficulties of a young Ohioan, a medical man though without formal training.

Scalpel; Men Who Made Surgery, by Agatha Young, tells the story of surgery through narratives of the lives of those men who destroyed the barriers in the path of surgical progress.

Swear by Apollo, by Shirley Barker, is an 18th century historical novel about a doctor from New Hampshire, who, after the death of his first wife, goes to practice in the Hebrides, where he courts the daughter of the local laird.

Other books in this grouping are The Century of the Surgeon by Jurgen Thorwald; The Serpent and the Staff, a new novel by Frank Yerby; a vocational guidance book, So You Want to be a Doctor, by Alan Nourse; and a biography, Doctor Harry by Adam Barnett.

NEW RECORDINGS:

Lullabies for Sleepyheads, a group of bedtime songs for children.

Modern Jazz Piano: Four Views, featuring four jazz piano virtuosos: Mary Lou Williams, Art Tatum, Erroll Garner, and Lennie Tristano.

Mozart's The Marriage of Figaro, sometimes called the "perfect opera buffa".

Kenneth Patchen Reads his Poetry with the Chamber Jazz Sextet.

A RECEPTION FOR LETTERMAN'S NEW COMMANDER, Col. A. L. Tynes, was held Sunday, November 9, at the LAH Officers' Club. Colonel and Mrs. Tynes and their daughter, Margaret, received the hospital staff and many military and civic leaders in this area. Pictured above are the Colonel, Mrs. Tynes and their daughter, Margaret, as they greeted Maj. Gen. Edward Rathbun, CG 6th Regional Air Defense Command.

WAC, EM Detachments, Plan Gala Christmas Party On December 13

The annual Christmas party for Letterman enlisted men and women and their guests is scheduled for Saturday evening, 13 December, in the East Hospital Mess.

No effort is being spared to make this occasion one of the best ever. Following refreshments from 1900 hours, a full course catered dinner will begin at 2000 hours, to be followed by dancing to the music of a combo orchestra until midnight.

The Arrangements Committee, headed by M/Sgt. John Koelle, includes M/Sgt. Lilah Harris, M/Sgts. John Mallen, Shaw Camp, Charles Churchwell and SFC Elzie Malone.

The dinner, prepared at a leading Marina catering plant, will be brought to and served at the party. All concerned agree that this is a brilliant move eliminating usual chores and assuring a full evening of fun.

Reservations must be made early and cannot be accepted after 8 December. Sign-up for the women is with M/Sgt. Harris in the WAC Detachment, and for the men with M/Sgt. Koelle in the Medical Detachment Headquarters. Each enlisted person may bring one guest.

Numbered among the guests of honor will be Detachment Commanding Officers, Lt. Jane Bahr and Major Dennie Chavis, Jr.; Hospital Commander Col. A. L. Tynes, Personnel Commander Lt. Col. Frank Crandall and other invited staff and post officers and wives.

Former LAH CG, Maj. Gen. S. Smith Passes In Denver

Maj. Gen. Stuart G. Smith, former commanding general of Letterman, died of cancer Nov. 20 at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital in Denver. He was 58.

General Smith, a 32 year veteran of the Army medical service who took command of Letterman on July 17 this year, was hospitalized at Fitzsimmons Hospital on Sept. 27 following several weeks of confinement at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

Prior to his assignment at Letterman, General Smith served as commandant of Brooke Army Hospital at San Antonio, Texas.

Commissioned a first lieutenant in the regular Army on March 15, 1926, his first

Maj. Gen. Stuart G. Smith

assignment was to the Station Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. In May, 1944, during World War II, he was assigned as staff co-ordinator for medical supply at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Funeral services were held Nov. 25 at Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Va.

General Smith is survived by his wife, Mary Marguerite; a son, Stuart Jr. of Denver, and his mother, Mrs. Sarah Gross Smith of Springfield, Ill.

LAH Fencers Win Gold Cup In Mexico International Meet

Senor Adolfo Dominguez, Mexican Consul General for San Francisco, presented gold trophy cups to Letterman Army Hospital won by its fencing team in the annual international tournament just concluded in Mexico City. Colonel A. L. Tynes, Letterman hospital commander, accepted the awards in a hospital headquarters ceremony.

Letterman's sabre team which placed first consisted of Severo Pasol, Laurance Brownlee and William O'Brien with William Beaver and Don Rutek as alternates.

Severo Pasol placed first in the individual foil event. Letterman entries took second award in all other classifications, epee team, foil team and three weapon team.

Others on the Letterman team at Mexico City were Bert Sheck, Eugene Hardy, Ed Purdy and Benjamin Firth.

Members of the first and second place teams received silver awards.

Members of Mexico's 1956 Olympic Team and 1958 World Championships Team competed on the D'Artagnan Club and Club Junior, two Mexico City entries. Other teams placing were Davis-Monthan AFB of Tucson and State of Puebla Club.

The famous Mexican fencers as a joint team will meet members of Letterman's team again in the Mexico-California Tournament within six months in Mexico, with the Southern California teams completing the four team meet.

MEXICO'S CONSUL GENERAL of San Francisco, Senor Adolfo Dominguez presents to Col. A. L. Tynes, CO LAH, the gold trophy won by the Letterman fencing team during their recent visit to Mexico City for the Mexico International Fencing Meet. The LAH'ers won the Sabre team event. M/Sgt. Severo Pasol was the individual Foil event.

Lab Tech Receives Pro Pay, Promotion

SP4 Eleanor Scribner, Lab Service, had cause for double elation last month when she became the first Letterman personnel to be awarded Proficiency pay on the same day she was promoted to specialist 4.

Proficiency pay was authorized by Congress in the pay legislation passed last May. The first awards of the new incentive plan were made on temporary basis effective November 1. Seven MOS's were selected to receive the added pay based on their critical need in the Army.

Sp4 Scribner, a medical laboratory technician, was selected to receive the first award at Letterman. She is a native of Spooner, Wisconsin, and attended the Minnesota School of Technology before entering the WAC. After completing basic training she was assigned to Letterman.

DIRECTOR OF THE WAC, Col. Mary L. Hallaren, visited Letterman last week. While touring the hospital, she stopped and talked with many WAC members. Newly promoted to SP4 and Letterman's first recipient of Pro Pay, SP4 Eleanor Scribner, explains her duties in the Clinical Laboratory to Col. Hallaren.

Letterman

(Continued from Page 3)

capacity was increased to 3500 and during the year 1945, 72,000 patients were cared for at this hospital. In one day, October 20, 1945, 1882 patients arrived.

As a debarkation center, Letterman evacuated patients arriving from the Pacific to hospitals near their homes.

Again, in 1950, Letterman played the role of a debarkation hospital for the casualties of the Korean hostilities. Since 1953 the capacity of Letterman has declined in line with the needs of the Army.

Letterman today reflects the steady growth and technical advancement of the Army Medical Service. In its sixty years of service it has played an important part in the care of this Nation's war heroes. The hospital and its personnel have used times of peace to great advantage of preparing for all emergencies. The record compiled by Letterman during the last sixty years, the care and treatment it has provided for patients hospitalized here has earned Letterman Army Hospital the right to be called the "Hospital With A Soul".

CERTIFICATES OF ACHIEVEMENT for Superior performance were presented to six Letterman employees last week by Col. A. L. Tyson, hospital commander. The six receiving the awards were (l to r) Hilda Pope, Rebecca Garcia, Alice Brady, Donna Nolan, Peter Dembski and Monroe Smyth.

Keglers Win MSA; 16 Turkeys Awarded

The Letterman Bowling team clinched this year's first Military Sports Association championship last Wednesday when they defeated the Sacramento Signal Depot keglers on the Signal team's home lanes.

Off to a slow start in the beginning, the LAH team caught on fire after downing a heavily favored Two Rock Ranch team in their first meeting. Tied for the top spot, the LAH'ers again downed Two Rock three weeks ago and went into the lead. Their win against Sacramento puts the hospital team out of reach of the rest of the league.

Thanksgiving dinners were won by 16 bowlers in the Letterman Winter Leagues last week as more than 200 hospital bowlers participated in the annual bowling turkey shoot sponsored by each league. Four turkeys were awarded in each league as the bowlers matched their scores with a handicap to determine the winners.

In the Officers Foursome League, Lavie Kessler's 568 series and George Branum's 224 took the prizes for the over 154 average bowlers while Virgil Woods' 603 series and John Carey's 226 game won for the under 154's.

Tex Baros rolled a 585 series to cop the turkey for the under 154 average bowlers in the National League. Don Watson's 233 took the turkey for the game in the under 154's, Al Hetnik and Herb Carr won the main course for their holiday dinner amongst the over 154 averages in the National. Hetnik with a 213 game and Carr with a 588 series.

The Fog League divided their turkey winners above and below 130. Marilyn Schemehel took the above series with a 510 and Aggie Kawamoto won the game bird with a 183. For the belows Clarice Weighill's 494 and A. Richardson's 204 won the dinners.

Mixed league rollers gave birds to the men and women highs, Marilyn Schemehel again won another turkey with a 527 series and Mary West won the other women's bird with a 198 game. Leroy Pena 584 series and Walter Baker's 201 game took birds for the men.

Lions Beat Chinese; Lose To SF Marines

Letterman Army Hospital's basketball Lions opened their 1958-59 season Friday, November 21, with a 57-50 win over the fast moving San Francisco Chinese Center five. The hospital quintet dropped their second game of the season 48-41 last Tuesday evening to the San Francisco Marines on the Marines' home court.

Coach Norman "Bud" Fricker, mentor of this year's hospital squad, is still searching for more basketball talent among personnel assigned to Letterman. The LAH team practices every afternoon at the Sports Center. Personnel interested in trying out for the team are invited to contact Coach Fricker.

In the game against the Chinese Center, John Meyer, playing center, scored 22 points. The Lions led at the half 22 to 20 after watching an 8 point lead dwindle.

Beginning the second half, the visitors matched the Lions basket for basket the first ten minutes. Letterman began to pull away when the Chinese Center's Norm Ow Young began to miss his famous side arm shot. Ow Young scored 23 points.

Against the San Francisco Marines, LAH held a two point lead at the half only to watch the Marines attack and overcome it in the last half. Letterman plays a return game with the Marines at the LAH Sports Center Thursday night.

Christmas Schedule

Christmas season is here again and the Red Cross Recreation staff has many special events to celebrate the holidays planned for duty and patient personnel. Each year at this time, local community organizations visit Letterman to bring the season's cheer to the patients and duty personnel of the hospital.

Starting tonight and continuing through Christmas Day civic groups will sponsor a wide variety of entertainment on the wards and in the Rec Hall. The schedule as of last Friday is published below. There will be other activities scheduled as the season moves along so be sure to watch the Red Cross bulletin on the ward bulletin boards.

December 2
Grace West Variety Group—on the Wards

December 8
Magnus Baptiste Variety Show—Rec Hall
Musicians Union Local 6—on the wards

December 9
Frank Paul Soares Variety Show—Rec Hall

December 10
Musicians Union Local 669—on the wards
Unity Bnai Brith ward party

December 12
First Church of Christ Carol Group—wards
Golden Gate Bnai Brith ward party

December 14
Park Presidio all day Christmas tree trimming party in the Rec Hall
USO Choral Group—on the wards

December 15
Elks Club Christmas Party with Paul Desmond as Master of Ceremonies for duty and patient personnel

December 16
Notre Dame Choral Group—on the wards

December 17
Fort Mason Officer Wives Club ward party
Forrest Hill Garden Club Christmas wreaths and decoration distributed throughout the hospital

December 18
Everett Jr. High Carol Group—on wards
Columbia Park Boys Club—on wards
Cootiettes ward party
Cooties ward party

December 19
Southward Women's Club ward party

December 22
Polytechnical High School Choral Group

The Christmas tree trimming party sponsored by the Park Presidio group is an annual Sunday morning affair where refreshments are served and entertainment provided as hospital patients and Park Presidio Club members join together to decorate the giant Christmas tree in the Rec Hall.

Never try to get in or out of a wheel chair by yourself. Do not step on the foot rests, they will not hold your weight and the chair will tip.

Smoking in bed is dangerous. Know the policy of the ward and observe the rule.

Do not be alarmed if you hear or see evidence of a fire drill. Practice drills may be held to assure maximum safety to everyone.

SOCIAL SECURITY: If you have the required quarters of coverage and are totally disabled for over 6 months, you may be entitled to benefits. Contact a Social Service Worker. If you are employed in California, you may also be entitled to California Disability Insurance. Check with your employer.

TELEPHONES: Portable public telephones are available for the use of patients within the wards. No incoming calls will be received before 1000 hours or after 2200 hours. No personal phone calls will be made or received on hospital office phones at any time. *Hospital phones are for conducting official business only and will not be used for any other purpose.* Ambulatory patients may use the public telephone booths located in front of the PX Cafeteria, in the corridor adjacent to Food Service, and Ward K-2.

TRANSPORTATION: BUS SERVICE. Municipal Bus Nr. 45 (Presidio) operates from the Post Bus Station opposite the Presidio Parade Grounds to downtown San Francisco. Transfer point is Sutter and Sansome Streets. Service begins at 0535 hours Monday thru Saturday and 0647 hours Sunday and Holidays. Busses run approximately 10 to 12 minutes apart. Last bus bound for Presidio leaves Sutter and Sansome at 0030 hours.

TAXI SERVICE: Patients should use pay telephones in calling taxies which will pick up and deliver at the points listed below:

Administrative Bldg. 1016
Receiving Office Bldg. 1013

VISITORS: The regularly established hours for visitors are from 1400 to 1600 and from 1830 to 2000 hours daily. Detailed information regarding visitors is contained in Hospital Regulation 40-220. In general, your doctor or ward personnel will advise you regarding visitors. Children under age twelve are not permitted on the wards. Visitors should be informed that street attire should be worn and that shorts, slacks, etc., are not considered appropriate.

RULES AND REGULATIONS: Any large facility must have rules and regulations in order to function well. We have ours - they are published in Hospital Regulation 40-250, Rules for Patients. As you will see when you read them, they are for our mutual benefit.

INFORMATION GUIDE

For The New Patient

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA

INFORMATION GUIDE FOR PATIENTS

(Hours stated are subject to change)

TO OUR PATIENTS: WELCOME to Letterman General Hospital. We regret that you are ill and wish to offer you the services and facilities of our well staffed and well equipped hospital. The personnel of Letterman General Hospital have but one thought in mind and that is to provide you with the best medical care in accordance with the highest traditions of the Army Medical Service. This information guide has been especially prepared for your convenience and aid in using the facilities of our hospital and of the Post. We believe that it will be of great assistance to you.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL

ADDRESS: *Your proper address while a patient in this hospital is:*

NAME _____

IN _____

WARD _____

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL
San Francisco, California 94129

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AND THEIR DEPENDENTS: The 1000th Medical Service Squadron (USAF) is attached to this hospital to advise and assist you with problems concerning pay, personnel records, or personal affairs. The office is located in Building 1057. Telephone Ext. 2903 or 4505. Office hours: 0800-1630 hours Monday through Friday, 0800-1200 hours Saturday.

AUTOMOBILES: For your safety and protection, you are required to register your automobile with the Post Provost Marshal, Bldg. 558. To facilitate registration, it will be necessary to present your Insurance Policy, vehicle registration, and valid driver's license. All unregistered cars will be taken into custody. Patients

should park their cars in the designated parking area immediately south of the Service Club. Parking elsewhere in the Letterman General Hospital area is not authorized. In view of the possibility of theft, all patients having automobiles on this station are cautioned not to leave valuables or personal property in their autos and are further reminded to keep their cars locked at all times.

BAGGAGE: See Clothing and Baggage

BANKING: Presidio Branch, Wells Fargo Bank-American Trust Company provides banking facilities on the Post in Bldg. 210, corner Lincoln and Anza Streets. Hours of operation:

Mon - Thurs	1000 - 1115	1200 - 1500
Fri	1000 - 1115	1200 - 1700

BARBER SHOP: A Barber Shop is located in Bldg. 1018, next to the PX, and is open during the following hours: Mon - Fri 0800 - 1630
Sat 0800 - 1200

If you are a bed patient and need barber services, ward personnel may make arrangements by calling Ext. 3855.

BEAUTY SHOP: The Post Beauty Shop is located in Bldg. 201, on Halleck Street. Hours of Operation: Mon - Sat 0900 - 1700. Call Ext. 3680 for an appointment.

CHAPLAINS: The Chapel is located on the second floor of Bldg. 1018, above the PX. Catholic and Protestant Chaplains are assigned to this hospital. A Jewish Auxiliary Chaplain visits the people of his faith. The Chaplains Office is located in Bldg. 1016, Room 110, (Adm Bldg). Schedules of religious services are posted on all Ward Bulletin Boards. Special services are listed in the Daily Bulletin of this hospital.

CHECK CASHING: Patients may cash personal checks in minimal amounts or US Government checks at the Letterman PX Office, Bldg. 1018 in accordance with Exchange policies.

CLEANING AND PRESSING: The PX Cleaning and Pressing Shop is located in the basement of the Letterman Theatre, Bldg. 1062. Hours are from 0730 thru 1700, Monday thru Friday, and 0830 thru 1200 on the Saturday following payday only. Regular service averages three (3) days; for an additional fee, cleaning received before 0900 will be returned the same day. A Tailor Shop is located on Halleck Street, Bldg. 228 and is open from 0800 thru 1800 hours Monday thru Saturday.

CLEARANCE FROM THE HOSPITAL: It is necessary for ALL patients to obtain clearance from the hospital prior to discharge. Such clearance includes the return of library books, return of Government property, paying of bills etc. When your Doctor determines you are ready for discharge, he will complete your Control Card and direct you to one of the following offices: Active Duty Army, Navy-Marine Personnel to Medical Holding Company, Bldg. 1015; Air Force Active Duty Personnel to 1000th Medical Service Squadron, Bldg. 1057; Retired and Civilian (dependents) to Clearance Office, Hospital Treasurer Branch, Bldg. 1015. Duty hours are 0800 - 1630 hours (noon hour excluded), Monday through Friday and 0800 - 1200 hours Saturday. After duty hours and on Sundays and Holidays, clearance may be obtained from the Administrative Officer of the Day (AOD).

CLOTHING AND BAGGAGE: Patients Clothing and Baggage Room is located in the basement of Bldg. 1015. Clothing of military personnel may be checked out when they are going on pass, leave, for cleaning and pressing, and at time of discharge from the hospital. It is open from 0730 thru 1800 hours, Monday thru Friday; 0730 thru 1130 hours Saturday; 1700 thru 2400 hours Sunday and 0730 thru 1130 hours Holidays. Baggage will be stored there for your convenience and safety until your disposition. If you are a bed patient, your baggage will be handled by personnel of the Receiving Office and baggage checks will be sent to you on the Ward. Don't lose baggage claim checks. Clothing of military personnel will not be kept on wards except when specifically authorized by the Ward Officer.

CLOTHING STORE: The Quartermaster Clothing Sales is located in Bldg. 86 in the area south of the Post Bus Terminal. Hours are from 1300 to 1700 hours, Monday thru Friday and 0900 - 1600 hours Saturday. Authorized alterations are arranged at time of purchase or issue.

COMMISSARY: The Post Commissary is located in Bldg. H-20. The ID Card "DA Form 2A" for active duty military, and the Privilege Card (DD Form 1173) for dependents, is required to make purchases at the Commissary. Hours of operation are as follows: Monday thru Saturday 0900 - 1800 hours. Closed Sundays and all legal holidays and as announced.

CRITICISM AND SUGGESTIONS: Constructive criticism and suggestions for improvement are always welcome. If you have either, talk it over with your Doctor. If he is unable to assist or advise, he will refer you to the proper office.

CONTROL CARDS: A Control Card is prepared for each patient upon admission to the hospital and sent to the Ward with his medical records. From that moment on, the Control Card is the patient's passport to and from the Ward. Enlisted patients going on pass or leave will take their Control Card to the Clothing Room; Officers will take theirs to the Admission Office. If wards are changed, the Control Card accompanies the patient to the new ward. Upon clearance from the hospital, the Control Card must accompany the patient as he clears.

FUNDS AND VALUABLES: The Patients' Trust Fund, located in the Hospital Treasurer's Office near the Admission Office, provides facilities for the safekeeping of patients' funds and personal valuables. Deposits may be made from 0800 to 1630 hours (noon hour excluded) Monday through Friday. Withdrawals may be made from 0900 to 1200 hours Monday through Friday. During after duty hours and on Sundays and Holidays, deposits may be made with the Administrative Officer of the Day (AOD). You are urged to use this service. The hospital cannot assume responsibility for funds and valuables unless deposited in the Patients' Trust Fund.

HOSPITAL CHARGES: No charges are made to active and retired enlisted personnel. Dependents are charged for subsistence and miscellaneous services at the rate of $1.75 per day in the hospital. Other patients are charged at rates prescribed by regulations.

Bills for charges are rendered on the day of discharge. If the length of stay carries over the end of the month, bills are also rendered on the last day of the month. All bills are due and payable when presented. Monthly bills become delinquent after the 10th of the month. All accounts not paid within 30 days are reported for collection through official Army channels.

All payments should be made at the Hospital Treasurers Office, Bldg. 1013. Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States. All patients leaving the hospital are required to clear the Central Clearance Office, located in the Hospital Treasurers Office.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION: Information concerning United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) courses, vocational guidance and college extension courses is available at the Letterman Education Center, Bldg. 1099, Ext 3699. Military patients are encouraged to enroll with USAFI if they are entering a long period of hospitalization.

INSPECTOR GENERAL: The Inspector General's Office is located in Rooms 205 - 206, second floor of the Administration Building 1016. Appointments may be made by calling him at Ext. 5106.

INSURANCE: Information with regard to National Service Life Insurance or United States Government Life Insurance may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Personnel Command, second floor, Administration Building. A representative of the Personnel Office will visit bed patients when requested, Ext. 4316.

LAUNDRY SERVICE: Laundry Service is rendered patients on a cash and carry basis. Patients will take their laundry bundles to the Quartermaster Laundry located in Bldg. 1047 between the hours of 0700 to 1530, Monday thru Friday. Bundles must be securely tied and contain a laundry list (DA Form 2741) properly filled out. Finished work should be picked up in the Cashier's Office of the Laundry. Terms: Cash. Minimum bundle: $ .50.

LEAVE: Convalescent Leave. Convalescent Leave is recommended by the Ward Officer for *active military personnel* when, in his opinion, it will further the convalescence of the patient. When recommended, a Leave Form (DA Form 31) will be prepared on the ward and given to the patient who will obtain concurrence from the responsible Chief of Service and Command approval from the C. O., Medical Holding Company or Commander, 1080th Medical Service Squadron, as appropriate. Enlisted personnel should then take the approved leave form to the Baggage Room for processing; officer patients should take the leave form to the Clearance Office, Hospital Treasurer Branch for payment of their accrued subsistence account. Prior to departure each officer and enlisted patient must turn in his Control Card at the Admission Office and sign out. Upon returning from leave, each patient must pick up his Control Card and sign in at the Admission Office prior to returning to his ward.

ORDINARY LEAVE: Ordinary leave may be granted active duty military persons for emergency reasons only by the Commanding Officer, Medical Holding Company or Commander, 1080th Medical Service Squadron. Emergency must first be verified by the American Red Cross and verification obtained from the Ward Officer that your physical condition permits absence from the hospital.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE: The Judge Advocate's Office is located in Room 208, second floor, Administration Building 1016. It is open from 0800 to 1630 hours Monday thru Friday and from 0800 to 1200 hours Saturday. Ambulatory patients are requested to make appointments at the office. Ward personnel may call for bed patients and an appointment will be made for a ward visit.

LETTER TO NEAREST RELATIVE: Your nearest relative is interested in you and your well-being. As soon as you are admitted to the hospital, write a letter to let your relative know where you are and how you are.

LIBRARY: Books are available at the Special Services Library, Bldg. 1095, Ext. 4920. The Librarian brings the book cart to all wards on a once-a-week basis for bed patients. Hours of operation are 1030 - 1630, Monday thru Friday. Closed on Saturday, Sunday and holidays.

MAIL: The Post Office is located at the west end of Corridor 1, next to the Barber Shop and PX. Hours for Military Post Office are 0800 - 1630, Monday thru Friday. Delivery service to the Wards is made once in the morning and once in the afternoon. Civilian Post Office hours are from 0800 - 1645 hours, Monday thru Friday.

MEDICAL HOLDING COMPANY: All Active Duty Army patients are attached or assigned members of the Medical Holding Company. The Commanding Officer is available for consultation and advice concerning personnel, pay, or personal problems. Notices are published in the Hospital Daily Bulletin concerning pay, orientation, etc. All members are required to read the Ward Bulletin Boards at least twice daily.

Medical Holding Company Orderly Room is located in Bldg. 1013. Hours are 0800 - 1630, Monday thru Friday and 0800 - 1200 Saturday. Ext. 4203 and/or 4005.

MESSING FACILITIES: All ambulatory patients will usually eat their meals in the Main Dining Hall according to the schedules posted on each Ward Bulletin Board. Guest privileges are extended to visitors of seriously ill patients only. Guest cards must be obtained from the Office of the Adjutant. Bed patients are served meals on the Ward.

PASSES: Passes are given at the discretion of the Ward Officer. The final approval of a pass is given by the Commanding Officer, Medical Holding Company or Air Force Liaison, as appropriate.

Enlisted personnel requesting passes should enter their names on the Ward Pass List, specifying the hours and dates. If the Ward Officer approves, the list is sent to Medical Holding Company or Air Force Liaison Orderly Room for Command approval. The pass is then made out and delivered to the Patients' Baggage and Clothing Room, where it is issued to the patient at the designated time upon the presentation of his Control Card and signing out on the Enlisted Pass Register. Upon return from pass, the patient will pick up his Control Card, sign in on the Enlisted Pass Register and return to the Ward.

Officer personnel "sign-in" and "sign-out" using the Ward Pass Book when the absence is less than 24 hours. For longer passes, Officers will enter their names on the Ward Pass List. After Ward Officer approves the Pass List it is delivered to Medical Holding Company or Air Force Liaison, as appropriate. The passes are made out and delivered to the Admission Office, where the officer will leave his Control Card when going on pass. Upon return the pass is turned into the Admission Office, the Control Card is picked up and the officer then returns to his Ward. Time spent on passes of 24 hours duration or more will not be charged to the Officer's Mess Bill.

POST EXCHANGE: The Post Exchange is located in Bldg. 1018, on Corridor 1. Store hours are 0900 - 1620, Monday thru Friday; 0900 - 1200, Saturdays.

The **CAFETERIA** is located in the same building as the PX and is open from 0700 to 2000 hours, Monday thru Saturday; 0830 - 2000 hours Sundays and Holidays.

WATCH REPAIR: Watch repair facilities are located in Bldg. 201. Hours 0800 to 1800, Monday thru Friday and 0830 to 1800 hours Saturdays.

The **RECREATION CENTER, Bldg. 1021,** has pool tables, ping pong, cards and arts and crafts.

RELEASE OF MEDICAL INFORMATION: General reports on your condition will be given to your friends and relatives when they inquire about you. Should you wish detailed information given to an insurance company, attorney, civilian doctor, etc., you should contact the Registrar Division and give them a written authorization to do so. They have forms especially prepared for this service. In some instances there may be a charge for this service.

SHOE REPAIR: A PX Shoe Repair Shop is located in Bldg. 201 west of the hospital area. Hours: 0800 to 1800 hours, Monday thru Friday and 0830 to 1800 hours Saturdays.

SOCIAL WORK: For those who have personal or family problems, the hospital has trained social workers to help you. These social workers are assigned to the various services and can be reached through your doctor.

SPECIAL SERVICES: The following facilities are available:

Letterman Theater - Bldg. 1062
Sports Center - Bldg. 1152
Swimming Pool - Bldg. 1151
Bowling Lanes - Bldg. 1066
(See Schedules on Ward Bulletin Boards)
Arts and Crafts - Bldg. 1066
Monday thru Friday, 1830 - 2130 hours

SPECIAL TRIPS: Seasonal trips to Baseball, Football and Basketball Games, Horse-racing, Wrestling, Boxing Shows and many other activities in the Bay Area are a feature of Special Services Activities. Consult the Bulletin Board in your Ward for a current listing of these trips. For further information, call Special Services at Ext. 5054.

SAFETY MEASURES: Unless you have been told, you should not get into or out of bed without help. Hospital beds are higher and narrower than normal beds.

When side rails are put on they are for your protection. Do not try to lower them or climb over them.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
LETTERMAN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL.
HISTORY.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

LETTERMAN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL.

HISTORY.

Hospitals: Letterman History - Resp

The necessity for a large Army General Hospital at San Francisco was one of the incidents of the War with Spain in 1898. During that year, while the 8th Army Corps was under mobilization for the first Philippine Expedition, division field hospitals were found inadequate to the needs of the Medical Service, owing to the climatic conditions of San Francisco, and a temporary general field hospital with accommodations in the brick barracks at the Post of Presidio was established.

This hospital, though a great improvement, was necessarily but a makeshift and wholly unsatisfactory in most particulars. The buildings were poorly adapted to the purpose of a hospital, the equipment was incomplete, and the medical personnel varied and transient. Toward the end of the year, however, when the Philippine Islanders threatened rebellion, and the more or less permanent occupation of the Islands by a large army from the United States became apparent, the War Department recognized the necessity for a more permanent establishment, and in General Orders No 182, December 1, 1898, made the general field hospital at the Presidio the U. S. Army General Hospital. The immediate effect of this order was to create the general hospital in name only, but the ultimate effect was the formation of an institution fairly adequate to meet all requirements---to receive and care for the sick from organizations enroute to the Philippines and patients sent from the hospitals in Manila for the benefit of the home climate.

In the formation of such an institution it would seem that certain general principles, that is, the questions as to how long a time there would exist a necessity for a general hospital in the vicinity of San Francisco, and as to how many and what classes of patients it would be required to serve, should receive preliminary consideration, being matters which should largely govern in the selection of location, site, style and magnitude of

the plant, equipment, etc. It does not appear, however that these matters were gone into at any length or played any definite part in the hospital's formation. Rather might it be said that the location of the site was determined by the Commanding General and the Chief ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Quartermaster, Department of California, and the the matter of selecting the general plan, style and quality of structure of the plant, economy was allowed to play an unduly important part. This was, perhaps, due to two causes: First the unpreparedness of the Medical Department to assert what would be the unquestionable requisites fo the hospital; and, second, the imminent and urgent necessity for the speedy erecti n of an acceptable plant to handle the sick, who were ~~all along~~ coming in from Manila in larger numbers.

~~NOW~~

The site is situated about one quarter of a mile from San Francisco Bay, between the Post of Presidio and the City of San Francisco, on a line with the post stables and about 400 yards distant from them. Passing along its front, and about 30 yards distant, [illegible] the Presidio thoroughfare, and immediately in its front and left are the Presidio drill grounds. The contour is sloping toward the bay at the rate of about fifteen feet per one thousand, and the soil and sub-soil are shallow loam and sand. The climate is like that of San Francisco, perhaps more severe, the location being such as to receive the full force of the sea breezes, through the Golden Gate, and the heaviest of the fogs. During the dry season the considerable amount of traffic over the roads and drill grounds creates quantities of dust which are swept over the hospital by the winds; while during the rainy season, one-half of the year, owing to the ~~xxxx~~ slight elevation and the proximity of the sea and numerous marshes, there exists a markedly high relative humidity. As would naturally be expected, insects, flies, fleas, etc. abound. In short, the one and only distinct advantage of this site is accessibility;

1st, to the camps of transient troops; 2nd, to the dock for unloading ship patients; and, 3rd, to the city of San Francisco. The location of this site has often been regarded as one great mistake in the hospital's formation.

The pland accepted is a modification of one drawn by Mr W. H. Wilcox, a San Francisco architect, and is said to be quite similar to that of the Lariboisiere, Paris. The changes made in Mr. Wilcox's original plan were few and only such as in the opinion of Colonels Forwood and Middleton, would render it more adapted to the needs of the military service. It was designed to accommodate 400 patients, on a site area of 393,228 square feet, providing 983 square feet of ground space to each patient. An idea of the general plan may be gotten by reference to a copy of the ground plot.

Contracts for the construction of the buildings, at a cost of $113,339.50, were let to Mr. John T. Long by Col. J.M. Marshall, Deputy Quartermaster General, U.S.A., Chief Quartermaster Department of California, early in the year 1896, and by July of that year, though by no means complete, the hospital was made ready for occupancy. The hurried construction and acceptance of the buildings were due to the urgent need of accommodations for the numerous invalids from the Army in the Philippines. The buildings are framed with California redwood weather boarding and shingle roofing; the foundations are concrete and brick bases laid, into the ground, onto which are set wooden pillars varaously elevated, the buildings above the sloping ground, on an average, perhaps, six feet. The basements are enclosed with lattice work. The general flooring is of hard pine, that of the kitchens, toilets and lavatories of terraze cement, and of the surgery glazed tiling. The inside finish is lath and cement plaster wellpainted

Heating is by the low pressure steam Webster vacum system with direct indirect radiators in the wards and surgery. In all other buildings there are simple direct radiators. Lighting is by Electricity. Water is supplied from both the system of San Francisco and the Presidio Government system.

Major Girard, Surgeon, U. S. Army, acted as Inspector of construction, for the Medical Department.

[redacted]

In his annual report on the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1899, the Commanding Officer- - -at that time Major Girard- - -states that he had utilized the time he was acting as inspector to make provision for the equipment of the hospital through the Medical Supply Depot, at San Francisco, Calif.

To properly equip ant institution such as this involves, first, a thorough knowledge of the hospital's purposes; and, second, a close study of the most modern and economic hospital equipments on the market, to the end that every article selected shall be the one best suited to fit conditions and and purposes for which it is needed, and that the plant shall lack no reasonable convenience to be had through equipment. These two ends were but imperfectly attained during the first three years of the hospitalb existance, and this applies more or less to every department of the hospital,- - -from the offices, where there was a lack of suitable desks and fixtures, to the kitchens, which contained bxt the plainest necessities. This condition, it would appear, was not so much due to any restrictions from the War Department as to the ancient custom among Medical Officers of regarding the practice of the strictest economy as one of the first requisites of a high standard of personal efficiency. The General ward furniture was, for the most part, cheap, of slight durability, and in certain cases unsanitary. As instances may be mentioned the cheapest iron jointed beds, wooden bedside tables, cheap wooden chairs, screen, trays, etc. The surgery was quite crude in all

Particulars, and for the greater part of the first year, aside from an operating table of cheap pattern,necessary basins, etc., was equipped ith nothing more than the ordinary Arnold sterilizer and a scant supply of instruments and appliances, a number of which were of old and obsolete patterns.

[redacted]

Prior to the date of the opening of the new plant, that is, form December, 1898, to July, 1899, the hospital was run with little regard for system or order and can hardly be said to have an been organised institution. After the new plant was opened, however, and a number of commissioned officers of the Regular Army were assigned, when the daily number of patients rose to several hundreds and the hospital had become a more permanent and elaborate concern, a scheme of organization into departments, with a suitable administrative system for each, was worked out and established. The credit for this work is due Captain H.A.Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Army, who was Executive Officer at this time, and Captain James M Kennedy Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Army, wo at various times during the period of organization had charge of the mess and property departments and the Hospital Corps Detachment. Captain Shaw's report on general organization was made at the end of the first fiscal year, June 30, 1900.

The period ending June 30, 1900 saw the beginning of a general area of organization and re-organization patient load saw its ups and downs and the numerous clinics were opened and rendered functional; but the 10th of June 1901 was a day to be remembered, on that day a fire destroyed the patients' and hospital corps dining rooms and kitchens; the medical, ordnance, quartermaster and baggage storerooms; the carpenter shop and paint shops; Ward F and a portion of Ward B, and a tent hospital of forty-five tents. It involved a loss to the hospital of approximately $56,000.

The fire originated in the carpenter shop, in the basement of the hospital corps dining room, from an oil stove on which some paraffine was being boiled.

The rebuilding of the structures destroyed was undertaken at once and completed befor the end of the year. Ward F was entirely remodeled so that instead of one ward room it contained twelve individual rooms; the intention being to use these rooms for isolating cases of infectious diseases. An additionalbuilding for libraryand chapel, combined, was also constructed during the year, having been planned and authorized on Colonel Girard's recommendation. It was located on the southern end of the patients dining hall and its construction cost $3,405.

This additional building was of great benefit to the hospital. It was Stocked with a small library, tables, chairs, writing materials and a number of games, and afforded walking patients a place to meet for reading writing and social amusement.

An inter-communication telephone systed, connecting the wards and the administration building was installed and added greatly to the conveniences of the hospital.

Although the types of diseases handled varried but little in any from the first year this was never-the-less a memorable year.

Colonel A. C. Girard remained in command until June 28th 1902 at which time he was succeeded by Major W. P. Kendall, Surgeon, U.S.A.

The hospital's progress during this year, as compared with preceding years, was limited; though the quality of the service was fully up to, or above, that of the year 1901. The stationary character of the general service, and of the growth, of the institution was doubtless due, in a measure, to the change in administration which took place in the middle of the year. Colonel Girard, perhaps for reasons that he had not looked forward to remaining in command for another year, had continued the operation of the hospital without material change to plan or organization, while Major Kendall appears not to have seen fit to undertake any radical change in either of these particulars during the first six months of his tour.

The personnel of the medical staff was more frequently changed during the year 1901, and upon this account was at disadvantage.

The number of patients admitted was not considerably less than that of the year 1901, and with one exception the ratio of diseases was unchanged. The number of cases of measles was greatly increased owing to an epidemic which will be covered in more detail as it was one of the first epidemic operations for which the hospital became fameous.

Page 137 of the report of Capt Rutherford deals at great lengths with this epidemic condition, but in general his report is "Measles appeared at the presidio about the middle of December, 1901, the first case being admitted to this hospital on the 17th of that month. During the rest of this month eight other cases were received. The epidemic spread with considerable rapidity, seventy cases being admitted in January, seventy-nine in February, and one hundred and sixteen in March. During April there was a falling off to eighty-two, and a further decrease in may to sweny-four. By June 1st the epidemic was practically surpressed.

These cases were treated, previous to March 21st, in two large buildings which served as barracks and two small squad rooms, accommodating thirty-five, twelve and eight beds, respectively.

In time these three rooms were very much overcrowded, owing to the rapid extension of the epidemic and to the adoption of the rule which required patients to remain under surveillance in hospital until thirty days after the onset of the disease. This rule was found necessary to make because of the susceptibility of these patients to broncho-pneumonia, especially when subjected, as most of them would be, to the exposure incident to camp life in this climate.

The difficulty of treating the men was also increased by the fact that many of them were recruits who had not yet learned the essentials of personnal cleanliness and care of the squad room.

The nursing of the patients was acceptable performed by members of the Hospital Corps until February 13, 1902, when it became possible to give the care of the sick into the hands of trained female nurses. There was, thereafter, a marked improvement noticable in the care and management of the wards, comfort of the patients and discipline of the men. Under the charge of Hospital Corps men it seemed impossible to prevent these untrained patients from expectorating freely upon the floor, a practice which was followed by a surprisingly large number of lung and ear complications. To show the probabilities of infection from this source it is interesting to note that no case of bronchopneumonia, and very few ear complications, arose in the wards which were disinfected and placed under the charge of female nurses.

On March 21st, 1902, the improvised hospital at the barracks was abondoned, and wards in the General Hospital proper were turned over for the care of the measles patients. Their proximity to the general wards proved not to

have been of any moment, as no cases developed through conveyance of the contagion.

As shown below, there were eighteen deaths, all occurring among the twenty-eight patients who developed broncho-pneumonia. The fatal cases were characterized by great intensity of symptoms from the onset of the complication, showing a high degree of toxemia, four cases dying in five days, and nine in eight days or less.

In nearly all fatal cases there was more or less pleuritic effusion, which invariably became purulent.

Those cases which went on to recovery never showed very extensive involvement of the lungs, but convalescence was very protracted.

A further study of the twenty-eight cases of Pneumonia shows the disease to have supervened as follows: three on the seventh day, five on the eighth, eight on the ninth, and five on the tenth. The earliest case supervened on about the 5th day of measles, and the latest on the 15th. In one case the temperature had been normal for nine days.

In the table which follows, eye complications are not included, for the reason that comparatively few patients considered their eye symptoms of sufficient importance to speak of them during their stay in the measles wards. consequently the few cases which were reported would be of no value in such a table.

Total number of measles treated	381
Total cases of pneumonia	28 or 7.3%
Total deaths	18
Percent of measles cases	4.7%
Percent of pneumonia cases	64.3%
Total cases of suppurative middle ear	46 or 12%
Total cases of suppurative mastoiditis	7

In the cases which were autopsied sections were taken of the organs, and examination by the pathologist of these sections all showed enormous numbers of streptococci present in the tissues, especially in the sections of the lung and spleen.

Specimens of the sputa stained showed a preponderance of streptococci there being comparatively few pneumococci present. From examination of the sections and sputa the conclusion is unavoidable that these cases became infected with streptococcus septicemia. Cultures from the sputa and from the diseased organs in a few cases showed a typical streptococcus, and as far as observations have gone this organism did not differ from the ordinary streptococcus pyogenes.

The following is an extract from the report of the commanding officer for this year.

"In the amoebic cases the injection of a strong solution of quinine has been pursued as a routine measure. The treatment has proven most satisfactory, as shown both by the physical condition of the patient after commencement fo the treatment and by examination of the stools in the laboratory. The amoeba quickly disappeared from the feces as did also blood and mucous. The patient gained in flesh and in the majority of cases rapidly convalesced. Some of these patients, however, after treatment had been discontinued, relapse, and it is again necessary to resume the treatment. Taken all in all, the treatment by quinine injections in amoebic cases has proven the most satisfactory that has been tried in this hospital. In the cases which were not amoebic various therapeutic procedures have been tried, but in all of these cases the element of diet seems to play a more important part in the recovery of the patient than anything else. No routine diet has been found to be satisfactory, every case having to be treated separately. A strict milk diet in some cases rapidly promotes convalescence in the patients, while in others it has been found necessary to give some solid food. A thorough study of the cases of dysentery, aside from those due to amoeba, but proves the fact that each casemust be judged separately and studied thoroughly. Routine treatment in these cases is unsatisfactory. Injections have been used somewhat extensively. Those containing nitrite of silver have, in a few cases, proven

very beneficial, but in most cases pain caused by the use of this solution has precluded its employment"

The year 1903, saw the first full calander year under the command of Major W. P. Bendall, for efficiency or service rendered and for improvements in plant, equipment and organization, this was the hospitals red letter year since its foundation, a fact perhaps due to the combined effects of time ~~xxxxx~~ and circumstances. The preceding four years of service had demonstrated the ~~x~~ defects and made clear the justifiable demands of the hospital; so that under new and liberal administration at Washington and a new hospital administration this year was ripe for unprecedented progress.

The striking improvements in organization and administration during this year were in the manner of further perfection and application along the lines already laid down. While the system for operating the various departments and services could never have been said to have been defective in essentials, yet all along there was undoubtedly felt a decided lack of uniformity and harmony in its application. This fact was made manifest by friction and indifference between the various administrative departments and the wards; the property, mess, and record department, and the wards, in particular, war at disadvantage and more or less discord frequently arose owing to improper understanding and appreciation of their duties and requirements in relation to each other. With a view to remedying this condition a set of rules and regulations, covering fairly well ever part of the hospitals administration, was drawn up and published in phamphlet form in the early part of 1903. A copy of this phamphlet was furnished to each officer, non-commissioned officer, nurse, wardmaster, etc.

Improvement in plant and equipment, most of all, made this an exceptional year in the history of the hospital. Major Kendall's recomendation for new ~~xx~~ and additionalbuildings were forwarded to the Surgeon General in the month of May and the construction was authorized by General O'Reilly at once.

Before the end of June the contracts had been let and the work begun. The plans ~~fmx~~ of these buildings were prepared in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, and were designed by Major Kendall with the exception of that of the operating pavillion, which was designed by the operating staff, Major Kendall and 1st Lieut. Rhoadm.

It was also during 1903 that the ground work for the extensive teaching facilities for which this hospital was to become justly fameous were initiated, but I am sure that at that time they were viewed only as a sound practise by Major Kendall, himself a surgeon. The following is taken from the annual report of Lieut. Rhoads for this year.

"Taking advantage of the abundant clinical material offered in this hospital, a system of instruction in surgery to officers of the staff was established early in the course of the year by the direction of the Commanding Officer. The diagnosis of surgical ailments has been especially dwelt upon, more particularly the diseases of the viscera, and demonstrations of operative procedures of various kinds given on four days of each week. Periodical rotation of assistants on the clinical staff was likewise established, so as to enable those medical officers who lacked special training in operative surgery to perfect themselves in the handling of surgical cases when thrown on their own resources. ~~Thxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ From this small seed grew one of the largest teaching hospitals in the medical system.

The year 1904 saw Major William F. Kendall surrender his command on March 1st to Dept. Surgeon General George H. Torney, the momentum of Progress ~~[illegible]~~ initiated by Major Kindall did not retard. With the completion of the last of the additions to the plant and equipment, undertaken in 1903, the even run in number of patients, not beyond the hospitals capacity, a system of administration acceptedly perfect for its purposes, and witha personnel adequate in strength and efficiency, 1904 was an auspicious year. One of the main factors making for this condition was the stability and certainty of purpose of the new administration which was projected into every department of the hospital, and created an air of military order and professional distinction unknown under prior commanders.

The following is an extract from the report of an inspection of the hospital, made April 7th to 11th, 1905.

"It is deemed proper to record the following commendations:

"The general condition of this command in regard to police, drill, discipline, efficiency and morale is most excellent. All of the defects, deficiencies and irregularities noted in the annual inspection report of last year were faithfully and effectively corrected, as far as lay within the poewr of the post commander. There is a general feeling of satisfaction and contentment among the officers, the men, and the Army Nurse Corps, as well as the patients, which reflects credit on the general management fo the institution." ****** * * * * * "The system of records and books is most commendable. The officers and men, including the Army Nurse Corps, appear thoroughly interested in the fork of the hospital, and the entire sperit of the command is most satisfactory."

It is alson noteworthy that during this year a system of screening, elemination and selection of members of the Hospital Corps was undertaken and a definate increase in efficiency was resultant, the entire personnel

appears to have been made up of a better class of material, and during the year there were made a remarkably large number of promotions to the grades of Sergeant First Class and Sergeant, of comparatively young men who proved themselves capable of filling the most responsible positions in a highly creditable manner.

The organization and administrative methods remained unchanged. The high degree of satisfaction and efficiency is indicated in the following remark from the annual report to the Surgeon General. "The administration has been so far perfected that marked changes looking to its betterment ar not to be expected in the future."(This remark is not possible in modern planning)

The construction of the last of the new additional buildings- - the operating pavilion and the guard-house,- -was completed during the first half of this year and the equipment of the operating pavilion was installed shortly afterwards. Great care and study was given to the planning, construction and equipment of the pavilion, with a view to making it a model of its kind and a surgery with every desirable convenience of arrangements and equipment resulted.

The entire cost of construction was $22,000.00+. The operating room furniture, surgical instruments and appliances, oea of the latest and most approved patterns, were supplied through the Medical Supply Depot at New York on special requisitions through the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army.

In addition to these buildings there were erected an iron flagstaff in front of the Hospital, granatoid walks in front and around the entire hospital and officers quarters, were laid, and the roads over the hospital grounds were entirely rebuilt. These latter improvements were made upon the recommendation of Lieut. Colonel George H. Torney.

There was a slight increase in the number of patients during this year over that of the year 1903; 2572 against 2252, afact mainly due to the epidemic epidemic of measles described earlier.

On the first of January 1904 Major Kendall to another one of his far sighted steps in the establishment of the Post Exchange, a donation of $585.00 was received from the Surgeon General for the purpose of purchasing billiard and poot tables and establishing of this exchange, $550.00 of which was at once spent by him for the tables. On January 10th the balance was $35.00, two rooms in the hospital corps barracks were turned over to a 1st Lieut J.L. Shepard with orders to establish and operate a Post Exchange. Lt Shepard took the position that if the business was to be made successful all buying should be done on a cash basis, so that the advantage of discounts could be realized, and accordingly insteed of buying a large amount of goods at the beginning a very carefully selceted stock was purchased with the money and a small amount on credit. The stock was turned over rapidly as possible and all debts liquidated with the profits before another stock was purchased. In this way the exchange was able to study the wants of the men and not buy dead stock, and as the profits accumulated little by little, was able to branch out in different lines, always keeping on a cash basis. As time went on and experience showed the staple articles for the trade, such goods as were not perishable were purchased in large lots, thus giving a chesper price, so that patrons of the exchange could be given the advantage of a proportionately reduced selling price, the policy being to do as large a business as possible with a small profit. This system proved eminently successful, for, by the end of the year, the exchange was worth $3042.07, with total liabilities of $42.40. It had during the year, distributed out of its profits, for fixtures and repairs, $890.06; for newspapers, periodicals, etc., $83.00; for athletics, $223.98; for operating expenses $739.95; in dividends, $653.92; a total of $2590.91.

In the month of June Colonel Torney, took another step that was to serve as a lasting precedent for the hospital in that he required that at the end

of each month each officer would prepare and submit a report of the work of his ward or department, reporting more completely upon any cases or operations of unusual interest. All this meant the fostering of an inclination to specialize in study and ~~xxxxxxxx~~ treatment and that histories and records would be written with the stimulus of a more definite ulterior object in mind. This plan of getting results was a part of Colonel Torney's policy, and in this case, as in others, was calculated to evolve gradually into a system to increase professional proficiency.

1905 saw the hospital still under the command of Lieut. Colonel George H Torney and he was to continue in command for the balance of that year. Colonel Torney's aim since taking charge in the previous year was to develop a high standard of specialized professional service fitted to meet the demand of the service of the Army. When the hospital was established its purposes were stated to be to receive the sick from troops enroute to and from the Philippines and to care for patients transferred to the States from the Manila hospitals, and this was the hospital's only real reason for existance up to 1905. In this year it now assumed responsibility for all patients generated by the Presidio Garrison and the Post Hospital was abolished in October. Of much greater significance, it was handling special cases from every department in the States and its true eventual mission was beginning to evolve. The hospital was also been made, during this year, headquarters for dental work for the Department of California, thus new fields were being opened to the hospital due to the excellence of its work. It is interesting to note that in a report to the Surgeon General of the Army requesting funds for the construction of an up-to-date establishment for the administration of hydrotherapeutics that the hospital was described as having more chronic cases of neurotic diseases, neurasthenia, psychoses and paralytics, diseases of metabolism and rheumatism, syphilitics, etc., than any other one point in the Army.

The various attempts on the part of the Commanding Officer during the eighteen months prior to the 31st of December 1905, were to be put to their severest task in a very short period. 1906 would see a fire and earthquake in San Francisco's history that would threated the existance of the city and would probably for the first time make the citizens of that city awair of the importance of a hospital of this type in their midst, they were on 50 different occassions to defeat the attempts of various pressure groups to aquire hospital grounds for private enterprise or to move the hospital from the area; a running fight that would evidence itself for the next sixty years.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
MAPS.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

MAPS.

Presidio of San Francisco

In 1776, as American Colonists on the Atlantic Coast were extending the precepts of the Declaration of Independence, Spanish rulers of Mexico were sending exploring parties north along the Pacific Coast, establishing missions and military posts and taking possession of land in the name of Spain. Northernmost of these posts was the Presidio of San Francisco.

At a point that is now the center of the main post, the Spaniards laid out their Presidio (from the Latin "praesidium," meaning a garrison or fortified camp), some 100 yards square, surrounded by a palisade-type barricade. The area of the old quadrangle is marked by a bronze plaque placed by Daughters of the American Revolution in 1928.

The Presidio continued under Spanish control until occupied by the Mexicans when they gained their independence in 1822. It was garrisoned by Mexican troops until the United States established possession in 1846. It was not until March 27, 1847, however, that the Presidio was formally occupied by American troops under the command of Major James A. Hardie.

Covering the northernmost point of the peninsula, the early terrain of the Presidio consisted of barren hills, rocky soil and drifting sands. In the 1880's, General Irvin McDowell initiated a forestation program, when local school children were invited in on "Arbor Day" each year and given several varieties of trees to plant, including: acacia, cypress, eucalyptus, madrone, pine, redwood, and spruce. These young saplings enriched the soil and acted as sturdy barriers against ravaging ocean winds. Tree planting and general grounds care have continued as an active Presidio endeavor ever since, making the Presidio one of the beauty spots of San Francisco.

During the Civil War, the Army trained Union regiments at the Presidio and maintained the defense for the Western frontiers during the Indian campaigns of the 70's and 80's. During the Spanish-American War, volunteers trained at the post for service overseas.

When a major earthquake, followed by a devastating fire, struck San Francisco in the early hours of April 18, 1906, Presidio troops under the command of General Frederick Funston reported to the city's chief of police to help keep order, assist refugees, and fight the fire. Medical attention for injured citizens was administered from Wright Army Hospital (Building 2), the first permanent structure built by the U.S. Army after acquisition of the post. Originally constructed in 1857, the building still stands and was dedicated as the Presidio Army Museum on July 16, 1973. At the outbreak of World War II, the Presidio was headquarters for Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command. Early in 1946, Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army, which had fought through 25 major assaults from New Guinea to the Philippines during World War II, was assigned to the Presidio. That command remains at the post today.

Other major tenant units on the Presidio include: Letterman Army Medical Center; Army Readiness Region IX; U.S. Army Western Region Recruiting Command; and two U.S. Army Reserve centers.

Presidio of San Francisco

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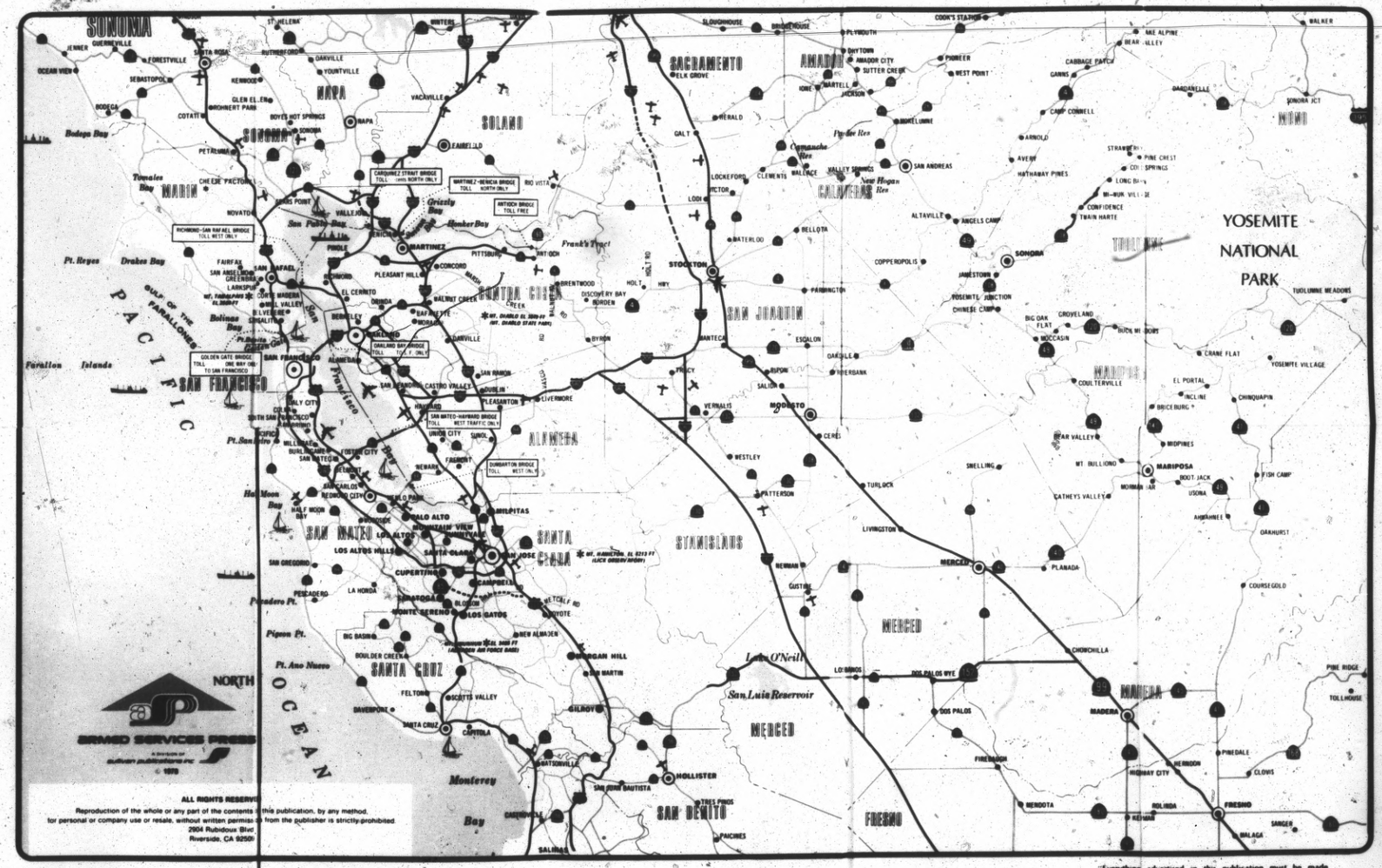

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Presidio of San Francisco

BASE MAP KEY

1. ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICE
2. BACHELOR QUARTERS, OFFICER
3. BACHELOR QUARTERS, SENIOR NCO
4. BANK & POST OFFICE
5. BOWLING CENTER
6. BOY SCOUTS
7. BUS STATION
8. CAFETERIA — EXCHANGE
9. CHAPEL, CATHOLIC
10. CHAPEL, PROTESTANT
11. CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE
12. CLASS VI STORE
13. COMMISSARY
14. CRAFT SHOP, AUTO
15. CRAFT SHOP, MULTI
16. CREDIT UNION
17. EDUCATION CENTER
18. EXCHANGE & CONCESSIONS, MAIN
19. EXCHANGE, FT. SCOTT BRANCH
20. FAMILY HOUSING OFFICE
21. FINANCE OFFICE
22. FIRE STATION
23. FORT POINT (Nat'l Hist. Site)
24. GIRL SCOUTS
25. GUEST HOUSE, ENLISTED
26. GUEST HOUSE, OFFICER
27. GYMNASIUM, MAIN
    GYMNASIUM, FT. SCOTT (See 19)
28. GYMNASIUM, LAMC
29. HQ SIXTH U S ARMY
30. HQ PRESIDIO of SAN FRANCISCO
31. HOUSEHOLD GOODS
32. IDENTIFICATION CARDS
33. LEGAL ASSISTANCE, MILITARY
34. LETTERMAN ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
35. LETTERMAN ARMY INSTITUTE of RESEARCH
36. LIBRARY
37. LOGISTICS CONTROL ACTIVITY
38. MILITARY POLICE
39. MOTOR POOL, PRESIDIO
40. MUSEUM, ARMY
41. NCO/ENL CLUB (Log Cabin)
42. NURSERY & KINDERGARTEN
43. OFFICERS' CLUB
44. PLAYHOUSE
    POST OFFICE (See 4)
45. PROCUREMENT — CONTRACTING
46. PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE, PRESIDIO
47. RECREATION CENTER
48. RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES CENTER
49. RESERVE CENTER, GOLDEN GATE
50. RESERVE CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO
51. SERVICE STATIONS, EXCHANGE
52. SWIMMING POOL, PRESIDIO
53. SWIMMING POOL, LAMC
54. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
55. THEATER, PRESIDIO
56. THEATER, LAMC
57. THRIFT SHOP
58. TRANSPORTATION OFFICE
59. VEHICLE INSPECTION
    VEHICLE REGISTRATION (See 38)
60. VETERINARIAN
    WELCOME CENTER (See 20)

28. MUNI BUS ROUTES 28 43 45

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Since the United States Army first took possession of the Presidio, control of much of the land has been transferred for other uses. Various parts of the post's original lands are now being used by the Golden Gate Bridge, U.S. Highway 101, the Palace of Fine Arts, Lyon Street Park, Park Presidio Boulevard, and the Julius Kahn Playground.

By enactment of Public Law 92-589, Congress directed the Presidio to be included within the designated boundary of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). Thus far, 148 acres of uplands and 357 acres of submerged lands have been permitted to the Department of the Interior for use as part of the GGNRA. Future plans are for additional Presidio lands, should they become excess to military requirements, to be transferred to the control of the National Park Service for inclusion in the GGNRA. This merging of military and recreational uses makes the Presidio unique as an Army installation as well as an integral part of the San Francisco community.

These barracks, still in use today, were among the first buildings to be constructed on the Presidio.

San Francisco

Highlights you shouldn't miss, whether by car, public transportation, or on foot, include:

Union Square — Hub of hotel, theater, and shopping district.

Civic Center — City Hall, Opera House, Main Public Library, Federal Building, etc. Mission Dolores, one of a chain of 21 missions founded in the 1700's by Franciscan fathers, is at 16th and Church Streets.

Financial District — Montgomery Street, at Market, "Little Wall Street of the West."

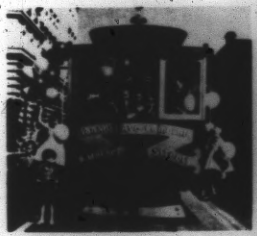
Embarcadero — Miles of docks serve this major port to the Orient. From the Embarcadero you may watch arrivals and departures of cargo ships, freighters, and luxury liners to Hawaii, South America, and the Orient.

Fisherman's Wharf —Center of the city's fishing industry where you'll see the small squatty boats which bring in huge catches from the Pacific's waters and watch nets being mended; excellent seafood restaurants.

Chinatown — Largest Chinese settlement outside the Orient; Grant Avenue; intriguing curio shops display imports from the Orient; Chinese restaurants, groceries, and nightclubs.

North Beach — Van Ness to Columbus, between Bay and Pacific; center of the city's night life, crowded with jazz spots; many fine, reasonably priced Italian restaurants.

Telegraph Hill — site from which ships entering the bay were announced, first by semaphore signal, later by the city's first telegraph line; affords magnificent view by daylight or dark. Coit Tower crowns the crest of the hill.



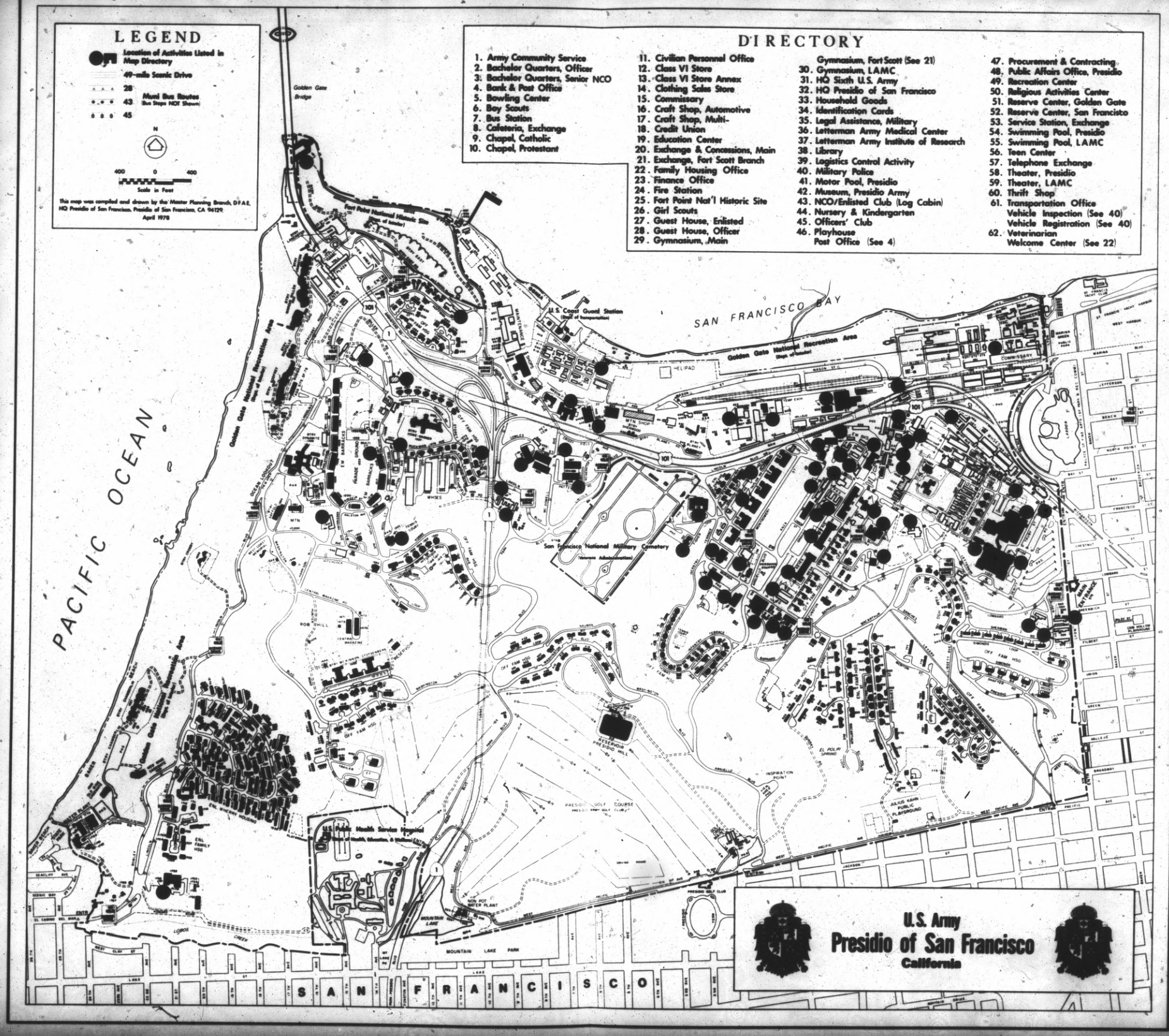
Nob Hill — Fairmont and Mark Hopkins Hotels have magnificent views, especially at sunset; Flood Mansion and Grace Cathedral.

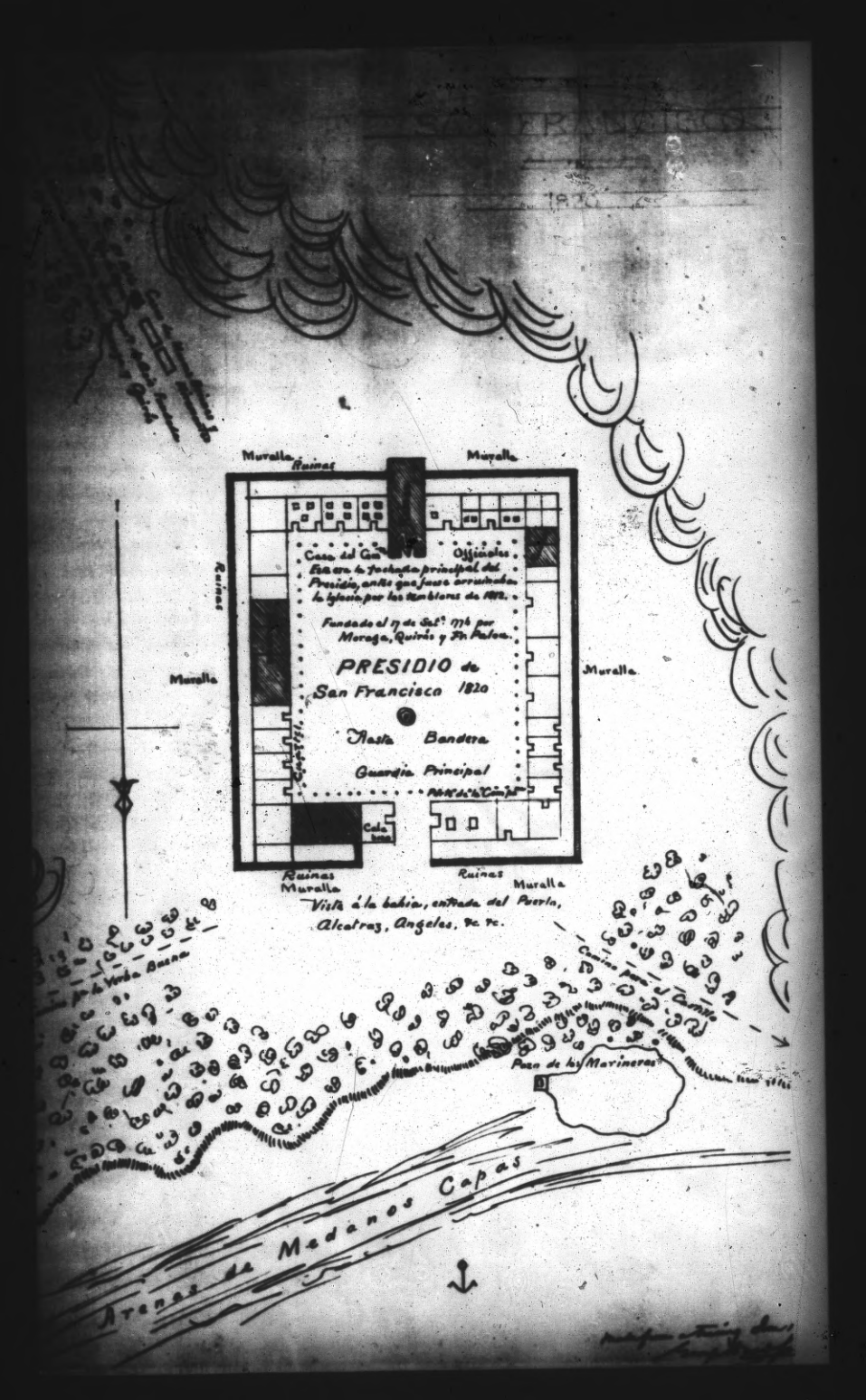
Twin Peaks — Near geographical center of the city, presents panorama of Market Street, Peninsula to the south, and Oakland-Bay and Golden Gate Bridges.

Marina Green — Easily accessible from the Presidio; a yacht basin and fine place to view sailing regattas on the bay.

Palace of Fine Arts — Within walking distance of main gate. Beautiful relic of 1915 Exposition Park and pond.

Aquatic Park — Ocean fishing and swimming; nearby is Maritime Museum displaying the history and relics of clipper ship days.


LEGEND
Location of Activities Listed in Map Directory
49-mile Scenic Drive
28
43
45
Muni Bus Routes (Bus Stops NOT Shown)
N
400 0 400
Scale in Feet
This map was compiled and drawn by the Master Planning Branch, DFAE, HQ Presidio of San Francisco, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129.
April 1978
DIRECTORY
1. Army Community Service
2. Bachelor Quarters, Officer
3. Bachelor Quarters, Senior NCO
4. Bank & Post Office
5. Bowling Center
6. Boy Scouts
7. Bus Station
8. Cafeteria, Exchange
9. Chapel, Catholic
10. Chapel, Protestant
11. Civilian Personnel Office
12. Class VI Store
13. Class VI Store Annex
14. Clothing Sales Store
15. Commissary
16. Craft Shop, Automotive
17. Craft Shop, Multi-
18. Credit Union
19. Education Center
20. Exchange & Concessions, Main
21. Exchange, Fort Scott Branch
22. Family Housing Office
23. Finance Office
24. Fire Station
25. Fort Point Nat'l Historic Site
26. Girl Scouts
27. Guest House, Enlisted
28. Guest House, Officer
29. Gymnasium, Main
Gymnasium, Fort Scott (See 21)
30. Gymnasium, LAMC
31. HQ Sixth U.S. Army
32. HQ Presidio of San Francisco
33. Household Goods
34. Identification Cards
35. Legal Assistance, Military
36. Letterman Army Medical Center
37. Letterman Army Institute of Research
38. Library
39. Logistics Control Activity
40. Military Police
41. Motor Pool, Presidio
42. Museum, Presidio Army
43. NCO/Enlisted Club (Log Cabin)
44. Nursery & Kindergarten
45. Officers' Club
46. Playhouse
Post Office (See 4)
47. Procurement & Contracting
48. Public Affairs Office, Presidio
49. Recreation Center
50. Religious Activities Center
51. Reserve Center, Golden Gate
52. Reserve Center, San Francisco
53. Service Station, Exchange
54. Swimming Pool, Presidio
55. Swimming Pool, LAMC
56. Teen Center
57. Telephone Exchange
58. Theater, Presidio
59. Theater, LAMC
60. Thrift Shop
61. Transportation Office
Vehicle Inspection (See 40)
Vehicle Registration (See 40)
62. Veterinarian
Welcome Center (See 22)
PACIFIC OCEAN
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
Golden Gate Bridge
Fort Point National Historic Site
U.S. Coast Guard Station
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
San Francisco National Military Cemetery
Presidio Golf Course
Mountain Lake Park
Lobos Creek
Reservoir Presidio Hill
Julius Kahn Public Playground
Presidio Golf Club
Commissary
Helipad
Main Entrance
SAN FRANCISCO
U.S. Army
Presidio of San Francisco
California


Muralla
Ruinas
Muralla
Casa del Gob.
Officiales
Esta era la fachada principal del Presidio, antes que fuese arrumbada la Iglesia por los temblores de 1812.
Fundado el 17 de Sept. 1776 por Moraga, Quirós y Fr. Palou.
PRESIDIO de San Francisco 1820
Asta Bandera
Guardia Principal
Ruinas
Muralla
Muralla
Ruinas
Ruinas
Muralla
Muralla
Vista á la bahia, entrada del Puerto, Alcatraz, Angeles, &c. &c.
Bahia Buena
Cuartel Presidio
Puerto de los Marineros
Arenas de Medanos Capas

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
MUSEUM.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

MUSEUM.

PRESIDIO.ARMY MUSEUM.

You're there amid the fire and ruins.....
diorama of SF
Exam. April 30, 1980. p.A 6.

Presidio. Museum.

Presidio Army Museum opens
Chron. Mar. 7, 1974. p.3.c.1.

CHRON. MAR. 7, 1974. p. 3

Three Flags in the Presidio

New S.F. Museum Is Open

The flags of Mexico, Spain and the United States were posted at the Presidio yesterday in a colorful ceremony that marked the opening of the city's newest museum.

Known as the Presidio Army Museum, the refurbished three-story building on Funston avenue at Lincoln boulevard in the Presidio houses the start of a collection covering 200 years of military history in the West.

"The displays offer the memorabilia of service under three flags," Richard C. Ham, civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army for Northern California, told a gathering at the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

On hand for the opening day of the museum, which is expected to be completed by 1975 in time for the Presidio's bicentennial celebration, were Margarita Rubi, Mexico's acting consul general, and Jose Antonio Urbina, Spain's consul general.

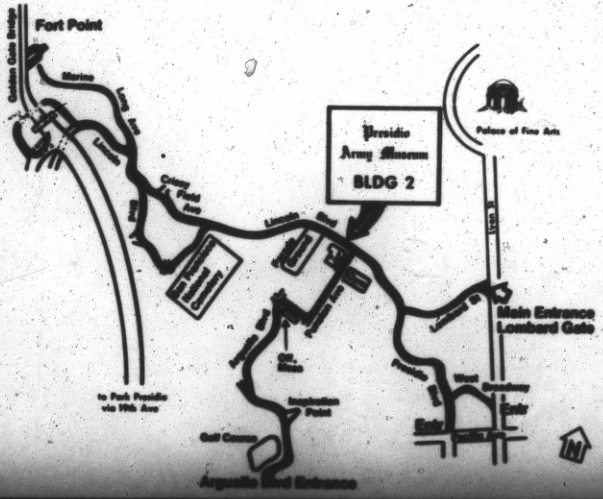
There was even a fashion show at the ceremony, with volunteer models decked out in costumes ranging from a 1846 blue and red artillery uniform to the khaki garb of a World War I infantry officer, all part of the museum's collection.

On view inside the museum, an 1857 structure that was the original home of the Wright Army Hospital, were glassed-in displays of a historical military collection expected to become the most complete in the West.

The museum is open to the public Tuesday through Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

By Dave Randolph

Models wore costumes from the museum displays that span 200 years of military history


Fort Point
Golden Gate Bridge
Marina
Long Ave
Lincoln
Crissy Field Area
Presidio Army Museum
BLDG 2
Palace of Fine Arts
Lincoln Blvd
Main Entrance
Lombard Gate
Presidio Blvd
Arguello Blvd
Funston Ave
Presidio Blvd
West Pershing
Pershing Dr
Exploration Point
Golf Course
Arguello Blvd Entrance
to Park Presidio via 19th Ave
N

PROGRAM INCLUDES:

- Ribbon-cutting by Major General Charles R. Sniffin, Deputy Commanding General, Sixth U. S. Army.
- Presentation of World War I Victory Medals to six Bay Area women who served as telephone operators in France in World War I.
- Transatlantic telephone call between General Sniffin and a general in Paris to be completed by one of the women.
- Viewing of uniforms and memorabilia donated by the women, and of World War I telephone equipment loaned by Pacific Telephone .
- Historic military fashion show.

YOU ARE INVITED TO

J'ecoute

a new exhibit honoring

WOMEN TELEPHONE OPERATORS

of

WORLD WAR I

at the

PRESIDIO ARMY MUSEUM

on

NOVEMBER 11, 1979

Opening ceremonies – 1 P. M.

Lincoln Blvd., and Funston Ave.,
Presidio of San Francisco

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 94129

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF: AFZN-PTS-OP 22 January 1977

Dear Friends:

You are cordially invited to join the staff of the Presidio Army Museum at 11:00 a.m., Saturday January 29, for the opening of two new exhibit galleries at the Presidio Army Museum. These display areas detail the military history of the Bay Area from 1917 to the Present. We hope you will find the displays both interesting, and a fitting tribute to your support.

Thank you for your continued interest on our behalf. We look foward to seeing you on January 29.

Sincerely,

J. Phillip Langellier

J. Phillip Langellier
Director/Curator
Presidio Army Museum

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

J'ecoute

(I am listening; number please)

a new exhibit

honoring

WOMEN TELEPHONE OPERATORS

of

WORLD WAR I

– First Female Soldiers in U. S. Army –

Exhibit will include uniforms, photos and personal souvenirs of Bay Area women who served in France. Included also is World War I telephone equipment loaned by Pacific Telephone.

Exhibit will be open through February, 1980, at the Presidio Army Museum, corner of Lincoln Blvd., and Funston Ave., on the Presidio.

MUSEUM HOURS

10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Tuesday through Sunday

FREE ADMISSION

FREE PARKING **MUNI LINES 43 and 45**

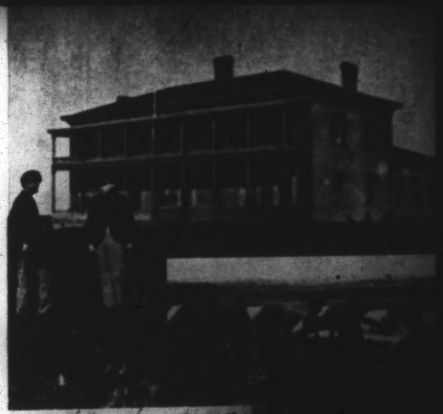
(Opening Ceremonies are at 1 P. M., November 11, 1979)

[illegible] a photomontage of artifacts and memorabilia from the Presidio's past, dates from the Spanish Colonial Empire of 1776 through its 19th century Mexican heritage, and later American occupation beginning in 1847 to the present. These are part of the Presidio Army Museum's permanent collection. The Museum is intended to be a center for historical research, with the Museum Library being available to scholars upon application.

Breast Plate Eagle 1855

Cavalry Hat Insignia 1872

Preservation of the Presidio of San Francisco as a National Landmark is the theme of the United States Army's Bicentennial Project in the West. Old Station Hospital, built in 1857, was chosen to house a military history museum that would tell the story of the Presidio's past. By giving Old Station Hospital a useful function, the stately pre-Civil War structure is being preserved in its own terms as an outstanding piece of period architecture in San Francisco. Through preservation of the building as a museum, the United States Army seeks to maintain an historic perspective and to promote for many people a sense of identity with the Presidio of a century ago.



COVER

Museum Building c. 1867
Black Artillery c. 1864
Fillmore Document 1850
William Tecumseh Sherman c. 1863
United States Flag c. 1862

INSIDE

Spanish Map 1779
Symbol from Mexican Empire Flag c. 1830
Illustration from Poinsett's Manual 1841
United States Artillery Sword 1833
Book Jacket 1898
Alice Townsend, Actress and Red Cross Volunteer 1898
Officer's Collar Insignia 1898
President McKinley and General Shafter in Golden Gate Park 1901
General and Mrs. Stilwell's Wedding Picture 1910
Army Nurse c. 1918
Sweetheart Pin c. 1917
General John J. Pershing c. 1917
San Francisco Commemorative Award 1919
Recruitment Poster 1930
Golden Gate Bridge Construction c. 1936
General Douglas MacArthur 1951
Sentry Duty, Oahu Beach, Territory of Hawaii 1945

★ Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129 ★ Open Tuesday-Sunday 10:00-4:00 ★ Admission Free

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
MUTINY CASE.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

MUTINY CASE.

Presidio. Mutiny case.

1. Stockade courtmartial opens here Tuesday.
   Exam. Jan. 26, 1969. p. 7. c. 1.
2. 'No death sentence' at Presidio.
   Exam. Jan. 29, 1969. p. 12. c. 5.
3. Presidio flag dye goes to jury.
   Exam. Jan. 30, 1969. p. 41. c. 4.
4. Soldier guilty in Presidio mutiny. 15 yrs. (Pvt. Sood).
   Exam. Feb. 13, 1969. p. 1. c. 8.
5. Bomb threat upsets mutiny trial
   Exam. Feb. 14, 1969. p. 3. c. 1.

Presidio. Mutiny trials.

1. 2 more convicted of Presidio mutiny.
   Chron. Feb. 15, 1969. p. 1. c. 4.
2. Two GIs get 14, 16 years for mutiny. (Larry Reidel (Louis Oscepinski
   Chron. Exam. Feb. 16, 1969. p. 1. c. 1.
3. Mutiny trial will be moved to Mojave desert.
   Chron. Feb. 18, 1969. p. 1. c. 5.
4. Desert site OK'd for mutiny trial.
   Chron. Feb. 20, 1969. p. 16. c. 3.
5. 'Mutiny' defense gets help.
   Exam. Feb. 20, 1969. p. 18. c. 1.

Presidio. Mutiny trials.

1. New data in mutiny case.
   Chron. Feb. 21, 1969. p. 18. c. 1.
2. The Desert mutiny trial.
   Chron. Feb. 24, 1969. p. 3. c. 2.

Presidio. Mutiny trial.

1. Lighter term of 4 yrs. hard labor for 4th mutineer.
   Chron. Mar. 1, 1969. p. 1. c. 1. (Priv. John Colipi.
2. 'Imported' court snags mutiny trial.
   Exam. Mar. 5, 1969. p. 15. c. 1.
3. GI is stripped of medals at mutiny trial.
   Chron. Mar. 6, 1969. p. 8. c. 1.
4. Mystery officer in Mutiny trial.
   Chron. Mar. 7, 1969. p. 1. c. 2.
5. 'Harassment' at Presidio.
   Chron. Mar. 8, 1969. p. 6. c. 1.

Presidio. Mutiny trial.

1. General Larsen may take stand in trial.
   Exam. Mar. 10, 1969. p. 17. c. 1.

Presidio. Mutiny trial.

1. Mutiny GI goes berserk.
   Exam. Mar. 11, 1969. p. 8. c. 1.
2. Presidio GI wins separate trial (Lawrence Ziano).
   Exam. Mar. 12, 1969. p. 18. c. 3.
3. Mutiny trial protest rally on Marina Greens.
   Chron. Mar. 14, 1969. p. 11. c. 1.
4. Mutiny trial moved from SF to Fort Lewis, Wash.
   Chron. Mar. 15, 1969/p. 1. c. 7.
5. 5000 gather for Marina protest of mutiny trials.
   Exam. Mar. 16, 1969. p. 3. c. 7.

Presidio. Mutiny trial.

1. Army cuts first mutiny sentence (Pvt. Sood - 7 yrs.)
   Exam. Mar. 18, 1969. p. 1. c. 5.
2. Mutiny trial for 5 begins at Ft. Lewis.
   Exam. Mar. 19, 1969. p. 10. c. 1.
3. Leniency predicted in army mutiny review.
   Exam. Mar. 19, 1969. p. 10. c. 1.
4. Presidio Sergeant was 'ignored'.
   Chron. Mar. 21, 1969. p. 12. c4.
5. 4 face mutiny trial; sick GI case dropped. (Murphy).
   Exam. Mar. 26, 1969. p. 8. c. 1.

Presidio. Mutiny trials.

1. 4 more GIs convicted in mutiny trial.
   Chron. Mar. 28, 1969. p. 1. c. 5.

Presidio. Ft, Ord trial.

1. Hallinan says 'impulse' led to mutiny.
   Chron. Apr. 19, 1969. p. 3. c. 1.

Presidio. Mutiny charges.

1. Mutiny terms cut back to 5 yrs. each on 2 soldiers.
   Chron. Apr. 2 6, 1969. p. 1. c. 1.

Presidio. Mutiny trial ends.

1. The 'Mutineers' await a verdict.
   Chron. June 6, 1969. p. 1. c. 1.
2. 12 Presidio GIs guilty of mutiny.
   Chron. June 7, 1969. p. 1. c. 4.
3. 14 Happy defendants; light mutiny terms.
   Exam. Chron. June 8, 1969. p. 1. c. 4.

Presidio. MUTINY CASE.

1. Pastor's war on Presidio - 'brutality'.
   Chron. Sept. 22, 1969. p. 1. c. 5.

Presidio. MUTINY CASES.

1. Stockade may close--inmates to Ft. Ord.
   Exam. June 15, 1970. p. 1. c. 4.
2. A Presidio 'mutiny' reversal.
   Chron. June 17, 1970. p. 1. c. 3.

Presidio. Mutiny cases.

1. 3 more Presidio cases reversed.
   SF Exam. June 19, 1970. p. 7. c. 1.

Presidio. Mutiny trial.

1. The Presidio Mutiny that wasn't.
   Chron. July 3, 1970. p. 1. c. 4.
2. Last Presidio GI's cleared of mutiny.
   Exam. July 3, 1970. p. 11. c. 7.

PRESIDIO. Presidio Mutiny Trial 1968

A Presidio Mutiney veteran's long march back to the stockade,. Exam Feb. 5, 1985 p.A1, c.3

Captured Sailors in Korea?
POW's in Vietnam?

NO

THE PRESIDIO 27

These men are on trial for their lives. Their crime: a non-violent sit-down to protest stockade conditions and the shooting of a fellow prisoner.

RALLY
TO DEMAND CLEMENCY
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1:30
MARINA GREEN
(MARINA BLVD OFF LYON ST)

SPONSORED BY G.I. ASSOCIATION

Fifteen Years in Prison—For THIS!

Come Saturday, March 15, '69 1:30 p.m. Public Assembly Marina Green [foot of Lyon]

THIS IS WHAT THE ARMY CALLS MUTINY! The photo shows the scene in the Presidio stockade last October 14, when 27 soldiers sat down and sang "We Shall Overcome" to dramatize their grievances. Four soldiers have already been sentenced for the "crime" shown above. One got 15 years, one 14, one 16—and one got off easy with only 4 years at hard labor. The rest are still to be sentenced.

(Marina Green is near the Marina Boulevard entrance to the Presidio of San Francisco.)

AN

ALL NIGHT VIGIL

FOR THE

PRESIDIO "MUTINEERS"

WILL BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1969

AT THE

[redacted]

CIVIC CENTER

TO PROTEST THE SEVERITY OF THE 15 YEAR SENTENCES BEING GIVEN TO THE PRESIDIO SOLDIERS FOUND GUILTY OF SITTING DOWN TO PROTEST CONDITIONS IN THEIR STOCKADE. YOUR PRESENCE IS NEEDED TO ILLUSTRATE THE VAST COMMUNITY FEELING AROUSED BY THIS CRUELTY.

THE VIGIL WILL INCLUDE THE ARRIVAL OF WALKERS FROM CARMEL AND POINTS ALONG THE WAY. IT WILL CONCLUDE AT THE COURT MARTIAL OFFICE AT 8 AM AS THE TRIAL OF THE NEXT FIVE 'MUTINEERS' BEGINS.

BRING YOUR OWN CANDLE.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
PROTESTS.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

PROTESTS.

Presidio . Protests.
Presidio showdown--Colonel vs. marchers.
300 demonstrators are denied entry.
Exam May 3, 1964 P.1, C.1

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

Presidio. Protests.
Six arrested: Anti-military pickets at the Presidio.
Chron May 17, 1964 P.2, C.7

SAN FRANCISCO TRAVS

PROTESTS.
Presidio. Ronald Lockman, Court-Martial
1. Anti-War Soldier is found guilty- 2/1/2 Yrs.
Chron. Nov.14,1967, p.1,c.4

PROTESTS.
Presidio. Demonstrators. (Private Ronald Lockman)
1. 7 Guilty of trespass at Presidio,Nov.13,1967
Chron.Nov.22,1967, p.36,c.6

PROTESTS.
Presidio. Hunger strike. (John D. Welty)
1. Strange hunger fast at Presidio.
SF Exam. Mar. 27,1968, p.1. c. 1.
2. Brutality at Presidio charged.
SF Chron. Mar. 29,1968. p.1. c. 1.

PROTESTS.
Presidio. Presidio Wall Vigil.
1. Presidio vigil goes part-time.
Chron. Sept. 16, 1968, p.20. c.7

PROTESTS.
Presidio. Confrontation.

1. Army arrest protesters.
   Exam. Oct. 21, 1968. p. 52. c. 5.
2. Army inquiry on into ' mutiny' of 27 men.
   Exam. Nov. 5, 1968. p. 11. c. 1.
3. Presidio 27 face trial 'mutiny'.
   The Argonaut, Nov. 16, 1968. p. 1. c. 8.
4. Presidio Stockade mutiny trial to begin.
   Chron. Jan. 27, 1969. p. 10. c. 4.
5. A 'mercy' report in mutiny case.
   Chron. Jan. 28, 1969. p. 6. c. 7.

PROTESTS.
Presidio. Peace demonstrators.

1. Marchers, MPs in presidio clash.
   Exam. Mar. 23, 1969, p.1, c.4

PROTESTS.
Presidio. Leafleteers.

1. The Presidio repels 17 leafleteers.
   Chron. Nov. 12, 1969, p.11, c.1

PROTESTS.
Presidio. Teenage war protest.

1. Invasion of Presidio. (Laura Dertz).
   Exam. Nov. 12, 1969. p. 4. c. 1.

PROTESTS.
Presidio. Vietnam speakers.

1. Presidio's speakers give another view of Vietnam.
Exam. & Chron. Nov. 30, 1969, p.3, Sec.A, c.1

PROTESTS.
Presidio. Demonstrators stopped.

1. Presidio anti-war stroll--students halted.
Chron. April 3, 1970. p. 3. c. 1.

PROTESTS.
S. F. Presidio. Wall. Bombing.

1. Terrorists bomb wall of Presidio.
Exam. Sept. 15, 1977, p.1, c.2

IN PRESIDIO. PROTESTS.

'Bloody' protest at Presidio
Exam & Chron Mar. 11,1984 p.B7, c.1

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

EXCELSIOR, NEW ART SERIES. Vol. 5, No 7 Aug. 31, 1898. Published Weekly. Subscription Price, $11.00 per year. Single copies, 25c.

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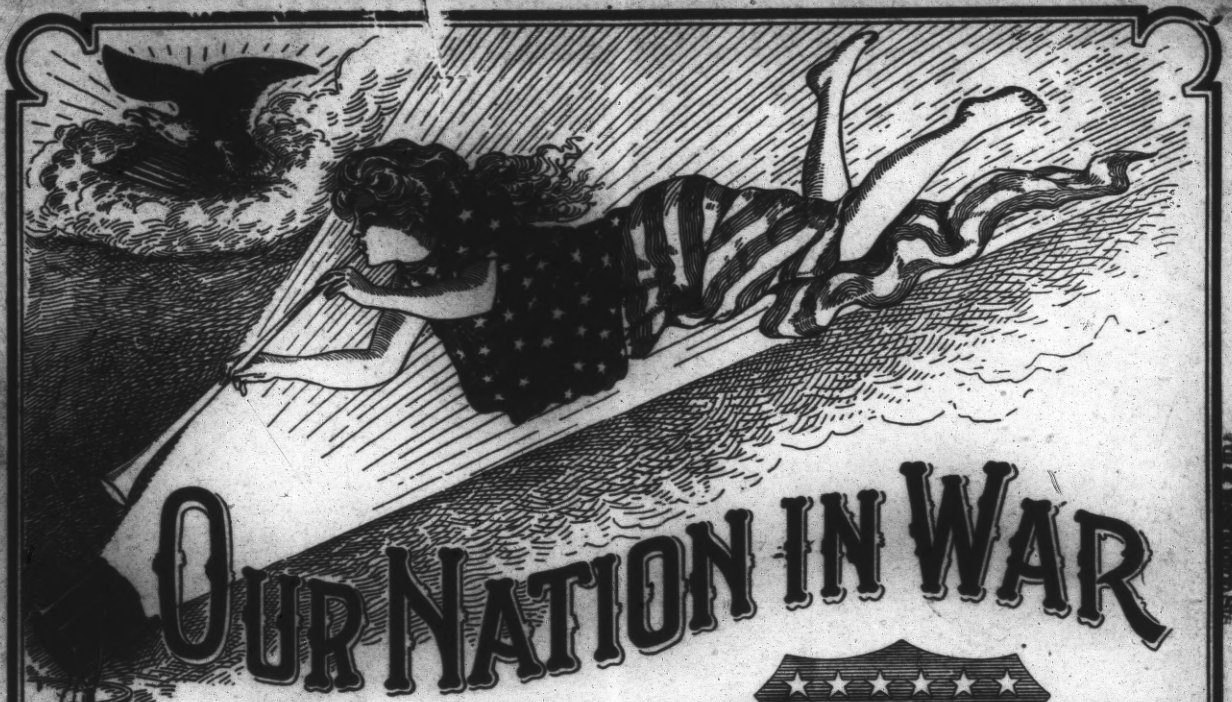


OUR NATION IN WAR

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS

—OF THE—

Spanish-American War

BY OUR ARTISTS AT THE FRONT, PICTURING DARING DEEDS, DESPERATE CONFLICTS, AND MEMORABLE STRUGGLES AFLOAT AND ASHORE, WITH ARMY AND NAVY

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PAINTINGS FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S COLLECTION, REPRESENTING THE MOST TRAGIC AND HISTORIC EVENTS IN THE NATION'S LIFE.

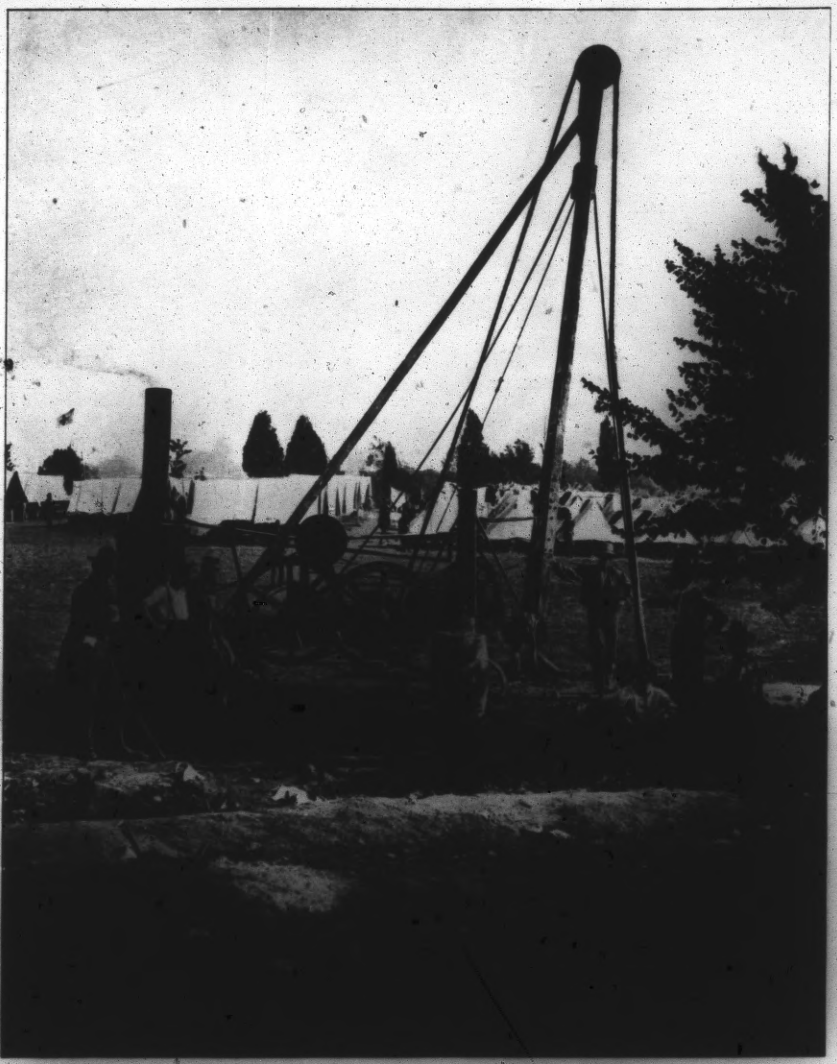
The Battles of Our Country ON Sea and Shore

VINCENT'S MARKET
7th & Washington Sts.

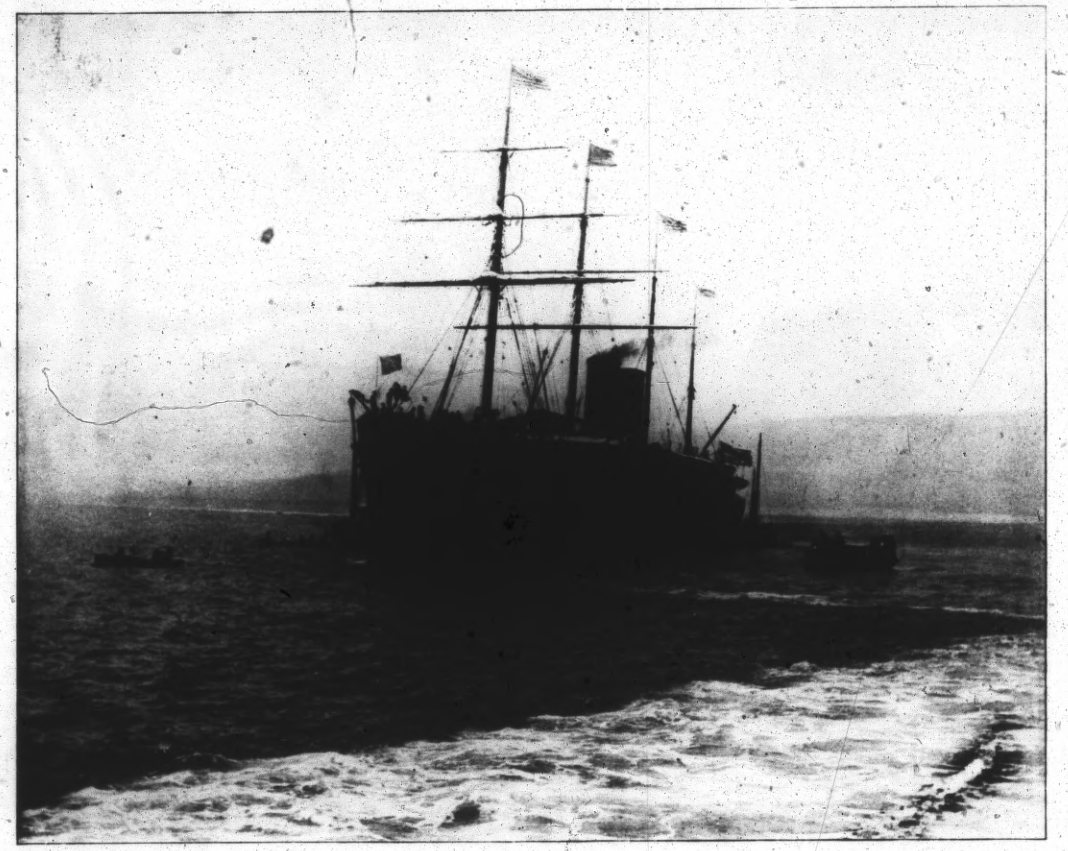
Entered to the Philadelphia Post Office as second-class matter. Published by the Illustrated Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

VINCENT'S MARKET
7th & Washington Sts.

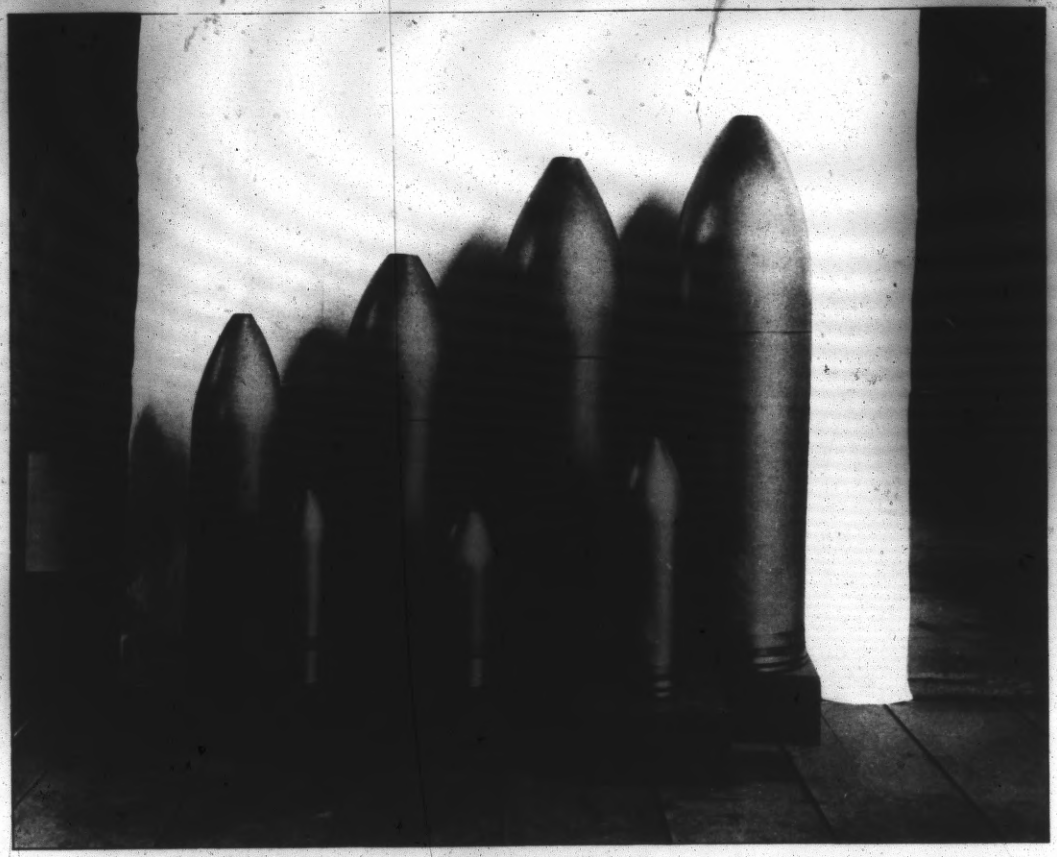
TENNESSEE TROOPS PARADING ON FOURTH OF JULY IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Never before did San Francisco have such a martial air, and right royal was the welcome given the troops. Each regiment on its arrival was taken in hand by the ladies of the Red Cross Society; many were furnished by them with shoes and other articles of clothing. The troops are divided between Camp Merritt and the Presidio. Camp Merritt lies between two hills at one end of Golden Gate Park, with its thick foliage, masses of gorgeous tropical flowers and white, winding roads that lead to the blue waters of the bay. There and on the hills above the squads had daily drills that were witnessed by hundreds of visitors. On the Fourth of July the Tennessee troops turned out in full force to honor their colonel. The streets were thronged with delighted spectators



ARTESIAN WELL AT CAMP ALGER.—It is usual in selecting the camping grounds for a large army to pitch it near a fresh body of water. But of course other things have to be considered also, so it is not always possible. At Camp Alger they had artesian wells; these are perpendicular borings into the ground through which water rises from various depths, according to circumstances, above the surface of the soil. The possibility of obtaining water in this way in a particular district depends on its geological structure. All rocks contain more or less water. Arenaceous rocks receive water mechanically, and according to their compactness and purity part with a larger or smaller proportion of it. A cubic yard of pure sea-sand can contain, in addition to the quantity of dry sand, which occupies that space, about one-third of its bulk of water. It would part with nearly the whole of this into a well sunk in it, and regularly pumped from. Chalk and other rocks composed of fine particles closely compacted together contain as much, but from the power of capillary attraction little or none of this water would be drained into a well sunk in such rock, but from numerous crevices in chalk through which the water flows freely, and from the general presence of a larger quantity of water than the porous rock is able to retain, wells sunk in chalk often yield water.



TROOPS EMBARKING ON THE "CHINA," for the second Manila expedition, that sailed June 15. On its way to Manila the transports stopped at Honolulu, and were given a royal welcome. Even then it seemed almost a part of America; they met Americans, drove in carriages built in America, and drawn by horses, and above all they were feasted in American style, and upon American dishes. So they might almost have imagined they were in the States, except when they looked at the public buildings and saw a foreign flag flying. They were in hopes the news of annexation would come while they were there, so they could help share the glory of replacing the white flag with our own dear Stars and Stripes, on that Pacific outpost.



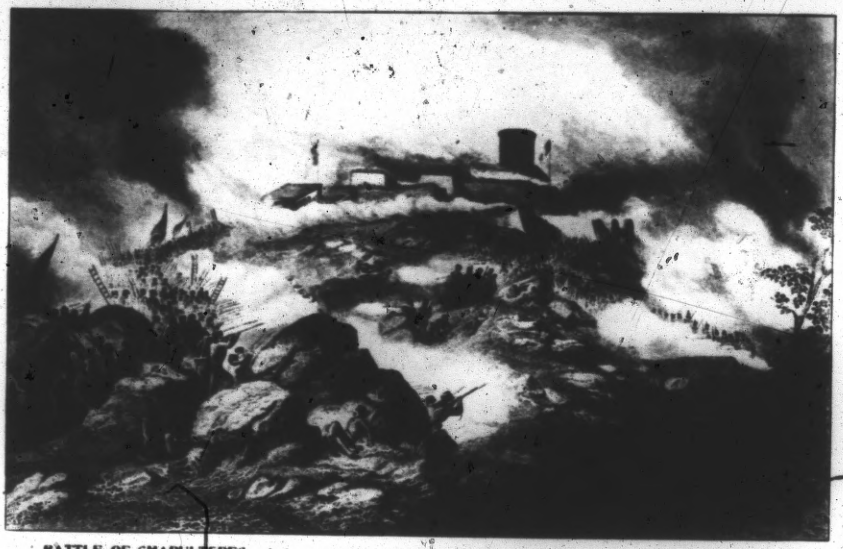
CAST-IRON PROJECTILES—SHELLS 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 AND 13 INCHES.—There is perhaps no branch of the manufacture of war material that is guarded with so much secrecy as that devoted to the production of projectiles. Each maker has his own pet theories as to the proper composition of the steel, etc., best methods of casting and forging, and, above all, are the secrets of tempering guarded with a jealous eye. The armor-piercing projectiles are cast head downward in a special mould, and if the point is to be chilled, a chill is first placed at the bottom of the mould. If forged steel shells are to be produced, the steel casting is made of considerably larger diameter than the finished shell, is cast solid, then reheated and hammered down until it is slightly larger than the finished diameter. Next it is put in the lathe, rough-bored, and pointed and given a finishing cut. When the projectile is finished and ready for the test, if it is up to the contract requirements it will penetrate the best armor plates of a thickness equal to 1½ times its own diameter without cracking or suffering any deformation. Every projectile has five distinct parts: the base, the body, the bourrelet, the spiral and the point. The base is the flat end, where there is a band that grips the rifling in the gun and twists the projectile. The body is the long, straight part. The bourrelet is a band of steel around the projectile where the straight part stops and where the curve toward the point begins. This curved part of the projectile is the spiral, and the extreme end is the point. A 13-inch gun fires a projectile weighing 1100 pounds; an 8-inch gun, one weighing 250 pounds; a 6-inch gun, one weighing 100 pounds; a 5-inch rapid-firing gun, one weighing 50 pounds; a 4-inch rapid-firing gun, one weighing 33 pounds; and then comes the 6-pounders, 3-pounders and 1-pounders.

"BOSTON BOYS AND GENERAL GAGE."—This historical event is admirably depicted by Henry Bacon. This is from the original. The boys of Boston were in the winter in the habit of building, for amusement, little hills of snow and sliding them into the pond on the Common. The English soldiers, merely to provoke them, beat down these snow hills. After appealing in vain to the captain, the boys finally went to Governor Gage. "What!" he said, "have your fathers been teaching you rebellion, and sent you here to exhibit it?" "Nobody sent us, sir," said one of the boys. "We have never injured nor insulted your troops, but they have trodden down our snow hills and broken the ice on our skating-ground. Yesterday our works were destroyed for the third time, and we will bear it no longer." The governor said, with surprise, to one of his officers: "The very children here draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe. You may go, my brave boys, and be assured if my troops trouble you again they shall be punished."

FOURTEENTH U. S. REGULARS DRILLING (FORMING A HOLLOW SQUARE) AT THE PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO.—The days of Lexington are over when a farmer could take his gun and shoot the enemy on his own account. Now a soldier must know all the tactics of modern warfare. The non-commissioned officer, the backbone of every army, must be formed. In European countries it takes a man a year at least to rise from the raw recruit to the finished soldier. There is no other occupation in which the accurate knowledge of details is so essential. In battle the coolest man may lose his head; he must depend on habit. The difficulties our men have had to encounter during the war with Spain were manifold. Not only were the men, most of them, raw recruits, but they had to go into a foreign land. But nothing daunts the American soldier—lack of training, inefficient equipment or strange lands. He is always cheerful, obedient, willing and eager to do and dare. Well may we feel proud of our American soldier, also the enemy fear him.

CADIZ AND VIEW OF PORT.—Cadiz, the capital of a province of the same name in Spain, is built on the extremity of a tongue of land projecting about five miles into the sea. The city, which is six or seven miles in circumference, is surrounded by a wall with five gates, one of which communicates with the isthmus. Seen from a distance, from off the coast, it presents a magnificent display of snow-white turrets rising majestically from the sea. The most characteristic feature of Cadiz is the marine promenades fringing the city all round between the ramparts and the sea, especially that called the Alameda, on the eastern side, commanding a view of the shipping in the bay and ports on the opposite shore. The noble bay, more than thirty miles in circuit and almost entirely landlocked by the isthmus and the headlands which lie to the northeast, has principally contributed to its commercial importance. Cadiz is strongly fortified with ramparts and bastions, and defended by the forts of San Sebastian, Santa Catalina, Matagorda and Puntales Castle. On the neighboring coast the isthmus is protected by an intrenchment called the Cortadura, or Fort San Fernando.

THE HEROIC DASH OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—A wooded valley, opposite a straight almost vertical hill with rifle pits and a block house, with a conical roof shining like brass in the sun, on the top. The Seventy-first, in company with the Sixteenth and Sixth Regiments, had been ordered by Colonel Kent to "charge the block house!" Up the hill the men went, closing up the gaps made in their ranks with clock-like precision, always with their eyes lifted to the deadly house on top. From every fort hill in front of them shell and shrapnel belched forth. But there was no wavering or turning back; steadily, heroically they went upward although men fell on the right and left of them. Half way up the veritable "Lane of Death" our men had the first sight of Spanish foe. Into their trench they poured such a volley of fire with such terrible deadly aim, that the Spaniards broke and ran for the block house higher up. Looking back over the events of the days before Santiago, it becomes irresistibly plain that the victory of our army was due to the unconquerable bravery and calm courage of the American soldier. We bow low before the conquering hero. Right nobly have the Seventy-first lived up to the standard set by their ancestors. The regiment was first formed under the "American Rifles," a battalion of three companies, organized in 1853. Afterwards the command changed its name to "American Guard" and was chartered as the Seventy-first Regiment, New York State Militia. They saw active service during the Civil War.



BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.—A famous battle of the Mexican War, September 12-14, 1847. Scott commanding the Americans, Santa Anna the Mexicans. Pillow and Quitman were ordered to attack the castle, supported by North, Twiggs checking reinforcements from the city. An entrance into the castle groves and the castle itself was quickly effected and the fighting raged along the streets of the city. The castle flag was shot away and General Braro, four other generals, 100 officers and 800 men surrendered. North had meanwhile established his headquarters within the city gates. September 14 North captured the citadel and hoisted over the palace the Stars and Stripes. Santa Anna sent to Scott demanding guarantees of life and property. Scott refused to be bound by terms other than those imposed by honor and usage. Scott was obliged to sweep the streets with canister and grape because of attacks from the houses. There were 7,200 Americans opposed to 25,000 Mexicans.

BATTLE OF VERA CRUZ.—Mexico, deemed the gateway to the heart of Mexico during the Mexican War, was besieged by General Scott with 12,000 men, March 23-29, 1847. General Morales commanded the town with 4390 men. Scott found no difficulty in landing his soldiers from the island of Lobos, his rendezvous, and in placing his batteries. The town was poorly fortified and Scott's bombardment effected great ruin. On March 25 Morales held a council of war. He was advised to surrender, but refused to do so, and resigned his command to General Jose Juan Landero. This general surrendered March 29. The Mexican officers were allowed to retain their arms and effects, and the soldiers were permitted to return to their homes. Scott then took possession.

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STREET OF THE CROSS, SAN JUAN.—There are no really fine streets in San Juan, for both the business houses and residences are generally inferior, the mansions of the wealthy being nearly always outside the city limits. One of the best known thoroughfares is called "Street of the Cross," a legendary reason being given for the name to the effect that when Ponce de Leon laid out the town about 1520, he ordered a large cross to be set up, before which the people worshiped until a church could be erected on the site, where it still stands, near the head of the street.

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MARKET WOMEN OF PORTO RICO.—A scene along the country highway of Porto Rico, is reproduced above, which shows a group of native women on their way to San Juan, carrying their marketable products, such as eggs, chickens, butter, etc. Nearly one-half the population are negroes, though a majority have more or less Spanish blood in their veins nor is it an uncommon thing for the Spaniard and full-blooded negro to marry, as there are very slight racial prejudices, though slavery was not abolished in Cuba until 1880.

EXCHANGING OLD RIFLES FOR NEW.—At the outbreak of the Civil War, the Federal troops were armed with muzzle-loading muskets using the percussion cap. During that war breech-loading arms were used in the military service in this country for the first time, and the urgent necessity of procuring guns wherever they could be obtained resulted in the introduction into the service of many different patterns of arms, requiring a great variety of ammunition to the different regiments. As soon as the Civil War was ended work was at once begun at the Springfield armory, where all rifles for the army are made, to perfect a breech-loading weapon. After several years' experimenting, a system was perfected and a number of guns were made and issued to the regular army for trial. In 1873 a board of officers recommended the adoption of the "Springfield." That was the gun used by the regulars until 1890, when a board of officers were ordered by the War Department to consider and recommend a suitable magazine system for rifles and carbines for the military service, it being deemed imperative that the army should be armed with an "up-to-date" weapon. Fifty-three different magazine rifles, including the army rifles of all the principal nations of the world, were subjected to a long series of severe tests, the Kraaj-Jorgensen made the best record. But as it was of foreign invention it was not adopted until 1893. As soon as this gun was formally adopted, the manufacture of the Springfield rifle was stopped, and the installation of the plant for making the new gun was begun. It is officially known as the United States magazine rifle. During the war with Spain the regulars were armed with this gun and the volunteers with the old Springfield. But the work of exchanging was carried on as fast as possible.

ARRIVAL OF BREAD AT CAMP ALGER.—The Commissary Department is really, the most important department in the army. One of the greatest problems during the war with Spain was the feeding of the troops. During the Civil War private individuals accompanied the army from point to point and grew rich by charging the soldiers immense prices for very poor food. Now that is all done away with and the Government provides not only the necessary food, but tobacco and a few luxuries that the men can buy at the lowest possible price. It is a great improvement on the old system. The picture shows a consignment of bread shipped from Washington to the Commissary Department of the Thirty-fourth Michigan at Camp Alger. There was a great deal of complaint from the men about the kind and quality of food. But that was hardly to be wondered at, when most of the men had never been used to roughing it.

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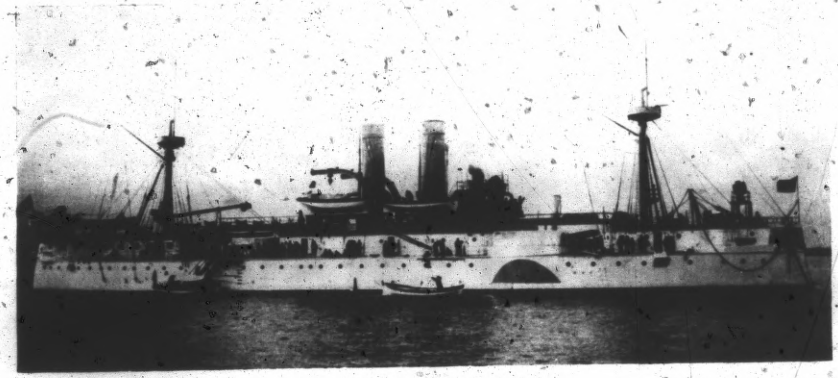

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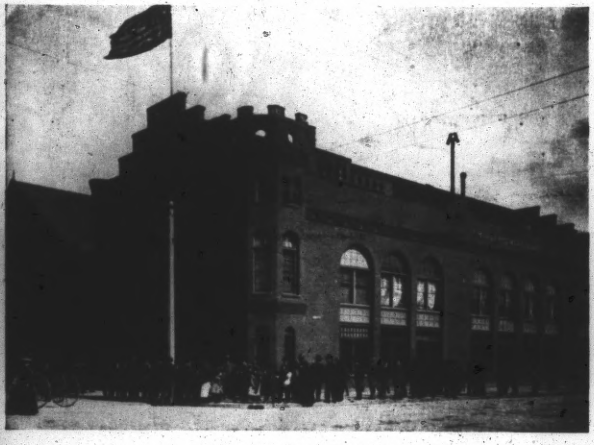

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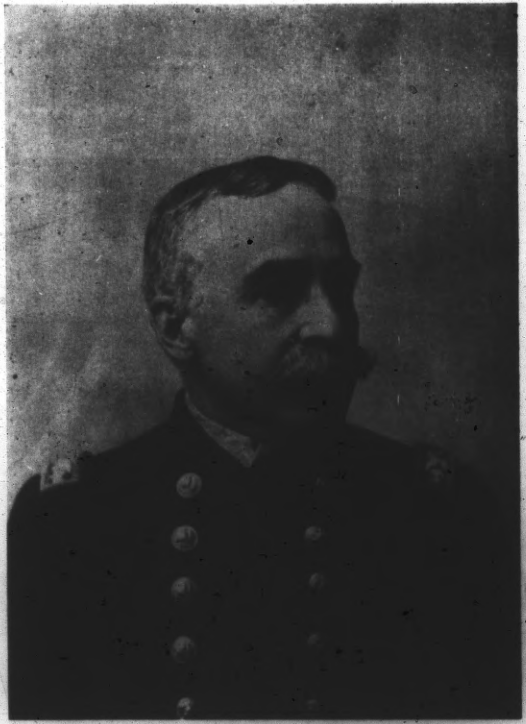

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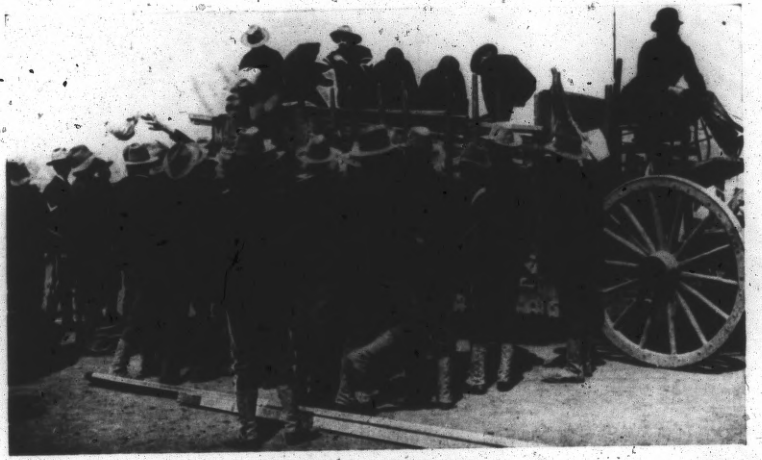

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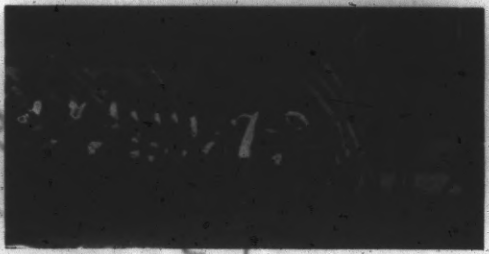

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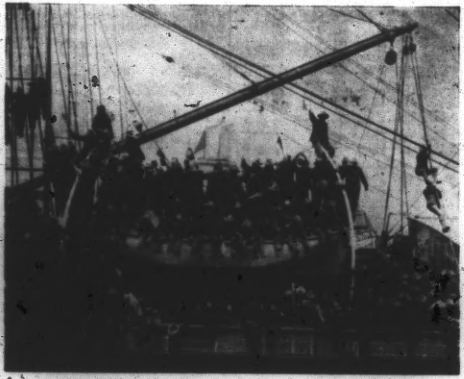

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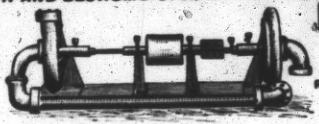

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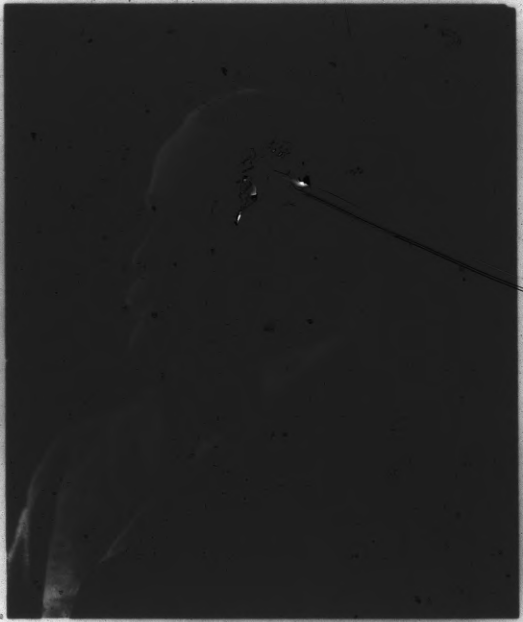

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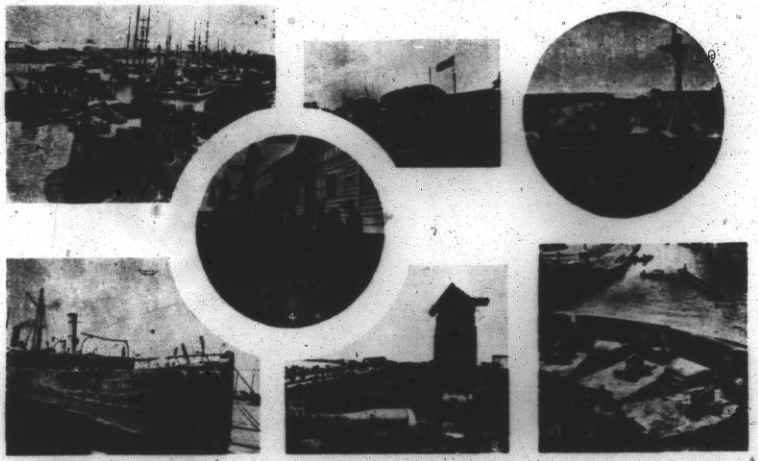

Plate I. SCENES AROUND MANILA

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FRANCIS SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON & STEEL PIPE
FOR
Town Water Works
Hydraulic, Irrigation
and Power Plants, Well Pipe, etc.
ALL SIZES
...46 FREMONT ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Iron cut, punched and formed, for making pipe on the ground where required. All kinds of Tools supplied for making Pipe. Estimates given when required. Are prepared for coating all sizes of Pipes with Asphaltum.

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Fontana & Co.
....PACKERS OF
COLUMBUS
....BRAND
...CANNED FRUITS
and VEGETABLES
134-136 MARKET STREET,
Cable Address
"FONTANA"
SAN FRANCISCO.

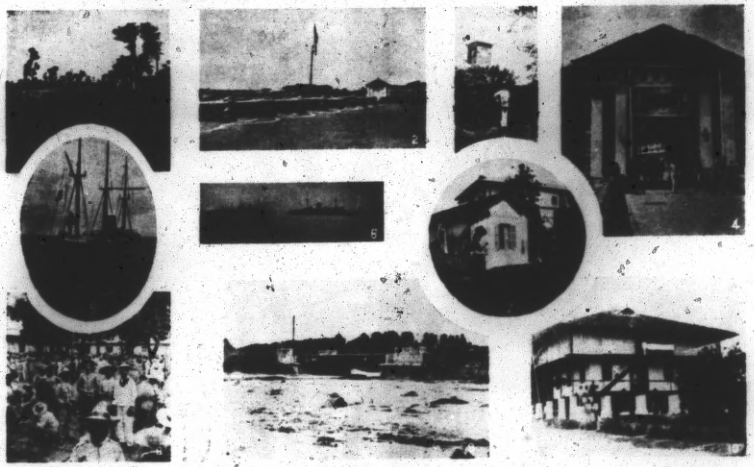

Plate II. SCENES AROUND MANILA. COPYRIGHTED, 1899

Col. J. C. O'Connor.

As a member of the National Guard of this State Col. O'Connor was instrumental in the furthering of many wise measures that tended towards its efficiency, and he must certainly feel great satisfaction in the record the First California Regiment (with which he was so closely identified) is making in the Philippines. Colonel O'Connor has gained the respect

COLONEL J. C. O'CONNOR

and esteem of all brought in contact with him, for no matter what be the relation, whether of business, in social function, or in any of the many movements of a busy life, he is the same earnest man, governed by high principle, seeking to do his duty, and thoughtful of others. In his attitude in any matter he takes high ground and aims at high standards, and it is natural with him, for it is the result of his training and associations from early years.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES...

PLATE 1

1—On the Pasig at Manila
2—Parade Grounds, Manila Arsenal
3—Interior of Fort Malate after shelling
4—Astor Battery after battle
5—Transport "Cebu" sunk in the Pasig and afterwards raised by Dewey
6—Observation tower, with gun which tried to reach Dewey on May 1, 1898
7—Fortifications on the Pasig

PLATE 2

1—On the outskirts of Manila
2—A vista
3—First American flag over Spanish fortifications
4—Gate in the wall of Manila
5—The "Concord" greeting a transport
6—Dewey's fleet
7—In the quarters of the American troops
8—Spanish soldiers at supper
9—A bridge scene over the Pasig
10—A typical Manila residence

PLATE 3

1—Native boy and baby
2—Manila cathedral
3—Prisoners waiting to have their chains removed
4—Native boy using blow-gun
5—Bronze statute in front of the Palace, Old Manila
6—Native Woman Fruit Pedler
7—Awaiting the appearance of Aguinaldo
8—Native driving water buffalo
9—Native barber
10—The Escolta
11—Troops landing at Paranque
12—Native "caskos"

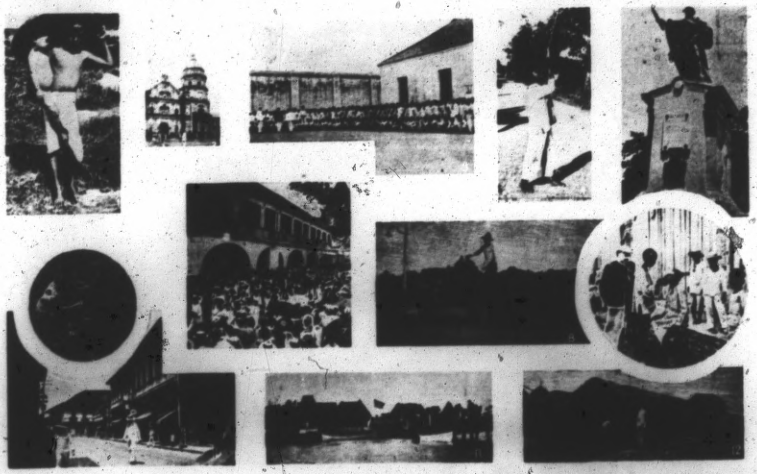

Plate III. SCENES AROUND MANILA COPYRIGHTED 1899

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HIGH GRADE **GAS** FOR ILLUMINATING COOKING and MANUFACTURING PURPOSES In SAN FRANCISCO

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ALL JUDGES

of Good Liquor Drink

GILT EDGE WHISKEY

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.,

Sole Proprietors.

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These are the Stores to patronize if you would not have the "JUST-AS-GOOD" chestnut sprung upon you.

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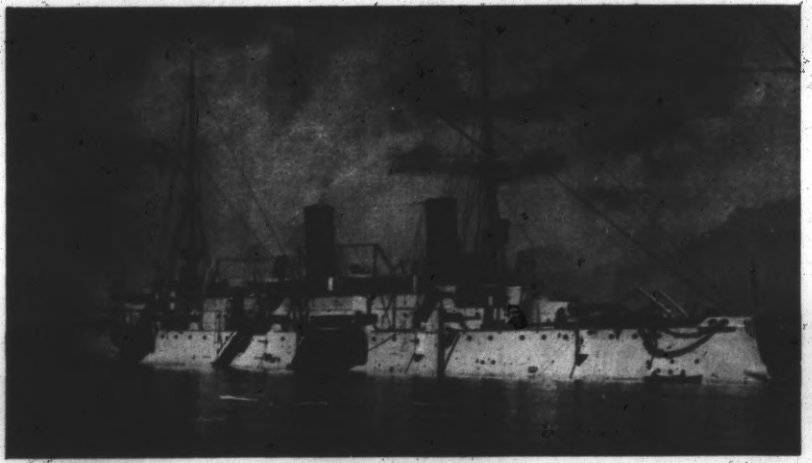
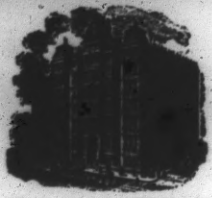


CRUISER OLYMPIA—of Dewey's Fleet



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The Leading FAMILY AND TOURIST HOTEL in the City

Situated in a convenient part of the City, close to the Theatres, Churches and principal Stores. Two lines of cable cars pass the Hotel. Sutter Street line direct from the Ferries and to the Cliff House and Ocean Boulevard.

All modern improvements, Sanitary Plumbing Porcelain Bath Tubs. Cuisine and Service Perfect.

D. M. BRENNAN, Prop.

Capital Prizes Paid by Original Little Louisiana Lottery

MARCH DRAWING, 1899

Elizabeth Birmingham, 1214 Filbert St., Oakland, Cal., whole of First Capital Prize	$7,500.00
J. A. Brooks, of 184 Fulton St., S. F., Cal., one-half Second Capital Prize	2,000.00
Adam Propst, 705 Geary St., S. F., one-half of Third Capital Prize	1,000 00

APRIL DRAWING, 1899

Philip Dollard, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, San Rafael, Marin County	$3,175.00
W. J. Noble Jackson, Amador County, Cal.	1,000.00
H. D. Schwartz, 419 East Main Street, Stockton, Cal	500.00
Chas. H. Cox, Linden, San Joaquin County, Cal	500.00
F. J. Woodman, 1229 Filbert Street, Oakland, Cal	500.00

Capital Prizes Paid by the Original Little Beneficencia Co. of S. F.

MARCH DRAWING, 1899

C. H. Terry, of the State Fire Ins. Co., San Francisco Bay, First Capital Prize	$3,750.00
Augusta Jones, 1403 Geary Street, S. F., Cal., First Capital Prize	3,750.00
A. Thoma, 527 Sutter Street, S. F., Cal., Second Capital Prize	1,250.00
Robt. Craig, Vallejo, Cal., Third Capital Prize	625.00

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Liquor Merchants...

Agents Highland Springs Water

Sole Proprietors "O. K. Royal Stag" Kentucky Bourbon. Chief Tonic and Hiawatha Bitters, "Old Pal" Kentucky Bourbon.

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HATS OR CAPS

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A GREAT SHOW ALL THE TIME

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BALCONY, 10 CENTS
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MATINEES *WEDNESDAY SATURDAYS SUNDAYS*

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Corner **FULTON and WEBSTER STS.**

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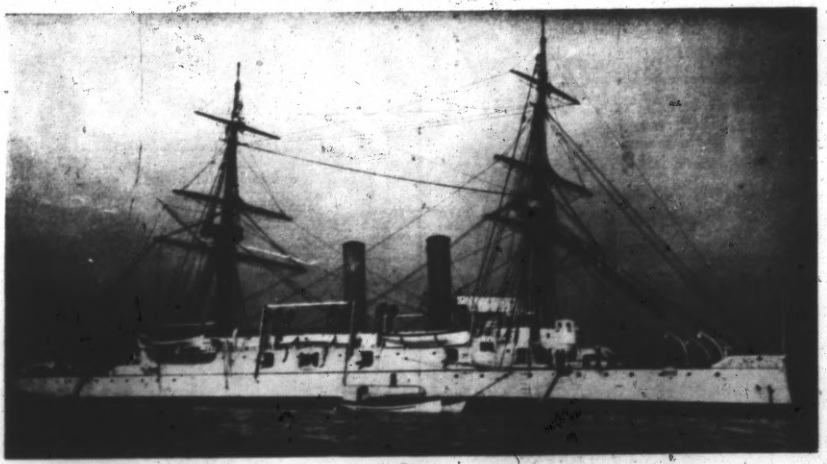

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Program..

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...Mechanics' Pavilion May 10, 1899.

1. OVERTURE . . . . . *American Republic*

NATIVE SONS' BAND OF SAN FRANCISCO

R. D. Barton, Director.

2. OPENING ADDRESS

HON. JAMES D. PHELAN

3. CALIFORNIA RECRUITS, From Horace Mann School

1 Platoon Girls, 1 Platoon Boys Captain Georgie Barnes.

Prof. George S. Miehling, Instructor Physical Culture, S. F. School Dept.

Drill Master.

Music by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band.

LACHMAN & JACOBI,

....California Wines and Brandies

SECOND AND BRYANT STS. — SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"HERCULES POWDER"

The California Powder Works.

330 MARKET STREET — SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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DYNAMITE
MILITARY POWDERS
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Also Dealers in FUSE AND CAPS

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Program—Continued

4. WAND DRILL . . . By 32 Girls from the Richmond School—Captain, Gertrude Ayers
Prof. George Miehling, Drill Master

5. MISS QUIENTA VINCENT . . . . . The Great New York Sensation
By kind permission of Mr. Wallenstein

6. NAVAL MILITIA, NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA, . . "Artillery Drill."
Platoon under Command of Lieut. T. S. Harloe

Section Officers,
H. Peterson
G. E. Kammerer

Reserve Officer,
J. K. Burke

7. ARTILLERIST'S OATH . . . . . *Adams*

KNICKERBOCKER QUARTETTE

Herbert Williams, First Tenor
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D. B. Crane, First Bass
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White Star Laundry Co.

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Office Vestibule Chronicle Building

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Program—Continued

8. DISPLAY DRILL

By a Platoon from ALUMNI DRILL CORPS
Lieut. C. F. Seitz, Commanding

9. MUSIC

By HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM BAND

10. OLYMPIC CLUB

FLOOR WORK AS SEEN IN THE GYMNASIUM
Under the Leadership of Mr. John Hammersmith.

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T. R. Hamilton	Joseph B. Keenan	H. F. Morton	W. C. Miller	E. E. Fisher
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Miss F. Von Staden	Miss A. Akmann	Miss E. G. Foley	Mrs. Lena B. Mills	Mrs. Val Bury
Miss L. Vorsalovich	Miss E. McAllister	Miss M. Farris	Miss H. Flynn	Mrs. T. Paul
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F. J. Murasky	J. B. Martin	H. I. Mulcreavy	W. J. Donlan	F. T. Finch
J. F. Hefferman	J. H. Glas	F. O. Schuman	J. P. McElroy	F. G. Williams
H. G. Williams	W. H. McDonald	F. Barnet	W. H. L. Hynes	B. G. Elliott
A. L. Morgenstern		J. N. Green		C. A. LeFevre

F. H. MILLS - - Floor Director

Assistant Floor Directors

LAVENDER BADGES

MRS. MARY C. TILLMAN — T. R. HAMILTON

Floor Committee

RED BADGES

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L. Nonnenmann	M. Glas	L. Veillier	E. J. Barton	F. A. Smith
Miss Laura Goetze	Mrs. E. W. French	Miss T. Stahl	Miss A. Schumann	Miss M. Tietjen
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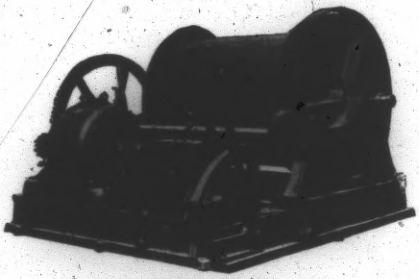

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Smith, James F., Colonel, 39 years, San Francisco.
Duboce, Victor D., Lieut.-Colonel, 41 years, S. F.
Boxton, Charles, Major 36 years, San Francisco.
Tilden, Charles L., Major, 40 years, San Francisco.
Sime, Hugh T., Major, 41 years, San Francisco.
Kelleher, Alfred J., Captain and Adjutant, 32 years, San Francisco, Cal.
Dohrmann, Fred W., First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 36 years, San Francisco.
West, John J., First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, 34 years, San Francisco.
Huber, Herman, same, 37 years, San Francisco.
Tobin, William H., same, 34 years, San Francisco.
McCarthy, Wm. D., Major and Surgeon, 37 years, San Francisco.
Farrell, Patricinne J. H., Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 34 years, San Francisco.
Rethers, Theodore, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 30 years, San Francisco.
O'Brien, Aloysius F., Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 32 years, San Francisco.
McKinnon, Wm. D., Chaplain, 35 years, S. F.
Wilkens, Martin H., Sergeant-Major, 37 years, S. F.
Hollister, Geo. W., Chief Musician, 34 years, S. F.
Aitken, Julian, Principal Musician, 35 years, S. F.
Pidwell, Willard F., same, 24 years, San Francisco.
Mackenzie, Kenneth S., Hospital Steward, 23 years, San Francisco.
Panter, George L., same, 28 years, San Francisco.
Bertrand, Emil, same, 23 years, San Francisco.
Collier, Frank O., Band, 24 years, San Francisco.
Bigelow, Arthur W., Band, 21 years, San Francisco.
Crogan, Charles M., Band, 23 years, San Francisco.
Fobt, Gus, Band, 23 years, San Francisco.
Lawson, John F., Band, 34 years, San Francisco.
Moore, St. Clair, Band, 18 years, San Francisco.
Lenhart, Edward B., Band, 22 years, San Francisco.
Cosby, Herbert R., Band, 22 years, San Francisco.
Harwood, Eugene; Band, 23 years, San Francisco.
Ray, St. Clair, Band 21 years, San Francisco.
Trew, Asa S., Band, 22 years, San Francisco.
Simpson, Geo M., Band, 27 years, San Francisco.
Morgan, Charles J., Band, 21 years, San Francisco.
Flanigan, Thomas, Band, 30 years, San Francisco.
Adams, Alfred N., Band, 35 years, San Francisco.

Jaffe, Fred, Band, 23 years, San Francisco.
Ingraham, Thomas J., Band, 19 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY A.

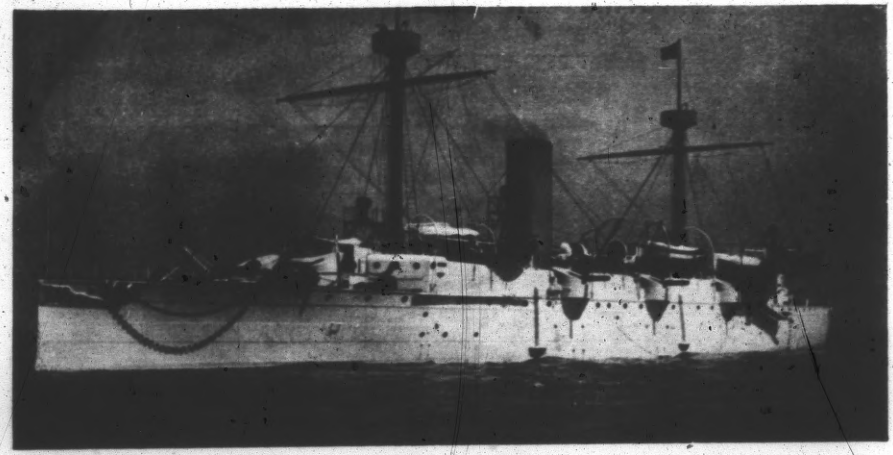
Connolly, John F., Captain, 30 years, San Francisco.
Ballinger, Geo. T., First Lieutenant, 25 years, S. F.
Brown, Joseph A., Second-Lieutenant, 25 years, S. F.
Justh, Maurice, Sergeant, 25 years, San Francisco.
Cunningham, Maurice, Sergeant, 24 years, S. F.
McCarthy, Frank, Sergeant, 32 years, San Francisco.
O'Donnell, Chas. L., Sergeant, 30 years, S. F.
Lieb, Warren F., Sergeant, 24 years, San Francisco.
Laughrey, James J., Sergeant, 28 years, S. F.
Ritchie, Daniel M., Corporal, 22 years, S. F.
Brady, John J., Corporal, 21 years, San Francisco.
Dougherty, Eugene E., Corporal, 20 years, S. F.
Holland, Daniel, Corporal, 30 years, San Francisco.
Kaye, William F., Corporal, 22 years, San Francisco.
Murphy, John, Corporal, 29 years, San Francisco.
Less, Alexander S., Musician, 20 years, S. F.
Wyatt, Frank S., Musician, 23 years, San Francisco.
Andersen, Gustave, Private, 23 years, S. F.
Altchuss, Samuel G., Private, 44 years, S. F.
Atkins, Frank, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Bertrand, Frederic, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Bogle, Daniel, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Beebe, Charles, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Bonford, James H., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Buchanan, Oliver H., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Costello, John J., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Campbell, John J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Crow, Harry R., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Cutting, David A., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Cunningham, Thos. H., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Cavanaugh, Henry S., Private 40 years, S. F.
Donnegan, Frank F., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Dewitt, Jacob A., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Dunnigan, Aloysius R., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Dusenberry, William H., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Edwards, Callistus J., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Figueroa, Florencio, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Fuerst, George H., Private 21 years, San Francisco.
Gompertz, Paul, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Gabrielsen, Elmer, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Horn, Max, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Jackson, Harry, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.

Jensen, Nels H., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Jantzen, Herman F., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Kilemade, John, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Katz, Religman, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Kiceine, Edward, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Kelleher, Samuel, Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Lind Thomas, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Lane, Robert, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Lorrit, John J., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Markovitz, Morris L., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Mullally, Edward F., Private, 26 years, S. F.
Melakos, Chris, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Murray, Frank, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Morris, John J., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Murdock, Joseph, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
McCaffrey, Edward F., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Moore, William J., Private, 37 years, San Francisco.
McCusker, Albert J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Page, John E., Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Philipson, John, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Polaski, William, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Reilly, James, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Ray, William, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Rose, Sidney, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Rogers, John, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Stanford, William, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
St. Amant, Louis D., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Schlink, Leonard J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Smith, Joseph C., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Stapleton, Richard F., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Smith, William W., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Swingford, Calvin W., Private 20 years, S. F.
Thompson, John, Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Verdicchio, John, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Webster, John E., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Ward, John, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Whaley, James, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Williams, William, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Verbeyen, Joseph, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Fisher, Jessie S., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Smyth, Cornelius R., Private, 27 years, S. F.

COMPANY A.

Additional Volunteers for First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry under President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Butt, Jr., Peter N., Private, 30 years, San Francisco.



CRUISER CHARLESTON

CALIFORNIA UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Bergin, John F., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Burkhardt, Edward F., Private, 24 years, Sacramento
Clark, David A., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Cosgrove, George, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Delamater, Fred, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Dillon, Thomas, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Edwards, Frank S., Private, 28 years, Oakland, Cal.
Ernst, Harry, Private, 28 years, San Francisco
Falen, Williams, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Falos, Samuel O., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Fryfoss, Stanley, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Hammell, John, Private, 34 years, San Francisco
Hamilton, Frank B., Private, 34 years, S. F.
Hayden, Louis L., Private, 30 years, San Francisco
Johnston, Fred C., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Kimball, Edward, Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Martin, Harry, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Muller, Ed. A., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Parker, Edwin J., Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Rosebro, Walter E., Private, 25 years, San Francisco
Slade, John W., Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Spelman, William R., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Wallace, Samuel H., Private, 39 years, S. F.
Wynne, Daniel R., Private, 26 years, San Francisco

COMPANY B.

Filmer, George, Captain, 29 years, San Francisco
Sturdivant, Benj. B., First Lieut., 28 years, S. F.
Ramin, Albert F., Second Lieutenant, 21 years, S. F.
Kelly, Walter N., Sergeant, 26 years, S. F.
Clifford, Arthur H., Sergeant, 28 years, S. F.
Taylor, Harry B., Sergeant, 23 years, San Francisco
Sullivan, Humphrey B., Sergeant, 33 years, S. F.
Lemon, Charles B., Sergeant, 22 years, S. F.
Lindecker, Charles, Sergeant, 24 years, S. F.
Hayes, William J., Corporal, 22 years, San Francisco
Zan, Mano D., Corporal, 21 years, San Francisco.
Jensen, Edward W., Corporal, 31 years, S. F.
Gaffney, John F., Corporal, 25 years, San Francisco
Fitzgerald, Edmund S., Corporal, 21 years, S. F.
Nicholson, Alex J., Corporal, 24 years, S. F.
Anthorpe, Alfred E. H., Musician, 25 years, S. F.
Kuhlemann, Ardie, Musician, 18 years, S. F.
Burtchaell, Walter J., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Baird, David J., Private, 18 years, San Francisco
Behn, Leo J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Burtchaell, Bart M., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Campbell, Daniel J., Private, 41 years, S. F.
Cills, Arthur W., Private, 28 years, San Francisco
Cunningham, John, Private, 32 years, San Francisco
Drake, Rollo L., Private, 19 years, San Francisco
Davidson, Wm. W., Private, 18 years, San Francisco
Dunnigan, John V., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Egan, Patrick E., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Hickman, William B., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Hanschimel, Milton, Private, 21 years, S. F.
England, William A., Private, 26 years, S. F.
Evans, Harry A., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Fulmer, Edmund L., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Fischer, August C., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Fish, James, Private, 24 years, San Francisco
Frech, August H., Private, 29 years, San Francisco
Freestream, Tage F., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Garrison, Walter E., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Gore, James M., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Gorman, Edward M., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Hammerson, Alfred J., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Heallion, Thomas C., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Hillwell, Sidney L., Private, 38 years, S. F.
Henck, William A., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Hewson, Ernest W., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Holcomb, Frank H., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Hoyt, Francis H., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Hunter, Claire A., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Hunter, Leslie L., Private, 20 years, San Francisco
Jones, Harry D., Private, 38 years, San Francisco
Knottner, Edward W., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Larney, George F., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Lowe, Charles D., Private, 20 years, San Francisco
McCarty, Peter D., Private, 25 years, San Francisco
Kavanaugh, Edward, Private, 21 years, S. F.
Miller, Julius W., Private, 20 years, San Francisco
Mills, George J., Private, 36 years, San Francisco.
Norton, Edward S., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Perkins, George H., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Proll, William R., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Reed, William K., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Richardson, Clifton P., Private, 31 years, S. F.
Robinson, Thomas J., Private, 30 years, S. F.
Rogers, Samuel L., Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Russell, Lawrence M., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Russell, Samuel P., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Ruff, Henry, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Rathgeb, Henry F., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Schell, Arthur R., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Sheehan, Thomas J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Simon, Leonard H., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Skelinger, Harry D., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Spencer, Lloyd, Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Spooner, George G., Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Thompson, John A., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Thompson, William B., Private, 40 years, S. F.
Tooker, William H., Private, 29 years, S. F.
Wood, Linnaeus B., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Wagner, Alexander, Private, 30 years, San Francisco
Wistrand, Andrew, Jr., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Wistrand, Jr., Andrew, Private, 18 years, S. F.
Williams, Percy A., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Worth, Edmund L., Private, 18 years, San Francisco
Rose, Robert H., Private, 20 years, San Francisco

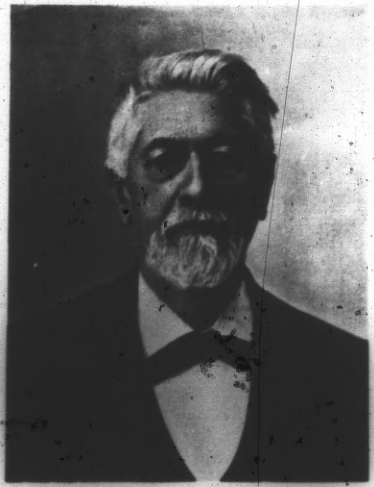
COMPANY B.

Additional Volunteers First Regiment California United States Volunteer Infantry, under President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Besby, Ed. J., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Besby, William A., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Bruhns, Henry, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Bassman, Charles F., Private, 21 years, Eureka, Cal.
Bison, Andrew, Private, 28 years, Hanford, Cal.
Bunmore, Luther H., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Duffy, William H., Private, 18 years, San Francisco
Foster, Everett, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Gibson, William, Private, 27 years, San Francisco
Grittes, William C., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Harris, Leroy E., Private, 19 years, San Jose, Cal.
Jannaud, Henry, Private, 28 years, San Francisco
Jordan, Charles F., Private, 37 years, San Francisco
Long, Fred N., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Monahan, Thomas, Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Murray, Elmer L., Private, 21 years, Calaveras, Cal.
O'Brien, Terrence J., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Read, George W., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Robinson, Joseph F., Private, 37 years, S. F.
Stewart, Frederick S., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Schweitzer, William, Private, 21 years, S. F.
Somers, Joseph, Private, 23 years, Flagstaff, Arizona
Sullivan, Thomas F., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Wood, Charles W., Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Younger, Elston R., Private, 41 years, San Francisco

COMPANY C.

Dumbrell, James W., Captain, 30 years, S. F.
Liddell, Charles E., First Lieutenant, 29 years, S. F.
Petty, George J., Second Lieutenant, 29 years, S. F.
Hicks, Henry T., Sergeant, 28 years, San Francisco
Gillies, James, Sergeant, 27 years, San Francisco
Ross, Joseph N., Jr., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Boeing, Frank L., Sergeant, 29 years, San Francisco
Barrickman, James R., Sergeant, 26 years, S. F.
Bartlett, Charles G., Sergeant, 19 years, S. F.
Butler, Walter H., Corporal, 23 years, San Francisco
Dunbar, Robert C., Corporal, 24 years, S. F.
Frederick, Adelbert, Corporal, 19 years, S. F.
Switzer, John H., Corporal, 24 years, San Francisco
Triebel, Louis, Jr., Corporal, 24 years, S. F., Cal.
Unfred, Willis F., Corporal, 30 years, San Francisco
Carson, Frederick F., Musician, 19 years, S. F.
Crawford, John S., Musician, 21 years, S. F.
Alexander, Milton O., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Atkinson, Arthur S., Jr., Private, 26 years, S. F.
Babcock, Arthur R., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Bell, Hugh J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Bohannan, Cornelius J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Brant, Allen, Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Burt, Robert R., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Carman, Walter F., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Carson, James, Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Clark, George M., Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Clelland, George S., Private, 29 years, San Francisco
Coleman, Frank E., Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Crabtree, William V., Private, 29 years, S. F.
Crownover, Neil, Private, 30 years, San Francisco
Cusheon, Edward W. D., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Donald, John, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.



ADOLPHUS G. RUSS.

HENRY B. RUSS.

PIONEERS OF 1847—Members of Stevenson's Regiment

CALIFORNIA UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Donoghue, Patrick H., Private, 24 year.
Dunbar, Edward F., Private, 19 years, S. F.
English, Allen H., Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Fawke, Harry W., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Franks, Alfred L., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Finley, James T., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Garey, Walter D., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Gibney, John A., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Good, Richard H., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Hard, Ray A., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Haughwout, Harry O., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Held, Frederick W., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Herman, Horace A., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Hursh, Ray L., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Hyer, John J., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Ingram, Daniel L., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Kane, Frank J., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Kidder, George S., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Lafferty, Joseph V., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Lamb, James F., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Langer, Gustave R., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Lewis, Henry, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Martin, Enos S., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Martinson, Alvord J., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Matthews, Frank S., Private, 33 years, S. F.
McCamus, William E., Private, 27 years, S. F.
McDonald, Charles J., Private, 19 years, S. F.
McKeon, Patrick J., Private, 32 years, S. F.
McMillan, Donald F., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Morris, John H., Private, 33 years, San Francisco.
Needham, William W., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Nilson, August B., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Nelson, Oscar C., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Pollock, James M., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Roberts, William E., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Shaw, William H., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Slocum, Charles H., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Smith, Charles A., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Smith, Martin L., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Southwick, Edmund C., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Stewart, Herbert C., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Thoms, Joseph, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Thomas, Lawrence M., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Trewin, John E., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Turner, John H., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Scrase, Charles A., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Waldo, Ralph E., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Whitney, Lawrence E., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Wall, Martin O., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Williams, Edward, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY C.

Additional Volunteers First Regiment California United States Volunteer Infantry, under the President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Berlin, Albert, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Beasley, William S., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Brown, Ralph D., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.

[illegible] Crowley, John M., Private, 31 years, San Francisco.
Egger, Albert, Private, 31 years, San Francisco.
Duncan, Edward L., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Garnock, James C., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Hilton, Henry B., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Huber, Henry M., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Kern, William E., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Lasswell, Bert J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Murphy, Arthur, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
O'Neill, John A., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Parker, Guy W., Private, 23 years, Portland, Oregon.
Powers, Horace M., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Reed, Milton W., Private, 37 years, San Francisco.
Robertson, Thomas J., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Rogers, John A., Private, 38 years, San Francisco.
Schultz, Fred W., Private, 41 years, San Francisco.
Seley, Alfred W., Private, 40 years, San Francisco.
Sweeney, Charles E., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Thorp, Clement B., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Westman, William L., Private, 31 years, S. F.
Wulff, Gustaf, Private, 35 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY D

McCreagh, Thomas J., Captain, 35 years, S. F.
McGurrin, Harry F., First Lieut., 22 years, S. F.
Hutton, James A., Second Lieutenant, 25 years, S. F.
Swan, George W., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Stapes, James O., Sergeant, 26 years, S. F.
Flinn, William D., Sergeant, 21 years, S. F.
Downie, Robert B., Sergeant, 24 years, S. F.
McCarty, James F., Sergeant, 22 years, S. F.
Poblman, Harry D., Sergeant, 24 years, S. F.
Kennedy, John, Corporal, 23 years, San Francisco.
Davis, Charles N., Corporal, 28 years, S. F.
Haas, Henry T., Corporal, 31 years, San Francisco.
Cunningham, Clayton T., Corporal, 18 years, S. F.
Quirk, William J., Corporal, 30 years, S. F.
Sullman, August A., Corporal, 32 years, S. F.
Fisher, Walter F., Musician, 19 years, San Francisco.
Simpson, Kirke, Musician, 18 years, San Francisco.
Ahern, Eugene, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Anderson, Charles J., Private, 34 years, S. F.
Ayton, Charles D., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Bliven, Ralph W., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Baldwin, William T., Private, 29 years, S. F.
Bevan, William J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Bolts, Richard C., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Boyer, William C., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Browne, James H., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Browne, Miguel, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Burndt, Otto W., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Butzer, Elmer F., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Cole, George W., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Crowley, Edward D., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Cutler, Frank S., Private, 32 years, San Francisco.
Daly, George M., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Daly, William H., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.

[illegible] Dempsey, Hugh, Private, 34 years, San Francisco.
Dunfee, Charles H., Private, 31 years, S. F.
Ferrel, Richard P., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Foley, William, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Galvin, Arthur L., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Galvin, Thomas J., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Green, James D., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Green, George, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Haggman, Alfred E., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Jameson, William A., Private, 29 years, S. F.
Kessler, Charles G., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Landucci, Olinde, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Lippert, John C., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Loftus, John J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Luttrell, George J., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Mallon, Charles G., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Marston, Samuel I., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Malville, Neptune J., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Master, James W., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Mayer, George J., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
McAlister, Francis J., Private, 21 years, S. F.
McKee, David, Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
McQueeney, James, Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Moore, Frank A., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Moore, Owen H., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
O'Leary, James, Jr., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Paschon, Leon, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Pfhul, Henry R., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Phillips, William T., Private, 33 years, S. F.
Price, Frederick J., Private, 31 years, San Francisco.
Pfaff, Thomas R., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Roussel, Walter J., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Roseburg, Hugo, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Rothman, Joseph, Private, 31 years, San Francisco.
Rowe, Willis A., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Schrader, Charles, Jr., Private, 29 years, S. F.
Shaw, Joseph J., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Stephens, Gabriel, Jr., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Swartz, Harry, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Tucker, William E., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Tomes, Joseph J., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Vail, Charles, Private, 32 years, San Francisco.
Watson, William H., Private, 24 years, S. F.
West, Frank W., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Weinthal, Louis E., Jr., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Williams, John A., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Watkins, James J., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Wulbern, Joseph C., Private, 21 years, S. F.

COMPANY D

Additional Volunteers First Regiment California United States Volunteer Infantry, under the President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Abrey, William J., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Anderson, Harry, Private, 32 years, San Francisco.
Byrne, Thomas H., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.

P. F. MERTES

CHAIRMAN ENTERTAINMENT COM.

MRS. F. P. WEHE

SECY. ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

FRANK H. MILLS,

CHAIRMAN GENERAL COMMITTEE

MISS BIRDIE MAYER

TREASURER ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

CALIFORNIA UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Conley, James F., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Concannon, Owen, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Cohn, Abraham, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Donovan, Samuel P., Private, 30 years, S. F.
Drouse, Joseph, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Dunn, Daniel J., Private, 32 years, San Francisco.
Ford, Edward, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Gage, William S., Private, 23 years, Berkeley, Cal.
Graham, John C., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Goodman, Samuel M., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Kelley, Marion T., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Lehmkuhl, Herman, Private, 28 years, S. F.
Loundry, William, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Londin, Fred, Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
McCloskey, James J., Private, 26 years, S. F.
McGlynn, Benjamin R., Private, 21 years, S. F.
McLaughlin, James, Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
O'Neill, Bud J., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Riordan, Frank J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Simpson, William H., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Whitlow, William, Private, 27 years, S. F.
Zeiss, Conrad, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Ryan, John, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY E.

Robertson, Wm. S., Captain, 27 years, S. F.
Jordan, James H., First Lieutenant, 31 years, S. F.
Schwerdtfeger, Otto, Second Lieut., 22 years, S. F.
Howard, Thomas P., Sergeant, 31 years, S. F.
Cardiff, Joseph R., Sergeant, 30 years, San Francisco.
Delaney, Matthew D., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Webster, William E., Sergeant, 26 years, S. F.
Canavan, John J., Sergeant, 26 years, San Francisco.
Hurley, Thomas, Sergeant, 29 years, San Francisco.
Egan, John, Corporal, 25 years, San Francisco.
O'Connell, Martin B., Corporal, 22 years, S. F.
Twomey, Lawrence, Private, 21 years, S. F.
Brady, John C., Corporal, 27 years, San Francisco.
Dwyer, Michael, Corporal, 25 years, San Francisco.
Jones, Surrey P., Corporal, 26 years, San Francisco.
Thogod, Charles G., Corporal, 29 years, S. F.
Miller, Max H., Musician, 22 years, San Francisco.
Morris, James L., Musician, 21 years, San Francisco.
Allen, Robert A., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Rambiest, William L., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Battye, Charles, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Baxter, Lee, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Braham, Edward, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Coffey, James D., Private, 40 years, San Francisco.
Cadigan, William, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Campbell, James, Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Claire, John J., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Clark, William E., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Cody, William J., Private, 7 years, San Francisco.
Cook, William H., Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Cronin, John C., Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Daiteil, Andrew C., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Dougherty, George W., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Ewig, Ernest, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Pengra, Harry M., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Finnegan, Edward, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Feine, Arthur C., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Garry, Edward, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Giovannoni, George, Private, 21 years, S. F.
Green, Edward, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Grogan, Thomas J., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Hale, Joseph, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Hird, Benjamin F., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Hogan, William J., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Howes, Egbert S., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Huff, Claude W., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Hunt, Frank, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Irwa, Norman J., Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Jackman, Benjamin F., Private, 30 years, S. F.
Kane, Joseph T., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Krohn, Gustave A., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Koppen, Richard A., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Kelly, James H., Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Leary, Timothy G., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Martin, John E., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Martin, William V., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Martine, Henry G., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Miller, Peter, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
McCaffrey, Frank, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
McCarthy, John T., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Nolan, John, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
O'Brien, Edward F., Private, 20 years, S. F.
O'Neil, Edward J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Perrigue, Edward L., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Ransome, Edward, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Reed, William E., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Robertson, Harry A., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Roche, John P., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Rogers, Joseph R., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Schuldt, Charles W., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Sierp, Charles R., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Smith, Le Roy R., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Snowden, John G., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Swift, Thomas A., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Tietz, Robert T., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Tashiro, Otto, Private, 37 years, San Francisco.
Walsh, George M., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Walsh, John E., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Warren, Frank, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Zitt, Frederick, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Arling, David F., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Ford, Charles I., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Bright, John H., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY E.

Additions: Volunteers First Regiment, California United States Volunteer Infantry, under the President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Brennan, Stephen, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Brown, Fred, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Cantrowith, Louis A., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Cook, Walter E., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Edwards, Edward, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Freer, Safford F., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Hunt, William H., Private, 42 years, San Francisco.
Johnson, John J., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Jones, John P., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Kincaid, Hugh F., Private, 23 years, Bipon, Cal.
Lane, Harry G., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Mansfield, Thomas, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Murphy, James R., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
McAleer, James, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
McCluskey, James J., Private, 27 years, S. F.
McGillivray, James, Private, 19 years, S. F.
McGinty, John B., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
McKnight, William, Private, 21 years, S. F.
Otis, John J., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Renz, Fred, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Sinclair, David J., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Sheppard, Charles, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Steele, George K., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Sweeney, Walter T., Private, 21 years San Francisco.
Wigmore, Verney H., Private, 28 years, S. F.

COMPANY F.

Miller, John A., Captain, 36 years, San Francisco.
Nippert, Frank, First Lieutenant, 29 years, S. F.
Brown, Frederick L., Second Lieut., 23 years, S. F.
Iverson, Gerhard W., Sergeant, 26 years, S. F.
Cook, Charles P., Sergeant, 27 years, San Francisco.
Hawks, Birdsall, Sergeant, 22 years, San Francisco.
Hawks, Berthelet H., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Turton, Harry, Sergeant, 32 years, San Francisco.
Dascher, Henry W., Sergeant, 23 years, S. F.
Raine, Preston H., Corporal, 21 years, S. F.
Hawks, John G., Corporal, 23 years, San Francisco.
Higgins, William M., Corporal, 22 years, S. F.
O'Brien, Henry A., Corporal, 25 years, S. F.
Irving, Andrew H., Corporal, 23 years, S. F.
Varney, William A., Corporal, 28 years, S. F.
Nathan, Milton A., Musician, 19 years, S. F.
Newman, Sylvan A., Musician, 24 years, S. F.
Allan, Alfred D., Jr., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Ayres, Eugene R., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Anderson, Antone C., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Bernal, Candido P., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Bernal, Emanuel J., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Best, Frank W., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Bickford, John F., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Brown, William H., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Clancey, George F., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Clark, William J., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Cleveland, Charles, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Cohn, William, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Cook, Herman, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Cook, William, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Cutler, Roger F., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Colmesnil, George T., Private, 26 years, S. F.
Dower, August P., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Duffey, Eugene F., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.

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CALIFORNIA UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Du Fresne, Ernest F., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Dell, George W., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Fallon, Charles J., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Fernback, Oscar H., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Field, Frederick S., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Field, Frank W., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Finnigan, John T., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Fisher, Charles D., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Gambella, Gustave, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Girard, Clemonth L., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Hanbridge, William S., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Harlan, Paul C., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Hogue, William H., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Holsten, Edward R., Private, 26 years, S. F.
Hopkins, Herbert A., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Hubbard, John M., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Jantzen, Richard C., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Jones, Amos M., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Louis, Frank A., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Marshall, Joseph P., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Meyers, Frank, Private, 38 years, San Francisco.
Meyers, Urias C., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Miller, Louis C., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Moran, William T., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Norton, Richard H., Private, 26 years, S. F.
O'Connor, Charles J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Ohlson, Gus, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Oliver, Dennis J., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Osborne, Charles W., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Peters, George H. S., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Raymond, Guy C., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Reid, Harry C., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Rockwitz, Carl H., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Rose, Joseph, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Ryan, Joseph P., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Smith, Arthur M., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Simmons, John L., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Stube, Henry A., Private, 42 years, San Francisco.
Surryhue, Charles E., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Sutton, Vanderbilt H., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Sydney, Harry D., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Tinsley, Clayton R., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Upp, George W., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Wetzel, Julius, Private, 40 years, San Francisco.
Wilmans, Charles C., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Cramp, George E., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Berry, William G., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Culver, Gilbert R., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY F.

Additional Volunteers First Regiment California United States Volunteer Infantry, under the President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Anderson, Oomer W., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Bauer, Henry, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Block, Samuel, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Bremer, Joseph P., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Brown, Daniel, Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Cardinell, Joseph, Private, 40 years, San Francisco.
Daley, John S., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Deery, Charles F., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Drake, Charles C., Private, 41 years, Mountain View, Cal.
Dreisehmann, John, Jr., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Johnson, Andrew L., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Koenig, Herman, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Ledden, Joseph W., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Lemon, Arthur H., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Montague, Earle R., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Macauley, John C., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
MacDonald, Robert J., Private, 25 years, S. F.
McGeehan, William O., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Rowland, John W., Private, 43 years, S. F.
Salway, John E., Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Shaw, Fred F., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Smith, Andrew C., Private, 36 years, San Francisco.
Sporny, Victor, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Waring, Raymond J., Private, 42 years, S. F.
York, Michael A., Private, 35 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY G.

Sutliffe, Edgar C., Captain, 42 years, San Francisco.
Sparrowe, Thos. W., First Lieut., 32 years, S. F.
Keasey, William N., Second Lieut., 25 years, S. F.
Thompson, Charles E., Sergeant, 41 years, S. F.
Norton, John F., Sergeant, 32 years, San Francisco.
Dowdall, Richard J., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Neumann, Philip J., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Hirst, Charles F., Sergeant, 24 years, San Francisco.
McNally, Frank L., Sergeant, 31 years, S. F.
Menzel, William, Corporal, 27 years, S. F.
Hatfield, Arthur S., Corporal, 21 years, S. F.
Swanson, Carl C., Corporal, 25 years, San Francisco.
Simmie, George W., Corporal, 24 years, S. F.
Mueller, Henry H., Corporal, 21 years, S. F.
Noonan, John M., Corporal, 24 years, San Francisco.
Pelle, Leon J., Musician, 27 years, San Francisco.
Brambilla, John L., Musician, 18 years, S. F.
Abrams, Edgar, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Anderson, Albert B., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Aust, Frank M., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Barret, William J., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Barry, Francis J., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Bantz, Thomas G., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Barieau, Louis, H., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Boas, Adolph, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Brown, James F., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Barnes, Duane, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Campbell, Charles E., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Colvin, Edward J., Private, 34 years, San Francisco.
Dabney, James M., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Darmer, John L., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Dobner, James L., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Ehinger, Anton, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Eriebach, Otto S., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Hageman, Wm. L. G., Private, 26 years, S. F.
Hopkins, Budd, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Hanson, Henry A. K., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Hatfield, Lenos C., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Hay, Walter C., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Herdel, George, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Heilbronn, Joseph P., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Heineman, Felix, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Johnson, Charles A., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Kneer, Claire F., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Lee, Dixon L., Private, 32 years, San Francisco.
Levenson, Henry, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Levy, Emanuel H., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Little, John W., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Mackey, Benjamin F., Private, 25 years, S. F.
McEleny, Joseph P., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
McKeon, Edward F., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Meyer, Otto C., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Miller, Carl H., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Miner, Wilbert F., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Moss, George S., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Moores, Eldridge M., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Mudge, Robert S., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Mulvey, James S., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Morris, Henry H., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Shonan, John M., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Norman, Wilbert H., Private, 21 years, S. F.
O'Connor, Robert J., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Renton, John R., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Riley, Thomas E., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Seymour, Walter H., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Silcox, Frederick F., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Spencer, Wade H., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Stewart, William D., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Scanlan, Maurice J., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Smiley, Augustine F., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Sparrowe, William G., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Smith, James C., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Subling, Fred J., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Sullivan, William S., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Taylor, Wilfred M., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Walters, Joseph B., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Welch, William M., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Ward, John C., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Longdon, Charles E., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Griffith, Charles R., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Luebben, Frank H., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Knorp, Edward L., Private, 22 years, S. F.
McCord, Ralph J., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY C.

Additional Volunteers First Regiment California United States Volunteer Infantry, under the President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Anderson, Arthur E., Private, 26 years, S. F.
Atkins, George, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Baddeley, Alfred, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Barnes, William H., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Boman, John J., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Brown, William J., Private, 21 years, Sausalito, Cal.

Dr. Oscar O. Burgess

Was born in Erie County, New York, in 1831, and received his education in public and private schools. In 1857 he graduated and commenced the practice of medicine in New York. Some years ago Dr.

Burgess traveled extensively in Europe and visited the great medical institutions of that country. Since then he has quietly attended to his extensive practice, making antiseptic surgery his specialty. He is the president of the California State Medical Society, and a leading member of many other medical institutions.

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CALIFORNIA UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Huckley, Thomas J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Denny, Charles G., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Ferguson, Howard W., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Fisher, Joseph, Private, 40 years, San Francisco.
Fitzgerald, Hugh T., Private, 32 years, S. F.
Flood, James, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Galbraith, James W., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Gill, Henry E., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Gill, William H., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Grogan, William, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Horgan, Daniel I., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Hurley, James, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Marmadoke, William R., Private, 44 years, Yuma, Arizona.
Mason, Albert D., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Meyer, John G., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
McPherson, Henry L., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Sheppard, George H., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Tucker, Irving W., Private, 46 years, S. F.
Wright, William J., Private, 24 years, S. F.

COMPANY H.

Warren, Frank W., Captain, 32 years, S. F.
Davis, Edwin F., First Lieut., 26 years, S. F.
O'Brien, T., Pattile, Second Lieut., 29 years, S. F.
Ehrenpfort, Albert S., Sergeant, 28 years, S. F.
Broderick, John S., Sergeant, 32 years, S. F.
Warren, Francis, Sergeant, 22 years, S. F.
Nicolls, Daniel J., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Jackson, Francis L., Sergeant, 22 years, S. F.
Grimes, George H., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Guedet, Louis T., Corporal, 26 years, S. F.
Binet, John J., Corporal, 24 years, San Francisco
Wecherle, Charles, Corporal, 20 years, S. F.
Magee, Arthur J., Corporal, 18 years, S. F.
Burtorel, Charles A., Corporal, 21 years, S. F.
Ruston, Ralph W., Corporal, 22 years, S. F.
Swift, John L., Musician, 18 years, San Francisco.
Andres, Schuyler N., Musician, 19 years, S. F.
Andrews, Frederick, Private, 26 years, S. F.
Angelovich, Frank, Private, 19 years, S. F.
Blake, Herbert W., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Blake, John J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Blake, Harry, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Browne, Thomas F., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Baker, Alfred E., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Belmont, George H., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Bryan, Thomas T., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Bean, Clarence, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Cormac, William A., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Colby, Joseph, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Conlon, Joseph F., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Conlon, Peter W., Private, 25 years, San Francisco
Connor, Thomas, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Cass, Clarence J., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Campbell, Thomas A., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Crosby, Frederick L., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Nixon, William H., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Junne, William F., Private, 30 years, S. F.
Drake, Joseph, Private, 35 years, San Francisco.
Dean, Norbert G., Private, 20 years, San Francisco
Dodini, James A., Private, 35 years, San Francisco.
Doxey, Thomas A., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Day, Louis F., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Fairbanks, David, Private, 20 years, S. F.
Freed, Martin, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Grady, William, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Grimes, Lawrence, Private, 25 years, San Francisco
Henkle, Fred., Private, 19 years, San Francisco
Heidhausen, Thos. L., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Jones, Ansel H., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Kaschinski, John F. C., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Kutz, Jesse W., Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Kenny, Timothy J., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Kirby, John J., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Lattimer, Warren D., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Larkey, Frank X., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Juggie, Frederick A., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Lawler, Frank A., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Lenzford, John W., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Morrison, Roy, Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Myers, John P., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Miller, Frank C., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Mullaily, James A., Private, 19 years, S. F.
McGinerty, George H., Private, 22 years, S. F.
McLean, Alfred E., Private, 18 years, S. F.
McArdle, Frank, Private, 18 years, San Francisco
Neilan, Joseph, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
O'Donnell, Jas. A., Private, 21 years, S. F.
O'Neill, Edward A., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Pierson, John, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Rohr, George B., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Rourke, John, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Rogers, William A., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Reid, George L., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Raye, Charles, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Kenner, Henry A., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Ritter, Harry, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Smith, Charles H., Private, 24 years, San Francisco
Smith, Milton C., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Sedgley, Walter B., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Valente, Edward, Private, 20 years, San Francisco
Weiss, Emil A., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Walsh, William C., Private, 30 years, S. F.
Young, Henry F., Private, 20 years, San Francisco
Sangler, Jesse E., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY H.

Additional Volunteers First Regiment California United States Volunteer Infantry, under the President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Aiken, William L., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Baker, William F., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Bechler, Joseph C., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Burrows, Thomas R., Jr., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Cassens, Henry, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Clifford, Albert, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Clifford, Dahiel, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Gordon, William J., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Hall, George L., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Heinroth, Oscar H., Private, 29 years, S. F.
Keating, Stephen, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
King, James, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
McGowan, Thomas J., Private, 21 years, S. F.
McKean, John J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Mahon, William, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Pendergast, George E., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Peters, Edward J., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Prebeck, William, Private, 27 years, San Francisco
Phipps, Sam C., Private, 41 years, San Francisco.
Ray, John, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Rivers, David, Private, 29 years, Goshen, Cal.
Schneider, Richard J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Waite, Alfred N., Private, 34 years, Pinole, Cal.
Waite, Frederick O., Private, 40 years, Pinole, Cal.
Wall, Thomas F., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY I.

Richter, Reinhold, Captain, 41 years, S. F.
Huber, Otto F., First Lieut., 40 years, S. F.
Moore, Frank E., Second Lieut., 29 years, S. F.
Golly, William, Sergeant, 25 years, San Francisco
Lemeteyer, Frank, Sergeant, 30 years, S. F.
Sheahan, Maurice J., Sergeant, 30 years, S. F.
Stolzenwald, Henry, Sergeant, 34 years, S. F.
Son, Clarence A., Sergeant, 22 years, S. F.
Mattinson, Henry G., Sergeant, 22 years, S. F.
Cappleman, John C., Corporal, 24 years, S. F.
Gillis, San J., Corporal, 22 years, San Francisco.
Hanna, Walter R., Corporal, 20 years, San Francisco.
Hall, Harry, Corporal, 26 years, San Francisco.
Keach, John, Corporal, 24 years, San Francisco
Shelton, George, Corporal, 26 years, S. F.
Von Staden, John, Musician, 29 years, S. F.
Allan, George B., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Allen, Thomas E., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Ayers, Hallie W., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Baike, John E., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Bucking, Henry, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Budd, Benjamin F., Private, 40 years, S. F.
Bernhard, Alexander, Private, 18 years, S. F.
Blackmann, Harry, Private, 18 years, S. F.
Bogert, William T., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Boysen, Edward M., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Carr, Joseph L., Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Carr, Joshua W., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Chelini, Americo, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Castagnino, Henry, Private, 27 years, S. F.
Conroy, Edward, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Crane, Lawrence, Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Daly, John A., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Dietrich, Albert G., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Drummond, Joseph J., Private, 29 years, S. F.
Downey, Joseph E., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Fason, William H., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Flynn, John T., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.

BATTLESHIP OREGON

CALIFORNIA UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Franklin, James R., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Fritz, Joseph, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Funge, Frank E., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Funge, Fred L., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Gardel, Charles C., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Geary, Jacques, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Green, Arthur H., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Helsley, John C., Private, 20 years, SanFrancisco.
Hale, John F., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Halsey, James F., Private, 20 years, San Francisco
Harrison, McPherson, Private, 21 years, S. F.
Hines, Phillip, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Hour, Fred R., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Just, Frank H., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Lambe, Charles, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Liddle, John H., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Lohn, Robert, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Landy, William, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Machin, James I., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Manning, Frank W., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Murtha, Joseph M., Private, 28 years, S. F.
McGorley, Hugh T., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Page, George W., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Newbury, George R., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Nicholson, Robert W., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Norton, James E., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
O'Neill, Daniel, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Parson, Harry C., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Perry, Corwin S., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Quill, Michael, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Raill, Patrick T., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Redell, Elijah W., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Reitz, John C., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Rosenberg, George, Private, 21 years, S. F.
Rosenlund, Torr, Private, 19 years, San Francisco
Saliture, Ignatius B., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Schmitz, William A., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Shay, John, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Siebert, George D., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Spelford, William E., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Stuart, Charles E., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Wisship, Thomas, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Wiseman, Charles H., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Young, William H., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY I.

Additional Volunteers, First Regiment, California United States Volunteer Infantry, under the President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Bayer, Theobald F., Private, 21 years, San Jose, Cal.
Brown, Andrew J., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Burke, George F., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Johnson, Frederick, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Perchland, Charles, Private, 22 years, S. F.
Ford, Thomas, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Fudge, Lester R., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Greenminger, Joseph, Private, 21 years, S. F.
Homer, William H., Jr., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Hubbert, John J., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Hyland, Richard C., Private 21 years, S. F
Jarvy, Cornelius, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Kavanagh, Joseph, Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Leddy, John P., Private, 28 years, Columbia, Cal.
Martin, Frederick S., Private, 24 years, Chicago, Ill
Milledge, John, Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Miller, Charles E., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Merlock, Charles F., Private, 24 years, S. F
McKendrick, Robert, Private, 24 years, S. F.
Pein, Harry J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Reese, Charles, Private, 25 years, San Francisco
Smith, Andrew, Private, 24 years, Los Angeles, Cal
Temple, Frank, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Vogt, Frederick, Private, 42 years, San Francisco.
Wagner, Frank P., Private 21 years, San Francisco

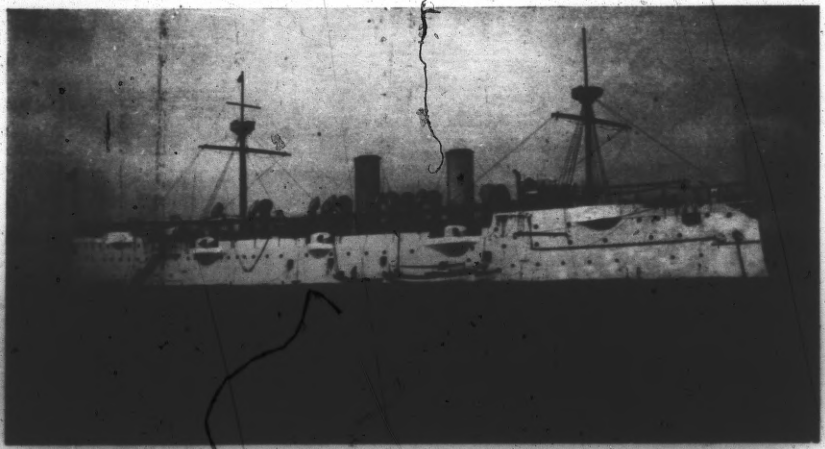
COMPANY K.

Cunningham, Thos. J., Captain, 32 years, S. F
Pinley, Edward D., First Lieut., 28 years, S. F
Seeley, Carlton W., Second Lieut., 32 years, S. F
Parlens, Ashley R., Sergeant, 21 years, S. F.
Bergman, Joseph, Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Bell, Percy L., Sergeant, 25 years, San Francisco
Meyers, Hyman, Sergeant, 23 years, San Francisco.
Detrick, Charles R., Sergeant, 20 years, S. F
Thomas, Chester A., Sergeant, 24 years, S. F.
Cassidy, James F., Corporal, 25 years, S. F.
Colbeiser, Francis R., Corporal, 21 years, S. F.
Holling, William W., Corporal, 20 years, S. F.
Mayer, Louis A., Corporal, 20 years, San Francisco
Switzer, John M., Corporal, 24 years, S. F.
Turton, Frank N., Corporal, 24 years, San Francisco
Craig, Lawrence, Musician, 21 years, San Francisco.
Wilson, Harry J., Musician, 25 years, San Francisco.
Ahrott, Robert K., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Atwill, Clarence P., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Beanch, William H., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Brace, Herbert M., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Brooks, George S., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Bush, William K., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Callaghan, William P., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Conway, Thomas J., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Connolly, James, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Coates, Ralph C., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Detrick, Henry L., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Dean, Thomas F., Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Devany, John A., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
DeRosia, Emanuel, Private, 27 years, S. F.
Dodd, Robert W., Private, 20 years, San Francisco
Dole, Alfred R., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Donovan, Joseph, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Elliott, Malcolm, Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Ellis, William F., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Emmett, Elmer W., Private, 20 years, S. F
Fagan, John H., Jr., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Fowler, Emmett M., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Fry, Harvey R., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Green, Edwin L., Private, 26 years, San Francisco
Greene, Richard S., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Guidery, Roy E., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Harkins, John P., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Hartwell, Robert W., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Hickey, James E., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Hines, Andrew J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Holling, Max R., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Gross, Edward E., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Kortz, Pinkus, Private, 26 years, San Francisco
Kane, James C., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Kaiser, Henry, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Kelley, Peter J., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Kemp, Walter E., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Kern, Philip C., Private, 33 years, San Francisco.
Kline, Harry H., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Knacke, George P., Private, 24 years, San Francisco
Kottinger, Joseph A., Private, 26 years, S. F.
Lee, William G., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Leavitt, Granville E., Private, 26 years, S. F
Livery, Joseph H., Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Lull, George, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Lundberg, Arthur F., Private, 26 years, S. F
Hund, Charles J., Private, 24 years, S. F
O'Reilly, Edward M., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Parks, Harold E., Private, 19 years, San Francisco
Perryman, Wm. S., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Potter, William S., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Rees, George L., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Roper, Arthur, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Schanz, Francis R., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Stewart, Justin H., Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Stowe, John R., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Trumbower, Frank, Private, 21 years, S. F.
Townsend, Ernest F., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Turpin, Jeremiah, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Wardell, Clarence N., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Wescott, Robert, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Wetterhall, Emil, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
White, Will R., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Wider, William, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Wrigley, William A., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Walls, Benjamin P., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Young, Rennie D., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Young, Frank E., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.

COMPANY K.

Additional Volunteers, First Regiment California United States Volunteer Infantry, under the President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Armstrong, Richard F., Private, 29 years, S. F.
Atwood, Joseph C., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Aubertin, George F., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Bates, Charles P., Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Calkins, Henry M., Private, 21 years, Fort Jones
Costello, Joseph, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
DeBernardi, Daniel F., Private, 21 years, Alameda, Cal.



CRUISER BALTIMORE—of Dewey's Fleet

CALIFORNIA UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Dewar, James, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Johnson, Axel E., Private, 32 years, San Francisco.
Linne, Bernard H., Private, 23 years, Goat Island, Cal.
Bigelow, Alfred, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Markham, John H., Private, 34 years, S. F.
Mills, Charles H., Private, 19 years, San Miguel, Cal.
Nile, Martin W., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Rasmussen, Siegfried L., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Reynolds, Edward E., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Scott, Isaac G., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Sousley, Roy G., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Spaulding, John T., Private 44 years, Stobie, Cal.
Sullivan, Thomas M., Private, 30 years, S. F.
Turnbull, Thomas H., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Wilke, Leo A., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Wrin, William M., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Zander, Charles E., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Zechokke, Theodore C., Private, 22 years, Palo Alto

COMPANY L.

Eggert, John F., Captain, 28 years, San Francisco
Curzons, Henry E., First Lieutenant, 35 years, S. F.
Adler, Albert C., Second Lieutenant, 26 years, S. F.
Grundman, Frank J., Sergeant, 36 years, S. F.
Foley, James M., Sergeant, 23 years, San Francisco
Lofmann, Henry G., Sergeant, 23 years, S. F.
Ellis, Roland B., Sergeant, 26 years, San Francisco
Leary, Edward J., Sergeant, 24 years, S. F.
Lauber, Joseph C., Quartermaster-Sergeant 21 years, San Francisco.
Coleman, Howard P., Corporal, 29 years, S. F.
Kraimer, Julian, Corporal, 19 years, San Francisco
Mangels, Henry J., Corporal, 26 years, S. F.
Kruse, Theodore, Corporal, 30 years, S. F.
McGregor, Robert B., Corporal, 24 years, S. F.
Finn, Peter J., Corporal, 28 years, San Francisco
Gordan, Harry S., Musician, 28 years, S. F.
Anderson, Harry J., Musician, 21 years, S. F.
Addington, Charles P., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Bohl, Arthur, Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Brown, Frank S., Private, 28 years, San Francisco
Bittel, Henry, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Broad, Phillip J., Private, 26 years, San Francisco
Burchardt, Leon, Private, 29 years, San Francisco
Clancy, Bernard N., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Campbell, Arthur R., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Collins, Harry G., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Collins, Thomas F., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Daly, William J., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Donnelly, Joseph, Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Doty, Arthur H., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Davis, Bert E., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Duckelman, Francis E., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Eaton, I. Ward, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Eldridge, George C., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Furey, William J., Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Fuhs, Edward E., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Grojean, Eugene E., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Hiatt, Prentiss, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Healy, Frederick A., Private, 27 yrs, San Francisco
Harrison, Lewis J., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Haly, Thomas D., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Kleaw, John C., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Leffman, Herman J. F., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Lacroix, Harry A., Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Lawrensen, Lawrence C., Private, 30 years, S. F.
Leuche, Frank H., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Loftus, Augustine W., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Loftus, Matthew F., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Meyer, Alexander, Private, 19 years, San Francisco
Marlowe, Thomas A., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Moitke, Charles J., Private, 31 years, S. F.
Miller, W. Franklin, Private, 27 years, S. F.
Morris, Lewis, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Marshall, George A., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Munster, John E., Private, 22 years, San Francisco
McLaughlin, Peter, Private, 23 years, S. F.
McGlynn, James J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
McKenzie, Duncan, Private, 31 years, S. F.
Nelson, George McC., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Osborn, William F., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Owens, Frank C., Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Porter, Wesley R., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Prior, Don, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Parnow, John, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Rogers, David N., Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Ryan, Henry D., Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Reese, Henry G., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Shoppe, Carl, Private, 44 years, San Francisco
Sengstack, Edward H., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Stanton, Edward D., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Van Hofen, Albert F., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Vol. William H. A., Private, 18 yrs, San Francisco
Wohlers, John J., Private, 31 years, San Francisco.
White, John W., Private, 26 years, San Francisco
Wignand, August W., Private, 40 years, S. F.
Wheeler, Frank H., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Weiss, Hubert H., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Yerg, Herman F., Private, 28 years, San Francisco
Brown, Christopher O., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Kruse, Max R., Private, 26 years, San Francisco
Widdefield, Benedict, Private, 24 years, S. F.
Wohltman, John H., Private, 25 years, S. F.

COMPANY

Additional Volunteers, First Regiment California United States Volunteer Infantry, under the President's second call, May 25, 1898.

Brown, Charles J., Private, 22 years, Somerville, Cal
Bulger, James, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Bunker, Leroy C., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Cohn, Alexander, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Cohn, Frederick E., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Coldren, Edson L., Private, 19 years, Skyland, Cal.
Contris, Charles, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Curley, William A., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Graham, William E., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Jones, Edward E., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Isaacs, Louis, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Lemke, Henry, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Leszynsky, Louis, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Lyons, Thomas, Private, 25 years, San Francisco
Monahan, William, Private, 25 years, S. F.
McClernon, Daniel, Private, 26 years, S. F.
McKenna, Robert J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
McNamara, John J., Private, 26 years, S. F.
O'Connor, James J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Redon, Alexander L., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Reynolds, Charles J., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Smith, George J., Private, 24 years, San Francisco
Thompson, Henry, Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Vogler, John N., Private, 34 years, San Francisco
Wheeler, Josiah C., Private, 30 years, S. F.

COMPANY M.

O'Neil, Thomas F., Captain, 41 years, S. F.
Hogan, Charles J., First Lieutenant, 26 years, S. F
Rivers, Edwin, Second Lieutenant, 34 years, S. F
Wall, William L., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F
Maher, Joseph W., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Maher, William P., Sergeant, 25 years, S. F.
Noyes, Charles E., Sergeant, 23 years, San Francisco
McKeill, Malcolm S., Sergeant, 21 years, S. F.
Kibley, Frederick L., Sergeant, 22 years, S. F.
Reay, Charles G., Corporal, 24 years, S. F.
Maher, Thomas F., Corporal, 22 years, S. F.
Graves, Taney, Corporal, 23 years, San Francisco
Collopy, Richard, Corporal, 24 years, San Francisco.
Newbert, Frank W., Corporal, 30 years, S. F.
Meinhardt, Alfred F., Corporal, 21 years, S. F.
Aneg, Albert, Musician, 44 years, San Francisco
Lyons, Michael J., Musician, 32 years, S. F.
Aneg, Alfred, Musician, 20 years, San Francisco.
Bailey, Harry A., Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Barrows, Herbert L., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Bartlett, Patrick J., Private, 31 years, S. F.
Basney, Oscar, Private, 31 years, San Francisco.
Belton, Thomas J., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Bugan, Albert J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Burdell, Stephen, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Borree, James A., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Borree, Nelson B., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Bradley, Milton S., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Corcoran, Joseph C., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Clancy, John J., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Codington, Frank P., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Corbett, William H., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Curley, Daniel J., Private, 20 years, San Francisco
Daley, William L., Private, 26 years, S. F.
Duffy, Patrick L., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Dower, Edward C., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Fisher, Peter H. S., Private, 27 years, S. F.
Graham, Louis, Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Gorman, Daniel J., Private, 26 years, S. F.
Holmes, Ellis B., Private, 20 years, San Francisco.
Johnson, Charles E., Private, 27 years, S. F.

NATIVE SONS BUILDING

414 Mason Street • • San Francisco

CALIFORNIA UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Jones, Richard D., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Kelley, Dennis J., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Kerr, Frances J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Langer, Paul, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Lawton, Almy A., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Mahr, Jacob J., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Macdonald, Fred M., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Merwin, Eugene, Private, 39 years, San Francisco.
Michaelson, Thomas, Private, 21 years, S. F.
McCann, James A., Private, 35 years, San Francisco.
McHugh, Matthew F., Private, 22 years, S. F.
McGwegan, Hugh P., Private, 21 years, S. F.
O'Brien, Thomas F., Private, 24 years, S. F.
O'Donnell, William, Private, 22 years, S. F.
O'Keefe, Arthur J., Private, 21 years, S. F.
O'Neill, Frank G., Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Owens, Frank L., Private, 26 years, San Francisco
O'Neil, Timothy J., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Pinkert, Alfred, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Poulson, Frank, 24 years, San Francisco
Pracht, Charles A. T., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Prideaux, John H., 22 years, San Francisco.
Quinn, John L., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Ravekes, James H., Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Reilly, Andrew J., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Rock, Thomas J., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Sanderfield, John, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Shaw, James T., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Sheill, John, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Stringer, Addison M., Jr., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Squire, Charles D., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Sutherland, Arthur G., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Smith, Joseph M., Private, 22 years, San Francisco
Sheridan, James, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Taylor, David B., Private, 28 years, San Francisco
Tay or, Edgar A., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Volkmann, Otto G., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Wal er, Alfred G., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Wheeler, John S., Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Whittier, Carlton F., Private, 21 years, S. F.
Miller, John M., Private, 22 years, San Francisco

COMPANY M

Additional Volunteers First Regiment California United States Volunteer Infantry, under the President's second call, May 25, 1898

Becker, Henry C., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Britt, John F., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Britt, Joseph H., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Currie, William M., Private, 24 years, San Francisco
Dodge, William P., Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Flanders, Samuel J., Private, 20 years, S. F.
Fleischer, Ernst C., Private, 25 years, S. F.
Gallagher, Thomas J., Private, 29 years, S. F.
Hughes, William, Private, 24 years, San Francisco
Joy, Frank Blythe, Private, 25 years, S. F.
Kearney, William H., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Kearney, George F., Private, 36 years, San Francisco
Landy, Benjamin W., Private, 19 years, S. F.

Mahoney, Daniel, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Meehan, Louis C., Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Meaney, Edmund J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
O'Neill, Robert E., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Rehn, Charles, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Rogers, George J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Smith, Charles J., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Thomas, Ellis S., Private, 31 years, San Francisco.
Tucker, Bartley, Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Wentworth, Lyman, Private, 25 years, San Francisco
Wilmes, George, Private, 29 years, San Jose, Cal.
Winters, Morris, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.

First Battalion Heavy Artillery

FIELD AND STAFF

Rice, Frank S., Major, 48 years, Bakersfield, Cal.
Pedlar, A. J., Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 44 years, Fresno, Cal.
Koster, John A., First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, 32 years, San Francisco, Cal.

BATTERY A

Geary, Dennis, Captain, 32 years, San Francisco.
Barry, Thomas F., First Lieutenant, 44 years, S. F.
Morse, Joseph H., Second Lieutenant, 22 yrs, S. F.
Hayne, Arthur P., Second Lieutenant, 31 yrs, S. F.
Adams, John D., Private, 39 years, San Francisco.
Albee, A. C., Private, 44 years, San Francisco, Cal.
Anderson, James C., Private, 36 yrs, San Francisco.
Armstrong, Lucius P., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Auerbach, Henry L., Private, 19 yrs, San Francisco
Austin, Charles G., Private, 36 years, San Francisco.
Bassford, Joseph, Private, 34 years, San Francisco.
Baker, George D., Private, 36 years, San Francisco
Bennett, Robert, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Bergein, Joseph, Private, 33 years, San Francisco.
Black, John J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Bliss, Willis L., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Bobb, John F., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Boell, Frank P., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Bolderman, Bernard J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Bolinski, Leonhard, Private, 28 years, San Francisco
Bouchard, Frank, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Bourne, William A., Private, 20 yrs, San Francisco.
Bayer, Jesse Z., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Brock, Fred L., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Brosnan, James A., Private, 30 years, San Francisco
Browne, A., Private, 28 years, San Francisco, Cal.

Brown, Theodore, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Bryan, Francis, Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Burgard, George, Private, 43 years, San Francisco.
Burke, Richard T., Private, 19 years, San Francisco
Butricks, Wallace A., Private, 32 years, S. F.
Cacciari, Paris J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Carey, James, Private, 26 years, San Francisco, Cal.
Casey, George F., Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Child, Donald, Private, 34 years, San Francisco.
Caugz, Otto, Private, 22 years, San Francisco, Cal.
Cloud, Farraday, Private, 36 years, San Francisco.
Conklin, Julius P., Private, 38 years, San Francisco
Coyne, James M., Private, 26 years, San Francisco
Curran, James C., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Curran, William H., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Cusick, Michael J., Private, 28 years, San Francisco
Dawson, Thomas, Private, 34 years, San Francisco
De amonico, Mamete, Private, 31 yrs, San Francisco
De Morline, Emile E., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Devlin, Vincent P., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Diener, Henry, Private, 44 years, San Francisco.
Donohue, Joseph F., Private, 22 yrs, San Francisco
Dinneen, John J., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Elliott, Stewart P., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Farley, John D., Private, 38 years, San Francisco.
Pickert, Edward, Private, 31 years, San Francisco.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas J., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Forbes, George H., Private, 25 years, San Francisco
Frampton, Percy, Private, 26 years, San Francisco
Francini, Louis, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Frye, James L., Private, 34 years, San Francisco.
Gillis, Hamilton L., Private, 38 years, S. F.
Glidden, Will W., Private, 19 years, San Francisco
Gorman, Peter W., Private, 36 years, San Francisco
Graham, Robert J., Private, 18 years, San Francisco
Green, John B., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Grinter, James W., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Grove, George M., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Gumper, Joseph, Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Giesting, Frank A., Private, 18 years, San Francisco
Haban, Nick, Private, 31 years, San Francisco
Ha.leran, Michael J., Private, 24 years, S. F
Harmon, Louis C., Private, 28 years, S. F
Hassler, James, Private, 24 years, San Francisco
Healey, William J., Private, 38 years, S. F
Heffernan, Patrick J., Private, 36 years, S. F
Henk, Walter F., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Herbert, Henry, Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Hewitt, John, Private, 29 years, San Francisco
Hewlett, Samuel D., Private, 21 years, S. F
Hughes, Albert F., Private, 21 years, San Francisco
Hughes, James, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Jensen, Sam, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Jessup, John, Private, 33 years, San Francisco.
Johnson, Buford, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Joyner, Henry M., Private, 19 years, San Francisco
Kaiser, Henry F., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Kelley, Thomas J., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Keohane, Daniel J., Private, 30 years, San Francisco
Kozmic, Ernest, Private, 41 years, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Langhorne, S. W., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Lawer, Thomas, Private, 35 years, San Francisco.
Leach, John, Private, 32 years, San Francisco.
Lidell, Chancellor H., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Little, Alfred J., Private, 32 years, San Francisco.
Littlejohn, James, Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Lundine, Charles, Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Lundy, William L., Private, 36 years, S. F.
Magnuson, Charles A., Private, 18 years, S. F.
Marshal, Henry F., Private, 39 years, S. F.
Merkle, Joseph P., Private, 36 years, San Francisco.
Meyer, William F., Private, 39 years, S. F.
Moody, Edward V., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Mitchell, Eugene, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Moore, Thomas, Private, 39 years, San Francisco.
Morris, David F., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Morton, Harry J., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Murphy, Daniel C., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
McAfee, James W., Private, 28 years, San Francisco
McCloskey, John, Private, 37 years, San Francisco.
McLaughlin, Frank E., Private, 23 years, S. F.
Nagle, James, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
O'Brien, John S., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
O'Mara, Dennis, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
O'Leary, Dennis, Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Pedler, Chester C., Private, 17 years, San Francisco
Perry, John W., Private, 34 years, San Francisco.
Philips, Frank F., Private, 29 years, S. F.
Phillips, Warren H., Private, 19 years, S. F.
Pollock, H. C., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Pope, Frederick H., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Pose, Arthur, Private, 34 years, San Francisco.
Ralston, Emile, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Reinhard, Theodore, Private, 28 years, S. F.
Reynolds, John, Private, 24 years, San Francisco
Rice, Fred E., Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Roberts, Vernon, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Rose, Harry F., Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Ryan, William T., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Sarrailie, Eugene, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Scanlon, Frank, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Schmidt, Edward, Private, 34 years, San Francisco.
Shea, Jeremiah J., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Shields, Percy W., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Sidener, Clarence B., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Slater, Thomas L., Private, 18 years, San Francisco
Spencer, Charles S., Private, 22 years, S. F.
Steinhiber, Charles, Private, 34 yrs, San Francisco
Stuhmer, Otto E., Private, 28 years, San Francisco
Talbot, John S., Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Thomas, Henry V., Private, 23 years, San Francisco
Tipton, Arthur W., Private, 28 years, S. F.
Towle, Levi B., Private, 31 years, San Francisco.
Van, William E., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Wanta, Carl W., Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Ward, Thomas J., Private, 23 years, San Francisco.
Warner, John B., Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Warren, William, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Wasson, Howard A., Private, 30 years, S. F.
Worth, George, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Wilber, Albert H., Private, 41 years, San Francisco.
Wilde, William S., Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Wilson, Nathan F., Private, 24 years, S. F.
Young, John E., Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Birchmore, Fred W. J., Private, 22 years, S. F. Cal.
Blakesley, King M., Private, 18 years, Los Angeles.
Benton, Harry Wesley, Private, 19 years, Los Ang.
Beraal, Louis, Private, 18 years, San Francisco.
Brown, William T., Private, 18 years, S. F. Cal.
Connolly, Lewis, Private, 27 years, San Francisco.
Clark, David, Private, 36 years, San Francisco, Cal.
Cossey, Henry R., Private, 32 years, S. F., Cal.
Davis, James, Private, 35 years, San Francisco.
Dixon, Alexander, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Evensen, Andrew, Private, 18 years, San Francisco
English, Samuel M., Private, 21 years, S. F., Cal.
Fitzpatrick, John J., Private, 31 years, S. F., Cal.
Forshay, Harry, Private, 24 years, San Francisco.
Grier, William M., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Gaffney, T. H., Private, 19 years, San Francisco.
Gies, A. J., Private, 44 years, San Francisco, Cal.
Harley, Edward, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Hurley, James, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Harper, Harry, Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Hunt, Herbert, Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Hill, William F., Private, 44 years, San Francisco.
Henderson, Fred, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Johnson, Walter, Private, 26 years, San Francisco.
Kaelin, Albert, Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
Lynch, John, Private, 42 years, San Francisco, Cal.
Luan, F. J., Private, 25 years, San Francisco, Cal.
Lary, Lloyd, Private, 18 years, San Francisco, Cal.
Leighton, John, Private, 30 years, San Francisco.
McDonald, James, Private, 29 years, San Francisco.
Moore, Chester G., Private, 18 years, San Francisco
Miner, George, Private, 28 years, San Francisco.
Meyer, Eugene G., Private, 26 years, San Francisco
Murphy, Charles S., Private, 24 years, S. F., Cal.
Manning, J. E., Private, 25 years, San Francisco.
Newton, James W., Private, 42 years, S. F., Cal.
O'Brien, Edward Martin, Private, 26 years, S. F.
Peterman, Gustav, Private, 42 years, S. F., Cal.
Pointer, Arthur M., Private, 21 years, S. F., Cal.
Ryan, Edward, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Ruan, Ralph A., Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Rooke, William C., Private, 39 years, S. F., Cal.
Reeves, Henry, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Spiegel, Julius, Private, 22 years, San Francisco.
Stuart, Charles A., Private, 32 years, S. F., Cal.
Stuart, Charles, Private, 42 years, San Francisco.
Smith, Otto Gustave, Private, 24 years, Los Ang.
Swift, Jack, Private, 21 years, San Francisco, Cal.
Steininger, John A., Private, 28 years, S. F., Cal.
Shearer, William J., Private, 21 years, S. F., Cal.
Terry, William Henry, Private, 28 years, Los Ang.
Waldron, Otis, Private, 21 years, San Francisco.
Wolfskill, John R., Private, 21 years, S. F., Cal.
Warfield, Duncan G., Private, 28 years, S. F., Cal.
Wolters, August, Private, 19 years, San Francisco

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S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

ORGANIZATION DAY

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

THIRTIETH INFANTRY

UNITED STATES ARMY

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

FEBRUARY 3, 1935

ROSTER

Former
Commanding Officers
Thirtieth Infantry

COLONEL CHARLES A. DEMPSEY
CAPTAIN FRANK A. WILCOX
COLONEL WILLIAM W. WITHERSPOON
LT. COL. CHARLES B. HALL
COLONEL WILLIAM P. ROGERS
COLONEL JOHN J. O'CONNELL
COL. EDWARD B. PRATT
COLONEL R. K. EVANS
LT. COL. NATHANIEL P. PHISTER
COLONEL CHARLES ST. J. CHUBB
COLONEL CHARLES McCLURE
COLONEL CHARLES B. NOYES
COLONEL FRANK B. McCOY
COLONEL EDWIN A. ROOT
COLONEL A. P. BUFFINGTON
COLONEL EDMUND L. BUTTS
COLONEL CROMWELL STACEY
COLONEL JOHN M. JENKINS
COLONEL HOWARD R. PERRY
COLONEL BERKELEY ENOCHS
LT. COL. THOMAS F. McNEIL
COLONEL MILTON A. ELLIOTT
MAJOR RALPH S. KIMBALL
COLONEL WILLIAM NEWMAN
LT. COL. C. R. W. MORRISON
COLONEL FRANK D. WICKHAM
MAJOR FELIX EMANNELLI
COLONEL THOMAS A. PEARCE
COLONEL BENJAMIN H. POPE
COLONEL CHARLES S. LINCOLN
COLONEL HAROLD D. COBURN
COLONEL FRANK C. BOLLES
LT. COL. C. R. LEWIS
COLONEL WALTER H. JOHNSON
COLONEL FRED R. BROWN
COLONEL CHAS. B. STONE

RESERVE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT

- : - REGIMENTAL STAFF - : -

Captain George S. Stewart

Captain Glen V. Paxton

Captain M. H. Philips

Captain M. C. Farney

FIRST BATTALION STAFF

First Lieutenant Henry F. Phelan
First Lieutenant L. J. Yost
First Lieutenant J. F. Seulberger

SECOND BATTALION STAFF

First Lieutenant A. C. Lodsely
First Lieutenant Edgar F. G. Swasey
First Lieutenant Harry May

THIRD BATTALION STAFF

Captain F. C. McFarland
First Lieutenant J. B. Cooper
First Lieutenant P. L. Phelan

SERVICE COMPANY

First Lieutenant H. Brady
Second Lieutenant C. M. Coulter

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Second Lieutenant G. O. Holman
Second Lieutenant H. B. Crittenden

COMPANY A

Second Lieutenant J. K. Ellsworth
Second Lieutenant K. W. Hunting

COMPANY B

First Lieutenant O. J. Fitch
Second Lieutenant E. A. Garrettson

COMPANY C

Second Lieutenant J. C. Lovejoy
Second Lieutenant J. J. Hanson

COMPANY D

Second Lieutenant R. B. Ogelby
Second Lieutenant G. H. Nichol

COMPANY E

First Lieutenant M. T. Scburman
Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Bishop
Second Lieutenant John A. Banfield

COMPANY F

First Lieutenant L. S. Chaplin
Second Lieutenant J. W. Heinz

COMPANY G

First Lieutenant W. K. C. Collman

COMPANY H

First Lieutenant H. B. Hocking
Second Lieutenant R. N. Anderson

COMPANY I

First Lieutenant G. C. Corbett
Second Lieutenant J. L. Holcomie

COMPANY K

Second Lieutenant R. S. Ackman

COMPANY L

Second Lieutenant E. A. Hidden

COMPANY M

First Lieutenant D. R. James

HISTORY

The Thirtieth Infantry, like many of the regular army regiments, has been organized and disbanded a number of times. It was usually called to the colors at times of National emergency, and disbanded shortly after the restoration of peace.

The original Thirtieth Infantry was organized under Act of Congress dated January 29, 1813 (War of 1812), and became consolidated on May 17, 1815, with a regiment of light artillery.

It was again organized May 4, 1861 (Civil War), as part of the Twelfth Infantry, and was designated Thirtieth Infantry on September 21, 1866. On March 3, 1869, the regiment was again consolidated with another unit, the Fourth Infantry, thus closing a memorable record of achievements through the Civil War period.

An Act of Congress dated February 2, 1901, started the history of the present Thirtieth Infantry. It was organized and equipped at the Presidio of San Francisco, where it early embarked for service in the Philippines. It was August 19, 1901, before the regiment became completely organized as a twelve company organization. Colonel C. A. Dempsey was the first regimental commander, joining the regiment at Beac, Marinduque, P. I.

The Thirtieth Infantry was relieved by the Seventh Infantry in October, 1903, and returned to the United States. The regiment was then divided, and groups were sent for duty at the following posts: Fort Crook, Nebraska; Fort Reno, Oklahoma; Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas.

The second Philippine tour of the regiment began in July, 1907, when it was concentrated at San Francisco, for transportation across the Pacific. Two years of garrison duty in the islands culminated with the regiment being again divided, and sent for station at the Presidio of San Francisco; Monterey; and Fort Logan, Colorado.

On June 1, 1912, the regiment sailed for Alaska, where it was again divided and stationed at the following posts: Forts Seward, Liscum, Davis, St. Michaels and Gibbon. Early in 1915, the regiment was assembled at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, where it served as a training regiment for nearly one year. It was then moved to San Antonio, Texas, where it assisted in the training of National Guard units. Service along the Mexican Border then occupied the regiment until late in 1917, when it was sent to Syracuse, New York, to form the nucleus of the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth regiments of Infantry. The three regiments were designated as the Third Brigade.

On April 1, 1918, the Thirtieth Infantry sailed for service with the A. E. F. in France, aboard the "Aquitania." It disembarked at Le Havre, and proceeded at once to training areas in the neighborhood of Rubepierre and Dancevoir. It proceeded to the Marne front for active service on May 31, 1918.

The story of the participation of the Thirtieth Infantry, as a regiment of the famous Third Division, in the many operation and engagements of the A. E. F., is replete with events which will ever be a source of pride and admiration to all who join it. In the Aisne Defensive from June 1st to June 5th, the regiment distinguished itself notably, and proceeded at once to the Chateau-Thierry Sector where it served actively from June 6th to 14th.

In the Champagne-Marne Defensive from July 15th to 18th, the Thirtieth Infantry wrote one of the most brilliant pages in the annals of American arms. It was for this engagement that General Petain decorated the Regimental colors with the Croix de Guerre with Palm. The Encyclopedia Britannica cites the Thirtieth Infantry participation in this action as follows:

> "As an incident of the battle south of the Marne might be mentioned the defense of the sector south of Jaulgonne, which has been termed the most brilliant single feat of American arms in the war."

In the Marne action above cited, the regiment under Colonel Butts, had prepared for the attack by constructing numerous trenches for the German Armies to photograph, and for the artillery to register on, and more numerous rifle pits and machine gun nests carefully camouflaged. By day the trenches were occupied, and by night the rifle pits. The German artillery preparation had wiped out every trench, but the Infantry in its pits and nests, respite heavy losses, accounted for more than its members in German dead, and turned back the attack of an enemy division. The result of this battle was the beginning of a great moral reversal, which was to find its completion in the ensuing counter attack at Soissons.

Without rest, the regiment was thrown into the Aisne-Marne Offensive from July 18th to 27th. With scarcely any respite they entered the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, remaining in the front lines until October 27th. The second major offensive in the Argonne found them nearly in the Stainville area, where the Armistice called a halt upon one of the most active records of any unit at the front.

Three days after the signing of the Armistice, the Thirtieth Infantry, was hiking toward the Rhine country with the Army of Occupation. In August, 1919, the Regiment returned to the United States, where it proceeded to Camp Lewis, Washington. It remained there until ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco on August 26, 1922, where it has remained to the present. For the past thirteen years it has srved at the Golden Gate, the place of its birth.

BATTLES

Aisne Defensive, June 1st to 5th, 1918.
Champagne-Marne Defensive, July 18th to July 27th, 1918.
Champagne-Marne Defensive, July 18th to July 27th, 1918.
Vesle Sector, August 4th to August 9th, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 30th to October 27th, 1918.
Civil War action as 3rd Battalion of 12th Infantry: -
Peninsula Campaign with Army of Potomac
Battle of Gaine's Mill
Gettysburg (Round Top and Little Round Top)
Antietam
Appomatox Court House.

CITATION

Order No. 10.805 "D"

"THIRTIETH UNITED STATES INFANTRY"

Regular Regiment of the American Army, under the energetic and skillful command of its chief, Colonel E. L. Butts, has shown itself faithful to its traditions in meeting the principal shock of the German attack of July fifteenth.

"Undergoing a bombardment extremely violent which had caused immense losses, it held in site of all the enemy's attacks and re-established itself integrally in its original positions, and meanwhile took more than two hundred prisoners.

"Signed

"PETAIN."

BLAZONRY

ARMS. Argent a chevron rompu point debased azure; on a canton of the last three bendlets sinister of the field. Pendant from escutcheon a French croix de guerre with palm proper.

CREST. One a wreath of the colors a boar's head erased sable armed and langued gules.

MOTTO. Our country not ourselves.

DESCRIPTION

The regiment was in the Third Division during the World War, shown by divisional shoulder insignia on the canton. The broken chevron represents the part taken by this regiment in pushing back the point of the German drive at the Marne July 15, 1918, for which services the regiment was cited by the French in Orders of the Army, shown by the pendant croix de guerre. The boar's head represents the subsequent passage through the German lines and occupation of German territory by this regiment.

ATHLETICS

Track and Field Championships — Company "E" won 1934 Hunter Trophy.

Basketball League — Company "G" won 1934 Regimental League Championship.

Baseball Champions — Company "F" won 1934 Regimental League Championship.

VOLLEYBALL — Company "H" won 1934 Regimental League Championship.

• • • • •

The 30th Infantry during its history has defended its athletic supremacy with the same valor and success that the rank and file have fought victorious battles for the colors of the regiment.

During recent years the men of the 30th have established for the regiment as a whole and for the individual players a coast-wide reputation as a baseball-playing-outfit and it is very doubtful if any regimental baseball team meeting the strong opposition the 30th has met has established a record as outstanding as the four-year record published below.

The record is as follows:

Year	Won	Lost	—Titles Won —
1931	23	2	West Coast Service Champions
1932	36	10	City Semi-Pro Champions
1933	70	12	West Coast Service Champions
1934	33	11	West Coast Service Champions
Total —	162	35	Percentage: 822.

30TH INFANTRY ROSTER

REGIMENTAL STAFF

Colonel Douglas Potts	Commanding
Lt. Colonel I. J. Nichol	Executive
Major C. E. Stadtman	Commanding First Battalion
Major C. M. Easley	" Second "
Major W. F. Lee	" Third "
Captain Carter Collins	S-1, Adjutant
Captain B. F. Hood	S-3, Plans and Training
Captain W. V. Rattan	S-4, Supply Officer
First Lieutenant D. P. Frissell	Personnel Adjutant
Major George F. Riley	Chaplain
Captain P. S. Robinson	Prison and Police
Captain Geo. Mustenau	Exchange Officer
First Lieutenant F. J. Vida	Asst. Exchange Officer
Warrant Officer A. W. Jason	Band Leader

NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF

TECHNICAL SERGEANT
Arthur Wilde

STAFF SERGEANT
Joe Dimeo

SERGEANTS
John De Marco
Howard C. Everett
Henry H. Gawers
George Slavik

CORPORALS
Harry T. Quaid
Karl R. Young

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS
Fred Bedford
Nicholas M. Capoj
Crawford A. Coy
Frank Davis
W. L. Davis

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS
(Cont'd)

Harry Farrington Jr.
Victor H. Floren
Andrew Larson
Walter G. McClellan
Oscar Paul
Milton W. Potter
Bernard Rundell

SERVICE COMPANY, THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Captain Martin S. Chester, Comd'g

MASTER SERGEANTS

Robert L. Allmer
Frederick D. Hands

FIRST SERGEANT

John J. Cunningham

STAFF SERGEANTS

Theodor Gaebler
Thomas Ryan
Jesse E. Wood

SERGEANTS

Ray W. Ashley
John A. Cunningham
Harvey Eaton
Lloyd J. Eaton
Arthur A. Fusco
Frederick T. Hanson
Leroy Pratt
John D. Pringle

CORPORALS

Edward C. Gear
John Hankney
Otto B. Herring
David C. Jacobson

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

William P. Alexander
Ben Bennett
Robert L. Bennett
Harvey R. Perth
Julius F. Gerow
Lord J. Kane
Peter Kane
Gustave A. Lanse
Floyd E. Phelps
John J. Pomsky
Hall J. Rowan
Robert J. Rowan
Carl E. Sand
Thomas W. Shaghnes
George E. Wade

PRIVATES

Clarence R. Bailey
Wilfrid Boulton
Bennett F. Brown
Bertram A. Bryant
William Chapman
Clarence F. Collier
Joseph Conde
Richard J. De Lisser
Jack Dilts
Robert M. Donahue
Fred G. Dunzelski
Alfred M. Dwyer
Alva Dunks
George Eliot
Lefley A. Engleman
Ralph Fenney
Harry W. Frederick
Lyle A. Gerow
Harold L. Gidmer
Jerome L. Griffin
Walt Grimm
William Grimm
William Gunn
William L. Hammer
Lefley Hannah
Thomas A. Hardiman
George E. Jacobs
Joseph E. Jacobs
Elbert R. Lewis
Allen Linder
Oliver L. Martin
Walter G. McAdoney
Ralph E. McKinnon
Ellis E. Meehan
Blanchard C. Mo
Arthur T. Payne
John H. Perkins
James M. Rizer
Floyd F. Schwarzmann
Garrett Shaw
Clifford W. Simmons
Otto Smalley
Willie L. Vickery
Hugh L. Whitney
Arthur Wilkinson

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Captain William P. Hayes, Comd'g

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Craig Alderman — Daniel P. Norman

MASTER SERGEANT

George Amatury

FIRST SERGEANT

George Oller

TECHNICAL SERGEANT

Anthony Tinlin

STAFF SERGEANTS

Samuel S. Ellerson
Paul E. Hallenbeck
Arthur A. Watson

SERGEANTS

Kelly Bell
Walter T. Bentland
Louis McCarty
James D. Rodgers
John P. Roby
William F. Richardson
William J. Terry

CORPORALS

Vernard E. Achers
Paul Amerbach
Earl S. Brockner
Byron C. Byrd
Harry J. Chambers
Raymond A. Dunkelberger
Ralph E. Hawley
Rudolph M. Larson
Michael J. McCormick
Elmer F. Massey
Urban L. Schlefterling

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Clarence Bonner
Roger E. J. Bunker
Raymond G. Buckley
Lawson E. Calder
Evan Christensen
Jack Henderson
John B. Hunter
William C. Jones
Charles Hilton
Joseph F. Kubal
Alfred L. Le Bonhere
Harold Miller
Oscar F. Murgula
Charles J. Ryman
Frank V. Sewell
Angelo Sordo
Jerald E. Van Horn
Albert W. Whitehead
William C. Whitley
Raymond J. Zebosky

PRIVATES

Anthony Alvarez
Harold Bilbrough
Joseph V. Blue
Harfield Black
William H. Cadwell
Haven M. Collins
John A. Carlson
Anthony Chinnor
Milton E. Cole
Ralph Collins
George A. Connors
John B. B. Cottingham
Robert O. Cox
Thomas W. Curley
Edsen J. Durst
Roy O. Dunsin
Joseph E. Fowler
George E. Foster
Cecil F. Flinn
Ralph D. Hanson
Lloyd C. Harman
Garland G. Harvard
Byron A. Hack
Karl W. Kalmbers
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Thomas C. Lowe
Ralph M. Marley
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Charles E. Marshall
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Edward J. Meeth
Claud V. Newman
Burton K. Nielson
Edward J. Pittman
Carl A. Rockman
Bertram G. Ryland
Henry L. Schorb
Clifford B. Shim
Hugh E. Snyder
John Tennant
Eugene D. Tipton
Oscar Underwood
Warren L. Vally
Hall A. Walmsle
Joseph L. Walker
Alva R. Whitner
George E. Williamson

COMPANY "A", THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Captain Arthur W. Penrose

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Edward L. Munson Jr. Kilbert McK. Allen Jr.

FIRST SERGEANT

Harry E. Hersha

SERGEANTS

Joseph Hitinki
Claude V. Baker
John Platanack
William Reichert
John A. Reagan
Edward L. Spellmeyer
Gustav Wettering

CORPORALS

Pete Dalmatin
Walter P. Lenk
Willie Lewis
Frank Molnar
Sherman A. Martin
Joseph A. Reilly
George E. Russell

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Tony Addiego
Tony Ferro
Milred J. Plenge
John Geddis
Oscar A. Gizas
Daniel Gonzales
Paul J. Harding
Joe E. Heth
Bernard Jilinowski
John Martins
Jack B. Mintzer
William J. Mooney
Israel Neiman
Hans Nelson
Percival F. Pawsey
William F. Powers
Wayne F. Westphal

PRIVATES

Leroy S. Atterbury
Lloyd E. Bennett
Charles W. Carroll
William C. Casey
Walter C. Davies
William L. Douglass Jr.
Louis E. Dunn
Cramer B. Elinson
Paul M. Fulkerson
James C. Goodwin
Thomas R. Gorzsch
Oscar W. Gustafson
George Horvath Jr.
William F. Jensen
Thomas Kerwin
Earl Keith
Basil W. Kennon
Thomas C. Kenny
George H. King
Walter A. Kotowski
Jack S. Kozak
Talmage D. Lane
Horace L. Littledale
George R. Mars
Joseph Mauer
Duncan B. McGonigle
William Miller
Archie Morissette
John M. Nordlund
James E. Phillips
Thomas A. Redditt
Lewis T. Robbins
George T. Rutledge
Arnie L. Scrivner
Joseph Stankus
Clifford L. Thompson
Almon F. Tolmie
Albert E. Young

COMPANY "B", THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Captain Alston Deas, Comd'g
First Lieutenant Clyde E. Steele
Second Lieutenant Walter J. Renfroe Jr.

FIRST SERGEANT

Harden Smith

SERGEANTS

Jackson T. Boyd
James M. Holeman
Joseph Joffe
Andrew Nested
Brainard G. Paul
James Stanton

CORPORALS

Walter Coll
Richard P. Condon
George Kubach
Gordon P. Mortimer
John Murphy
James C. Murphy
James C. Porter
Raymond A. Smith
Joseph P. Quinn

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Samuel J. Collins
John H. Clark
Joseph Chamow
Hayes Delaney
Ervin Fram
Eugene W. Geiger
Salvatore Genco
Anthony J. Karpinski
James R. Lang
Grover Martin
Achille Potetta
Lawrence H. Romero
Frank I. Sotre
Hiney J. Boulder
Sam Dobiens
Kazimieh Vilburski
Fritz E. Wolter

PRIVATES

Robert H. Bush
Douglas S. Brown
Ethan Calhoun
Leonard Brown
Cornelius F. Coriell
George D. Darr
Leonard J. Dunkinson
Frank Gardecki
Clentie H. Goldman
Joseph K. Goode
Leslie J. Greer
Elwood R. Gregg
Glenn H. Harris
Stephen H. Hayes
Willard H. Henderson
Melvin R. Henryson
John M. Huff
Ray L. Ipsic
George Jugurskis
John Kaugh
Harold Krebs
Milton W. Lewis
Jack J. Mazzuca
Orville O. Miller
Roy L. Mitchell
James O. Neat
Roy A. Nichols
Archie L. Nunley
Jonas Gunnarsson
Claude E. Paine
Angelo Pilati
George F. Rutter
Enos P. Sprague
James F. Weston
Eugene A. Willis
Carl L. Young
Frank Zaykowski

COMPANY "C", THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Captain Edward J. Curren, Comd'g

First Lieutenant Nunez C. Pilet

FIRST SERGEANT

June S. Reeve

SERGEANTS

Richard J. Fiske
Harvey S. Keasling
Raymond Kenn
Andrew Kober
William H. Pounds

CORPORALS

Heber L. Clayton
Bernard A. Kadlecky
Benjamin F. Hill
Lloyd E. Osborn
Harry A. Pfeiffer
Rufus W. Rogers
Theodore W. Smith
Joseph M. Wernsdorf

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Corbet Brewer
George Smith
Earl C. Ortmeyer

Ernest Eskanbe
Thomas A. Ford
Harry J. Hanson
Hugo H. Harrell
Herbert J. Jungbluth
William E. Kelly
Frank J. Lewis
Raymond E. Miller
Carl A. Moore
Henry Mody
Joseph E. Nash
William H. Olson
Albert D. Pounds
Jay Poulter Jr.
Henry Vinco

PRIVATES

Milton D. Able
Cecil D. Bailey
Bennie V. Beather
Howard Burkett
Eugene E. Burns
Earl Coil
Cecil Conkent
Erastus I. Combs
Edward B. Cottrell
James W. Cutsello

Thomas E. Davidson
Harvey A. Dean
Gilbert De Bellefeuille
Henry V. Dowling
Mike Dulaka
Robert E. Edwards
Rob T. Erickson
Philip Filosofski
Lorenzo H. Hill
Patrick Hayes
Carlton E. Iron
Edward V. Lauderdale
Louis E. Harris
John Blackburn
Andrew A. Hinerth
Thomas Hal Hiller
Francis M. Palmer
James J. Poole
Patrick Fye
Charles Roberts
Charles G. Smith
Ellis A. Thorp
Robert Van Ornum
Harry L. Van Zandt
Charles E. Wagner
Earl W. Wrenn

COMPANY "D", THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Captain Arcadi Gluckman, Comd'g

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

William F. Dean — William B. Forse

FIRST SERGEANT

Luther V. Pace

SERGEANTS

Chad Dyke
David E. Harlan
George L. Hughes
William Hockley
Charles Jones
Francis C. Ward

CORPORALS

Jacob H. Anderson
William E. Bedwell Jr.
Everett C. Fisher
Harvey E. Lehnis
Nels F. Lloyd
Ralph C. Montgomery
Edward M. Oakleite
Fred L. Stamp

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Frederick Barber
Marion E. Bryant

John T. Cummings
Avril A. Curtis
James W. S. De Lauder
Elmer E. Eckmann
Richard Y. Lambert
Harold Lamont
Gerald E. Male
Charles L. Mansfield
Willis H. Johnsey
Raymond C. Mellie
Ray O. Olson
John P. Perdik
Andrew E. Smith
Guy J. White

PRIVATES

Donald W. Allardyce
John H. Bader
Arnold Bamlin
Kenneth Barkwith
Alvin T. Becker
Robert W. Burns
Lester J. Cannon
Frank J. Chaban
William J. Dewey
Morgan L. Dewey
Lamar Findley

Joseph D. Franklin
Richard J. Gibbons
Kenneth E. Gosforth
George K. Hawkins
Omer M. Hewitt
Earl B. Irwin
Earl W. Kirkendall
Joseph A. Lewis
Lawrence V. Miller
Raymond C. Mitchell
Albert G. Moore
Earl W. Niles
John C. Palmer
James H. Pope
Joseph E. Pollard
Arthur L. Robinett
Robert L. Sisley
Dale Stephens
William P. Stockwood
David D. Smith
Merle E. Stanley
Richard E. Tucker
Victor A. Vitto
Charles W. Willard
Wyatt E. Wyley

COMPANY "E", THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Captain Thomas N. Stark, Cond'g

Second Lieutenant Morris O. Edwards

FIRST SERGEANT

Dee W. Farris

SERGEANTS

Walther B. Andrews
Ross Johnson
Manuel Mendoza
Paul M. Najarian
Howard A. Simpson
John Stifko
Gryave J. Thoresen

CORPORALS

William D. Bazzell
Lauri Hakko
Donald M. Butzler
Lester R. Rick
James R. Southard
George Sincu
Charles A. Tarr

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Newton G. Antes
Adam Berg
Jack W. Coleman
Aloysius A. Dwozanowski
John J. English
William J. Gardner
Moses S. Jackson
Howard W. Jesse
Norris O. Learnard
Eskil C. Lindeen
Edward A. Martin
Villo Mattson
John Mellon
Michael J. O'Connor
Frank A. Petras
Salvatore Simone
John H. Witmer

PRIVATES

Clyde M. Allen
Colin A. Allen
Burnett H. Beach
Thomas E. Bedl
William R. Boldt
Raymond L. Bolton
Connie N. Broughton
Frank Carden
Alfred H. Carpenter
Lyle R. Cochrane
Arthur L. Davidson
George P. Dickle
George L. Dietz
Fred T. Florida
Orval M. Fronk
Ervin A. Fritz
Alva K. Gamble
Henry E. Giese
Leonard J. Gisch
Cecil A. Hunt
Elden C. Johnson
John P. Kochhan
Frank C. Komar
Samuel S. Lauver
Thomas F. Lavender
Ellsworth C. Lillard
Terry Loveday
Elmer R. McCoy
Donald S. McIlwell
John N. Noonan
Glenn W. Reeves
Emery Sebestak
Joseph E. Smith
Herman L. Snelson
Harvey K. Spencer
Milton H. Spellmeyer
Thomas Taritas
William M. Taylor
Harold C. Thune
Paul E. Torley
Lawrence F. Walthers
Edward I. Wilding
Victor Zimmerman

COMPANY "F", THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Captain William S. Barrett, Cond'g.

First Lieutenant Haydon L. Boatner

FIRST SERGEANT

Charles Y. Hendricks

SERGEANTS

Frank Berry
Ivan Huffman
Warren W. Jeffers
Grover Kindred
John F. Lapinsky
Webb J. McMillin

CORPORALS

Frank T. Beard
John J. Cebik
Ted E. De Tennencourt
Kirk Estes
William E. Foust
Louis McAndrew
Nick Schuloff

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Christ Bruckner
Albert C. Davis
Norman W. Dixon
Lester C. Dringer
Edwin C. Ely
Edward E. Engle
Carl C. Gensler
Emil C. Haver
Franklin H. McNeely
Joseph R. Minnich
Lewis Myers
Irving L. O'Grady
Houston W. Ragsdale
Ed Schultz
Robert Singletary
John Spaniani
Joseph H. Sulecki

PRIVATES

James A. Bailey
Joseph Balonis
Joshua H. Bono
Ralph D. Bradshaw
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Owen S. Cline
Severino A. Cosenza
Murray R. Crosby
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Raymond T. Hooper
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Neal E. Marcus
Patrick McManus
Jack Molley
Vincent J. Perisone
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Fred C. Raney
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Don Rison
Charlie Samples
George W. Samples
Christof O. Schlobohm
Adam Schwartzkopf
Elbert S. Self
Wiley J. Steely
Lawrence A. Weston
Robert W. Woods
Ernest A. Woodward

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Captain William E. G. Graham, Comd'g

First Lieutenant Winfred G. Skelton

Second Lieutenant Walter A. Jensen

FIRST SERGEANT

Lige H. Dalough

SERGEANTS

William Gardner
Richard G. Hurley
Otis H. Kerle
Stanley Kozowski
Harold L. Lynch
Peter Savelay

CORPORALS

Palmer A. Townsend
Garland E. Frank
Henry A. Hoffman
Lee C. Kingston
Arthur J. Lawrence
Stephen J. Shandley
George Stewart
Carl E. Worley

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

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Howard E. Bonnemeier
James F. Bigelow
Paul E. Chenoweth
Clarence Clicker
Felix De Paolo
Hartwick J. Dalton
George T. Freeman
William Hathaway
Frank Kaiser
Henry Kelly
Frank Kirlish
Constantine Kosakowski
Fred W. Kushner
Ralph R. Parrish
Michael Vinski
Clarence B. Watson
John J. Yankovich

PRIVATES

Perry L. Anderson
John H. Berliner Jr.
Charles H. Chancellor
George W. Childs
William A. Davis
Grady H. Eaton
Frank T. Fielder
Fred J. Flood
Raymond F. Fowler
Lucian B. Gavin
Ben A. Harmonson
Herbert B. Howe
Thomas Johnston
John H. Jarnowski
Ernest Kilroy
Paul Kilroy
Rosalvie R. Lacombe
Henry V. Lassiter
Henry A. Massey
Timothy J. Shy
John Sikowitz
Louis E. Pace
Wilber H. Pettit
John A. Richards
Marvin Sawyer
Robert W. Schaub
Joel B. Sistrunk
Raymond Sublet
George Stack
Harlo St. Clair
James E. Stetson
Woodrow W. Ward
Gerhel F. Wolf
Gordon D. Whitney
Jasper L. Whitlatt
Donald J. Wilson

COMPANY "H", THIRTIETH INFANTRY

CAPTAINS

Russel G. Ayers, Comd'g
Paul B. Robinson

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Paul De W. Adams — Howard A. Malin

FIRST SERGEANT

James McIlnay

SERGEANTS

Mitchell Bodner
Walter Burke
Ernest Long
Martin J. Purcell
Edward E. Tabor
William H. Tootill

CORPORALS

Charles Cook
Earl L. Duncan
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PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

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Michael D'Aniello
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Robert Matthews
Joseph Miller
Hollis Morrison
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Thomas E. Platt
Amos E. Robinson
Louis F. Sainey
Frank Vernal
Delbert E. Watkins
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PRIVATES

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Maxwell Brantham
John E. Case
George L. Clarke
Bert E. Cooper
Wesley W. Ellyson
Herbert W. Fawcett
Leo F. Gallaney
Pastor E. Geer
Milburn Gerlach
Lewis J. Griffin
Joel L. Harwood
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Trimble H. Kline
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Lester D. McBride
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Jack E. Pull
Clarence W. Purcell
Paul G. Peterson
Herbert J. Schmuck
John L. Shirley
Cyril L. Solano
Theodore U. Sorgwin
George Tabor
Rosalvo J. Vigue
Willie R. Williams

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Captain Earl M. Miner, Comd'g

First Lieutenant John D. Cone

Second Lieutenant Logan Clarke

FIRST SERGEANT

Gordon L. Rice

SERGEANTS

Patrick J. Canavan
John H. Dale
Albert P. Hammond
Neil D. Rogerle
Louis Radisch

CORPORALS

John J. Green
Robert L. Jones
John T. Kelly
Ben Kladder
Harold R. Miller
Anton B. Stark
Orsoto J. Sturti

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Charles Cherveniky
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Emil A. Furtin
Lloyd A. Hummel
Lard L. Johnson
Frank Jones
Francis H. Lamb
Percy J. Lenee
Charles T. Moore
Martin I. Morien
Charley C. Parker
Charles F. Shepherd
Max Stilnick
Teddy B. Ward
Hall Webber

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John Bento
Walstein Mc Billings
Allen C. Boucher
Harry E. Brown
Jay T. Brown
Carl Cain
Kenneth L. Butler
George A. Carter
Robert E. Carver
Leslie R. Daub
Angelo D. DeMarco
Harold Fish
Royal W. Gandee
Earl W. Gwartney
Jack L. Hall
Karl D. Hankins
James Hardy
Michael Lanican
Maurice E. Lathrop
Edward Markwood
Frank McKenna
Charlie G. Mitchell
Walter E. Nation
Raymond E. Park
Louis Perme
Fred M. Posterrieder
Philip D. Simmons
Samuel L. Smith
William C. Sorensen
Carence J. Taylor
Emil Ushi
Horace Veal
Charles W. Vertrees
James J. Welch
George W. Woods

COMPANY "K", THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Captain Harry E. Reed, Comd'g

FIRST SERGEANT

Frank Mullen

SERGEANTS

Willard Armstrong
Jose J. Paris
Don Minium

CORPORAL

Isaac T. Davis

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Bruce A. Anderson
Holmes Grisbowik
Wilbur J. Hardenberg
Tim I. Hice
Fret Morales
Levi A. Orr
Robert R. Rust

PRIVATES

Frank L. Baudoin
Lazarus R. Baylin
John S. Belavitz
John O. Berg
Clifford Brendup
Harold W. Brown
George C. Caughtry
Steve L. Cifra
Ed J. Conner
Guy C. Crawford
James V. Galvin
Hector G. Goldsmith
Simeon P. Havner
William H. Klinger
John R. Lacko
Randolph P. Lorentzer
Charles C. Meals
James H. Moses
Claude A. Muzzy
Carsten L. Ode
Dayton U. Orr
Will H. Paull
Isadore Robbins
Lyle D. Savage
Rudolf O. Rohde
Virgil J. Scott
Henry Spitzer
Alex P. Sprawkins
Don P. Steinwachs
Earl E. Vought
Gust A. Wiuri
James P. Worden Jr.

COMPANY "L", THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Captain Oscar S. Smith, Comd'g

First Lieutenant Burns Beall

FIRST SERGEANT

John L. Hall

SERGEANTS

Ezra P. Hurst
Clarence E. Kirkner
Lawrence G. Long
William S. Over
August J. H. Sommer

CORPORALS

Harry E. Evans
Ben J. Lewgot
Lee Morris
Cornelius Wiley
Jack Webb
Morris B. Woull
Nicholas J. Zelock

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Earl M. Brady
Clarence F. Clark
James A. Crosby
Carl J. Davis
Edward F. Davis
Clarence O. Dutton
Clyde H. Fisher
Harey F. Huff
Don V. Jackson
Albert King
Calvin D. Lester
Delbert L. Merritt
Charles J. Mitchell
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Dana Pistner
Harold J. Rand
John G. Thomas

PRIVATES

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Frank G. Asman
Leslie L. Bailey
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Henry K. Bolanowski
Pete A. Boxler
Harry Cooper
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Carl A. Gobbe
John Graham
Arthur C. Grieves
Joseph M. Harthogt
Harry Keller
Wilson S. Kibler
Edward F. McCave
Verl R. Miller
George C. Mongrain
Victor Muschette
Lord L. Ragister
Emmette Smith
Talmage D. Smith
Wesley W. Taylor
Tomeno L. Triplett
Ernest W. Wells
Lloyd I. J. Willmschen
Staney T. Zebrauski

COMPANY "M", THIRTIETH INFANTRY

First Lieutenant Duncan P. Frissell, Comd'g

FIRST SERGEANT

John Schramar

SERGEANTS

Bernard. Carr
Carl E. Cline
William Howard
Walter S. Hurley
Edward V. King
Thomas J. Kingraid
Cyril E. Kulas
Harry Lass
Thomas Nicholson
Edward J. Rohn
Herman A. Richter
Jamey Rivero
John H. Roland
John H. Wade

CORPORALS

Merrill L. Blaikie
Joe Galli
James A. Gardner
George Harrington
Robert S. Holt
Harry S. Hughes
Edd W. Jackson
Anthony Kramer
John L. McCorkle
George T. Oatley
Dald C. Robertson
Carl B. Watford
Jefferson G. Wills

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Cecil Arndt
Paul A. Bachleda
Stanley M. Baker
Wilfred Berube
John B. Broadhow
Walter F. Brindley
Thomas Burke
George I. Burkett Jr.
William E. Carson
William B. Cooke
Fred Davis
Ralph E. Fish
John A. Flint
Ray E. Foster
Martelle Funderburg
Elisha N. Gentry
James F. Gruber
Elmer E. Ingraham
Hans W. Larson
Fred Lett
Arthur G. Libby
Peter Lindsmith
Oscar C. Myers
Elvin V. Nickerson
Walter L. Peterson
Jules Pitre
Hal B. Runyon
Hans Sachs
Fred Sharp
Theodore C. Shatto
Edor Trent
Fredolin M. Wasinger
Wayne H. Whittenberg
Harold R. Wright

PRIVATES

Weney R. Bartlett
Arthur Deer
Christian Edmundson
Richard Eisenwanger
Homer Gaiges
Andrew Geytho
Hilbert A. Hoellwarth
Joseph H. Hunter
Burnett G. Johnson
Jack Lane
Otier P. Lagare
Andrew Lindsay
Albert W. Lookingbill
Pedro Magaddata
William T. Pennington
Peter Peters
James E. Porter
Roy Rosecrans
William T. Rowland
Fred B. Van Slyke
Charles R. Wilde
Gretz R. Wilson
Manuel A. Wolters

REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONS
1934

CHIEF OF INFANTRY'S COMBAT SQUAD — WON BY COMPANY "I"

1 Pvt. Fisk
2 Pvt. Uski
3 Pvt. Andrews
4 Cpl. C. I. Moore
5 Pvt. Johnson
6 Pvt. Hunter
7 Pvt. Brown
8 Pvt. Sorenson

QUALIFICATION WITH RIFLE — COMPANY "G"

QUALIFICATION WITH MACHINE GUN — COMPANY "H"

Highest Individual Rifle Score — Paul Chounard, Co. "E", - Score 236.
Highest Individual Machine Gun Score — D. T. Johnson, Co. "H", - Score 345.
Highest Individual Howitzer Score — F. W. Russell, Hdgrs. Company - 98.3%.
Highest Auto-Rifle Score — Harry Kimack,Co. "F".
Howard Clark Trophy won by Company "D".

EXPERT RIFLEMEN

Chomard, Paul E. Co. E.	236	McDowell, Donald S. Co. E.	226
Whitsett, James L. Co. E.	234	Watson, Arthur A. Hq. Co.	226
Turley Paul E. Co. E.	233	Myers, Lewis. Co. F.	226
Carpenter, Alfred H. Co. E.	233	De Tennencourt, Ted E. Co. F.	226
Walthers, Lawrence F. Co. F.	233	Davis, Albert C. Co. F.	226
Gensler, Carl C. Co. F.	232	Durand, Roger D. Co. F.	226
Marrs, Jesse J. Hq. Co.	232	Molnar, Frank. Co. A.	226
Richardson, Kenneth E. Co. F.	232	Dullum, Hartwick J. Co. G.	225
Taritas, Thomas. Co. E.	231	Kushner, Fred W. Co. G.	225
Vaughn, Harold W. Co. G.	231	Barbour, John H. Co. G.	225
McAndrew, Louis. Co. F.	230	Whitney, Gordon D. Co. G.	225
Peters, Peter. Co. G.	231	Miller, Thomas McK. Co. C.	225
Clifford, Michael J. Co. G.	230	King, Albert. Co. L.	225
Szalecki, Joseph H. Co. F.	230	Larsen, Hans W. Co. M.	225
Freeman, George T. Co. G.	229	Lindeen, Eskil C. Co. E.	225
Hardesty, Ernest A. Co. C.	229	Barnett, Oval C. Co. I.	225
Pittman, Manuel J. Hq. Co.	228	Cottew, William L. Co. L.	225
Cochran, Lyle H. Co. E.	228	Hurst, Esra J. Co. L.	225
Frank, Orval M. Co. E.	228	Giese, Henry E. Co. E.	225
Dixon, Norman W. Co. F.	228	Marcus, Neal E. Co. F.	225
Vinich, Michael. Co. G.	228	Mosley, Jack. Co. F.	225
Washburn, Paul B. Co. G.	228	Brown, George C. Co. F.	225
Wornecki, Joseph M. Co. C.	227	Lookingbill, Albert W. Co. M.	225
Gamble, Alva K. Co. E.	227	Poole, James J. Co. C.	224
Celuh, John J. Co. F.	227	Goforth, Ernest. Co. L.	224
Lawrence, Arthur J. Co. G.	227	Rosecrans, Roy. Co. F.	224
Kirluk, Frank. Co. G.	227	Schumloff, Nick. Co. F.	224
Baker, Louis L. Co. I.	227	Nickerson, Elvin W. Co. M.	224
Williamson, George E. Hq. Co.	227	Fish, Ralph E. Co. M.	224
Reavis, June B. Co. C.	226	Combest, Cecil. Co. C.	224
Hannan, Harry J. Co. C.	226	Erickson, Sulo E. Co. C.	223
Beach, Barnett B. Co. E.	226		

MACHINE GUN EXPERTS

Johnson, David T. Co. H.	345	Watkins, Delbert R. Co. H.	341
Gear, Fostus E. Co. H.	343	Curtis, Arval A. Co. D.	340
Cane, John E. Co. H.	343	Vigue, Rosairo J. Co. H.	330
Mathews, Robert. Co. H.	342	Mozal, Mike. Co. H.	330

EXPERT GUNNERS

37 MM and 3" Trench Mortar

Howitzer Hq. Co.	Russell, Frank W.	98.3%

DESIGNED, COMPILED AND PREPARED
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF COLONEL
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S.F. PROGRESS, NOV. 15, 1978

Unique court decides historic question

By Jim Kelly

For at least 50 years the U.S. Army's 30th Infantry has proudly called itself "San Francisco's Own." A regimental flag bears the motto. It was pictured in these pages on Oct. 29.

A cloud hangs over the claim. Tomorrow, there will be an effort to clear it away.

At noon in Room 403, City Hall, Superior Court Judge Harry W. Low will gavel into session San Francisco's colorful Court of Historical Review. With all the legal panoply of an official tribunal, the court will hear witnesses and arguments and then hand down a ruling.

Counsel for the claimants will be City Attorney George Agnost, opposed by District Attorney Joseph Freitas.

Over in Schweinfurt, Germany, the First and Second Battalions of the 30th, all that's left of the regiment, await the outcome with interest. The First has the banner in question; the Second wants one just like it.

The City recently sent two of its current flags to Schweinfurt. They weren't the right ones, this reporter learned when he visited both units in September.

Known facts in the case are these:

• The 30th began a long association with the City in 1901. It was stationed at the Presidio from 1922 to the beginning of World War II.

• In the 1920s, exact date unknown, then Mayor James "Sunny Jim" Rolph presented the regiment with a flag bearing the City's crest and designating it "San Francisco's Own." From that time, the 30th marched under two regimental flags and said it was the only Army unit authorized to do so.

• The Army's Office of Military Records (OMR) in Washington, D.C., has informed the 30th that it has no evidence to support the claim. Moreover, the OMR says under an Army regulation only one regiment may be designated a "city's own."

• In 1963 the OMR confirmed the 363rd Infantry as "San Francisco's Own." Mayor Rolph had awarded the title when he went to New York to welcome the regiment on its return from France in 1918. The 363rd had served at the Presidio before World War I. Its First, Second, and Third Battalions are now Army Reserve units, part of the Fourth Brigade of the 91st Training Division, and are stationed respectively at the Presidio, Oakland Army Base, and San Bruno Army Reserve Center.

Neither the 30th nor the 363rd is an operating unit. The Army is now organized by battalions and brigades. Battalions, however, are identified as 1/30th, 2/363rd, etc. as a way of keeping today's soldiers aware of the history and traditions of the old regiments.

The public is welcome to attend tomorrow's court meeting, according to Bernard Averbuch, a founder and guiding spirit of the unique tribunal.

Exam. Nov. 15, 1978. p.B3

City voices

Bernard Averbuch is president of the San Francisco Boosters, a group that promotes the history of The City. He is one of the founders of the Court of Historical Review and Appeals.

Mystery of S.F.'s very 'own' regiment

By Bernard Averbuch

More than any one political figure, Mayor James ("Sunny Jim") Rolph gets credit for boosting and promoting San Francisco into world renown in the early part of this century.

He was colorful and flamboyant to the extent of bestowing honors and decorations on everyone who came his way to promote his beautiful city. Now we have to correct one of his generous oversights.

It all began earlier this year when city archivist Gladys Hansen received an interesting communication from Capt. Christopher Chalko of the 30th Infantry Regiment stationed in Schweinfurt, Germany.

"The regiment had a close relationship with the City of San Francisco dating back to 1901 and has had the nickname of 'San Francisco's Own'," wrote the captain.

"At some unspecified period of time the regiment received a flag from the City of San Francisco because of this close relationship. Accordingly, the regiment is the only one in the Regular Army authorized to fly two flags, the standard Army colors and the San Francisco colors."

Captain Chalko went on to write that The City flag he had located, dating back to the regiment's stay in San Francisco, was pretty badly worn. Could a new city flag be sent along to be flown with regimental colors at their headquarters in Schweinfurt?

At the same time, could information be sent on the unit's relationship with the City of San Francisco so proper military protocol could be followed with historical accuracy?

"No way!" said a determined military historian, John Langelier, head of the Presidio Museum, when informed of the story.

Langelier went on to report that the Office of Military Records of the Department of the Army has a regulation that only one regiment may be designated a "city's own." In 1963, he said, the Army officially confirmed the designation of the 363rd as "San Francisco's Own."

How, then, did the 30th Infantry and the 363rd both end up with the title and the official city flag? More importantly, what could be done about it?

The assignment was turned over to the research department of the San Francisco Boosters.

It all began in the aftermath of World War I when the troops came back from France. The San Francisco contingent was the 363rd Infantry, and Mayor Rolph led them down Market Street on April 23, 1919, into one of the wildest parades ever. It was a historical event as the town broke loose in a flood fo adoration for its returning servicemen.

At the peak of emotion, Mayor Rolph stood on the steps of City Hall and shouted: "Welcome home! A hundred times welcome home. We love you! You are our own!"

That translated into the title of "San Francisco's Own," and the 363rd proudly displayed the colors of The City at regular intervals.

Three years later, on August 26, 1922, unpublicized and unparaded, the 30th Infantry Regiment made its way back to the Presidio after active duty in France. This regiment was decorated for bravery at the battle of the Marne by French Gen. Henri Petain, with the citation describing their action as "the most brilliant single feat of American arms in the war."

The 30th Infantry had been organized in 1901 at the Presidio here and saw duty twice in the Philippines. It also saw service on the Mexican border in 1917 and in 1918 went to France.

Mayor Rolph was enthusiastic in greeting these returning soldiers and listened with pride as the regiment's exploits in France were recited. He generously bestowed on them the title of "San Francisco's Own" and presented them with a city flag. The 30th moved on in 1935, and it is this San Francisco banner that was recently discovered in Germany.

It became obvious that this impasse was a matter of interest to be considered by the Court of Historical Review and Appeals.

Following an established procedure, we presented our petition to Superior Court Judge Harry Low, who agreed it was an issue for the court to consider.

Accordingly, he has scheduled a noon hearing Nov. 16 in his courtroom at City Hall.

Among the interested spectators will be students from a public school class and those interested in maintaining some of San Francisco's prestige in Schweinfurt, Germany.

'The Rock of the Marne'

I'm just a dogface soldier
With a rifle on my shoulder,
And I eat raw meat for breakfast every day.

By Jim Kelly

It was a tough outfit, the 30th U.S. Infantry. What's left of it still is. And still part of the Third Division, too.

Those lines are from the division song. They're about the kind of men who rose up on the bloody banks of the Marne River in July 1918 and threw back, in hand-to-hand fighting, the Germans' last big push to take Paris.

Regiment and division both earned a nickname there, "The Rock of the Marne." If you think tradition isn't what it was in the Army, you don't know the 30th.

San Francisco should. It's part of the City's history.

What's left of it is a couple of "straight leg" battalions in Schweinfurt, Germany, about 1,600 men. "Straight leg" is infantry talk for soldiers who get where they're going by foot, peace or war.

The Army no longer lines up by regiments. But the 30th lives on in Schweinfurt, in spirit if not form.

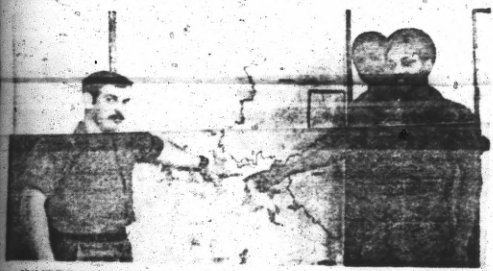
When you call at Ledward Barracks, you ask for the 1st/30th and the 2nd/30th. Once the buildings housed German troops. Now they've been the home of the two battalions since 1958.

The First and Second compete to do the old regiment proud. All around are signs bearing its nickname and also its motto: "Our Country, Not Ourselves."

Plus one more. It stands close to the First's headquarters. And it says of the 30th: "San Frahcisco's Own."

Inside, Lt. Col. Bill Leonard and Sgt. Major Michael Crigger tenderly unfurled a tattered and threadbare flag, deep blue with gold fringe. Battalion commander Leonard is from Johnson City, Tenn., Sgt. Crigger from Dallas.

The banner looked familiar and well it should—unmistakably, it's the old-style City flag. Over and under the colorful crest—miner with shovel, sailor with sextant, and sunset through the Golden Gate—are the words again: "San Francisco's Own 30th Infantry Regiment."



WHERE WE ARE — Bay Area men with the 30th pointed to Schweinfurt on the map. From left: Spec. 4 Ernest Gearhart, Pacifica; Pfc. Ricky Corbin, San Francisco, and Pfc. Lowell Hall, Oakland.

Progress photos, Jim Kelly

Behind the flag is a story that took a Progress reporter 6,000 miles to track it down. Jack Rosenbaum in a column last spring supplied the motive. He noted the City—namely, archivist Gladys Hanson—had sent the 30th, on request, new flags for old.

The Army and Air Force provided the opportunity, a free airlift to Germany to report on troops involved in NATO maneuvers.

San Franciscans who were around in the 1920s and '30s should remember the 30th. For 20 years, from 1922 to the start of World War II, the regiment was stationed at the Presidio, its troops housed in the red-brick barracks along the parade ground where they marched in spit-and-polish reviews. Then as now they wore the Third Division patch, a square striped diagonally in blue and white.

At some point in those decades—regimental records don't give the date—the City presented a flag, and the 30th acquired a second motto.

"San Francisco's Own" it is, indeed. The regiment, formed originally in 1813, with brief service after the Civil War, was reactivated in the City in February 1901. Called up to help quell the Philippines insurrection, it returned two years later with its first battle streamer, for the Mindoro campaign.

Again from 1909 to 1912, and for a short period before World War I, the 30th called the Presidio home.

Regiments were for a good century and a half the backbone of the combat Army. At Ledward, the Second Battalion CO, Lt. Col. Lawrence Dacunto from Austin, Texas, has a panoramic photo of 13 companies of the 30th drawn up in full array on Crissy Field, down by the Bay. It's an impressive shot, taken in the mid-'30s.

World War II ended the regimental era. And the 30th went out with glory: From November '42 to May '45—Morocco to the approaches of Salzburg, Austria — the unit spearheaded four invasions and lost 8,300 men killed, wounded, or missing. That's the equivalent of a full division.

Sicily and Anzio. The Volturno, the Rhone, the Rhine. The taking of Nuremberg street by street. They called on the 30th when there was blood to be shed. Here's how its men responded: 12 Medals of Honor, 58 Distinguished Service Crosses, 925 Silver Stars, 1,223 Bronze Stars. And 57 foreign decorations from eight different countries the regiment fought through.

Two thousand two hundred and seventy-five medals average out to more than a medal per man, for the 30th's authorized strength.

And some people get choked up when a football team talks about Pride and Poise.

HERE'S THE ONE — Sgt. Maj. Michael Crigger of the 1/30th held the flag presented to the regiment some time in the '20s or '30s. When and by whom, the unit would like to know.

You see a good deal of both commodities in Schweinfurt now. The lineal descendants of the 30th don't use the words, though they easily could.

Schweinfurt. Right. Where factories turned out ball bearings for Hitler's war machine—until Allied bombers leveled most of the city.

It's in Germany's narrow midsection, east and a bit north of Frankfurt. Out of a narrow valley of terraced vineyards, the northbound train picks up speed over level farmland.

Tank country, for sure. And the Russians have thousands. They hold a patent on that kind of war.

From Schweinfurt to the border is 28 kilomet-

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6 "UP IN SMOKE"

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MON. 6:00, 8:00, 10:00

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SUN
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6:30, 8:30, 10:30

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"SLAVE OF LOVE"
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"WE ALL LOVED EACH OTHER"
SUN. 6:00, 10:00

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"BLUE COLLAR" 8:50
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Peter Dothwood "Eyes of Laura Mars"(R) "Boys in Company C"(R)
Goldie Hawn "Foul Play"(PG) "Fun with Dick & Jane"(PG)
Warren Beatty "Heaven Can Wait"(PG) "Coiner Coconuts"(PG)
Children Under 12 Free Kids Week 6:30 Whole Kids under 12 free

PROUD SIGN — The 1/30th lets the world know part of its heart is in San Francisco. From left: Spec. 4 Angel Montalvo, from Puerto Rico; Spec. 4 Ivan Santiago, Brooklyn, and Lt. Col. Bill Leonard, battalion CO.

ers as a tank might roll. So, by today's military standards, the 1st and 2nd 30th are at the front. Where the old 30th was accustomed to be.

In fact, both battalion commanders make it plain, they'd have men, **tanks, and guns a lot closer to the border than that in a real alert.**

Said Dacunto: "We can have forward positions occupied in 24 hours."

"We could do it faster than that," allowed Capt. Kim Henningsen, "if we didn't have to bring up ammunition. The SALT agreements limit what the units can have on hand." From Dillon, Mont., he's CO of A Company of the First.

Being in "an exposed position" (Dacunto's words) sets the parameters of life in Schweinfurt, for the Americans stationed there:

• Training is continuous. Though individual soldiers may be gone on pass or leave, for the battalions themselves there are no "off" days on weekends, no slack periods during the year. Surprise alerts can tumble men out of barracks and bunks day or night, snow or shine.

• **Dependents have to adjust to husbands' being away from home not only for long hours, week to week, but four to five months out of the year. That's how much time the First and Second are in the field. An infantryman knows what it's like to spend Christmas belly down in the snow, in frigid mountains 300 kilometers from home.**

Even a short-time visitor senses this is no peacetime "8 to 5" Army. These are outfits living on the edge.

The first night in the showerroom, one GI said: "We're within range of Russian weapons right here. I figure they have our motor pool well zeroed in."

Lights flipped on in the squad rooms at 5 a.m. In **a nippy 55 degrees the troops turned out in** T-shirts, formed up by platoons, and took off running.

Daily except Sunday, the line soldiers of the 1st and 2nd 30th, junior officers and enlisted ranks, do three miles before breakfast. With one stop. For 10 minutes of muscle-stretching calisthenics.

Alert mind, tough body. Lt. Cols. Leonard and Dacunto provide off-duty opportunities as well.

Organized sports include football, boxing, basket-ball, volleyball, and softball. Newly assigned GIs take a required 40 hours of German language classes. For noncommissioned and commissioned officers, it's a mandatory four weeks.

E4 Jim Cassidy, who used to live in San Francisco before his family moved to San Jose, has just finished up work for his high school diploma—he quit school to enlist.

"My only regret is we have too little time off to see Germany," Cassidy said, "but I know the reason for all the training. This is a proud outfit with a long history."

Newcomers to the First and Second of the 30th are greeted with a talk on the regiment — where it served, why its tradition continues. Capt. Chris Chalko, adjutant of the Second, waited up to welcome this reporter on a rainy night. He proved highly knowledgeable about the 30th and its flag.

In the Second, bullets most of the men seemed glad to talk with a stranger from the States. Several asked for an update on the news. A key concern was "what's going on in Washington—what's all this we hear about graft and corruption in the government?"

E4 Eric Fegley, from Wernersville, Pa., nearing the end of a four-year hitch, was glad he'd had a chance to meet German relatives near Schweinfurt. He wished the PX would stock more American beer than Pabst, Michelob, and Schlitz.

E4 John Sacco, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., has launched a budding career in journalism. He writes and takes photos for Front Line, the Third Division newspaper.

"Maybe you can say hello to my sister and her husband, Leslie Mae and Tommy Owens—they live near Fourth and Folsom, right around the corner from The Progress," said E3 Ricky Corin, a Galileo High School **grad who** likes "all of Germany I've seen so far, especially the people."

From Oakland out of Berkeley HS, Pfc. Lowell Hall went along with that, though "people do look and dress different." He's made local friends by joining weekend "volks marches" hikes into the countryside with medals for distance walked.

Pvt. David Peck from Baltimore had his own switch on the division song—"we eat Russian tanks for breakfast." He called the 2/30th "the toughest unit in the Army" and said it with pride.

For Pvt. Arthur Huber, Warren, O., ten years have changed his lifestyle. "I was at Kent State in '69 when the demonstrators were shot. In those days I was one of the young radicals."

Ten days after his 1976 graduation from Terra Nova HS, Specialist 4 Ernest Gearhart of Pacifica was in uniform. "Tough and getting tougher" were his words for the 2/30th, and for his job, driving a tank recovery vehicle.

Gearhart has had no trouble with the three-mile runs. At Terra Nova he lettered in football, track, and cross-country.

"Media image" of the modern soldier has the First's Bill Leonard and Kim Henningsen worried. Said battalion commander Leonard:

"I'm upset by media comments derogatory of the quality of the individual soldier in the volunteer Army. The Army, for one thing, is a reflection of our own society.

"You can quote me that the young soldier today is better than his counterparts 16 years ago when I came in. And, I'm not sure that we can use a high school diploma as the measuring standard any more."

Col. Leonard explained: "Kids today are educated in many more ways. Take our sophisticated weapons and communications equipment, the 100 vehicles in this battalion. It's the 18- and 19 year olds who keep all those things running. Maybe our college-oriented educators ought to re-evaluate the importance of vocational education."

Added the commander: "I've got great faith in my 800 men. I'd match them against any 800 others from anywhere in the States."

Back over in the Second, CO Dacunto sounded another note of pride:

"You know where we get most of our reenlistments? When the men are out in the field, putting up with snow and mud. You know why?

"It's a matter of identity with the job they were trained to do and the ability, through continuous training, to do it well."

SAN FRANCISCAN and career Army is 1st Lt. Robert Arosteguy of the 2/30th. He was commissioned from ROTC at USF.

Dacunto attributed high morale also to "more personal responsibility for our own actions in the new Army." He cited leniency that allowed beer in the enlisted billets and "lights out" when the men chose to turn them off, not when somebody blew a bugle.

So the "Army way" has changed. Beer in billets was a court-martial offense in the old 30th. Col. Dacunto would not have had his wife and three children in an "exposed" forward zone.

Asked about vulnerability of dependents, the CO termed it "an acceptable risk" for himself and others who had their families with them.

That, the old regiment could have understood. Taking risks is what the 30th is all about.

SOMETHING MISSING — San Francisco's current City flag, newly arrived in Germany, was shown by Sgt. Maj. Leroy Knight, left, and Lt. Col. Lawrence Dacunto of the 2/30th. Color, crest, and wording are not those of the historic regimental banner.

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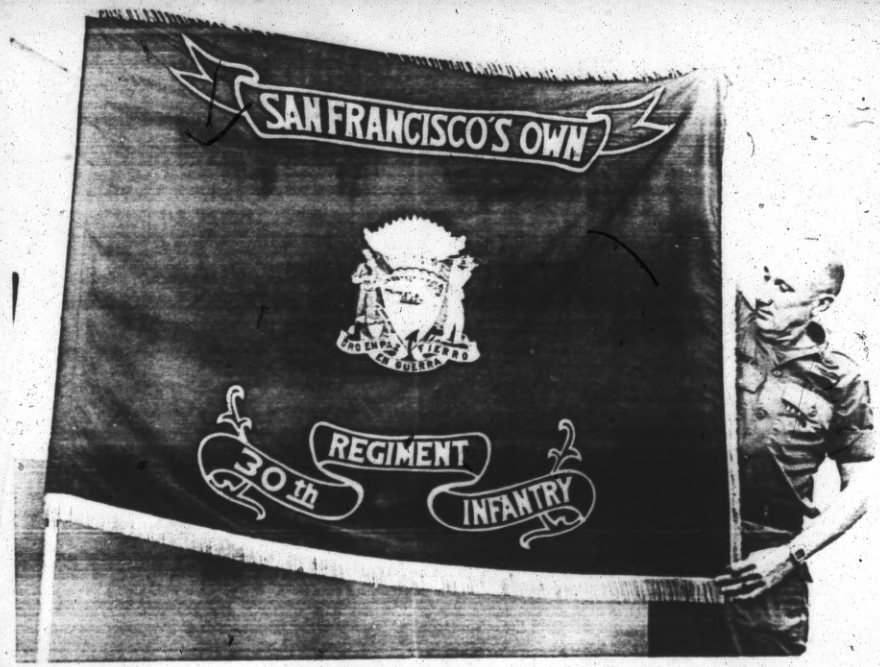
COPY OF FLAG NEEDED BY THE 30TH U.S. INFANTRY



Finally, a flag for S.F.'s Own 30th Infantry

Progress photo by Jim Kelly

PROUD FLAG — Command Sergeant Major Jerry Vessel (left) and LTC Anthony Moreno displayed the 30th Infantry's new "San Francisco's Own" regimental standard, basically the City's dark-blue flag of 1922. This one will stay in City Hall. Another with the original embroidered seal will be displayed at headquarters in Schweinfurt, West Germany.

By Jim Kelly

After eight frustrating years, San Francisco's Own has a proper flag of its own.

It waves over a corner of West Germany that shall ever be part of San Francisco, so long as the U.S. Army's 30th Infantry is there.

Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Moreno will vouch for that. He commands the First Battalion of the 30th in Schweinfurt. The First and Second carry on for a proud regiment of the Old Army that left an imprint on San Francisco and was indelibly marked in return.

Since the end of World War II, through two generations of soldiers, the two battalions of the Third Division have called Schweinfurt home. But there's no doubt of an earlier tie.

"San Francisco's Own," a big signboard says outside Moreno's headquarters.

The 1/30th commander was here last week for the celebration of Army Days, with Command Sergeant Major Jerry Vessel. At a ceremony in City Hall Thursday evening, the silver-leafed colonel presented Mayor Dianne Feinstein with a dark-blue flag emblazoned with the City's seal, the 30th's old name and, across the top, "San Francisco's Own" — a brand-new banner like the one the City gave the regiment in 1922, when San Francisco's flag was blue, not gold and white.

It was a night for the City's Own. From another unit that has long shared the title, the reserve 363rd Infantry of Fort Baker in Marin, Feinstein received a similar flag.

Both regimental standards are to join a droopy, shadowy array of old battle flags glass-encased outside the mayor's office, a City Hall source reports.

Not so with the one going back to Germany with Lt. Col. Moreno. It bears the 1922, hand-embroidered city seal on a fresh, blue background of Bamberg taffeta.

At headquarters in Schweinfurt, he says, the flag that was a long time coming will have a place of honor, unfurled for all soldiers and visitors to see how the 30th feels about being San Francisco's Own.

The regiment formed at the Presidio of San Francisco in 1901, spent 1907-09 in the Philippines, shipped out again to fight World War I in France. From the way it repelled German assaults came the nickname Rock of the Marne.

For 20 years between world wars, the 30th barracked at the Presidio of San Francisco, in those brick buildings around the parade ground.

In 1978, with the 1922 flag showing its age, the 1/30th asked for a replacement. LTC Bill Leonard was sent the new white-with-yellow city flag.

"We'll see about getting a properly blue one," this reporter assured the commander on a Schweinfurt visit that year.

Back in San Francisco, the idea stirred less interest than last year's budget. It died in the wake of assassinations at City Hall.

A Leonard successor revived the request, sending photos to indicate that San Francisco's Own was keeping the link alive at its end. Soldiers from the City posed with that big sign outside headquarters.

"I'd heard of efforts to obtain a new flag but didn't know they went back that far," Moreno recalled after his meeting with the mayor.

"In February, the City asked us to send the old flag to be copied in connection with Army Days. I'm told a general in Germany who'd heard of the problem put some pressure on."

The Honolulu native said he was "more than honored" to learn that he and Vessel would take part in the flag ceremony — and would have a fresh replacement to put up in the regimental museum back in Schweinfurt.

His only regret, Moreno added, was that "we never hear from anyone in San Francisco unless I write. I don't think people know about us and our ties with the City. We'd love to get cards at Christmas or anytime."

The address is Hq. [illegible] in fantry, APO New York 09702.

His unit includes 20 men from the Bay Area, the colonel notes. His and the Second are Bradley Battalions, equipped with the new infantry fighting vehicles named for the late Gen. Omar Bradley of WWII fame.

The 30th's new-old banners were run up by the City's own Paramount Flag Co., ordered through its retail outlet, the Flag Store, near City Hall on Polk. Manager Jim Ferrigan says he'll be sending his bill to the chief administrative officer.

"I've heard that private parties will pick up some," he said, "but I'd rather not say how much the bill will be." (Other sources have mentioned a figure close to $2,000.)

For the embroidered city seals — repairing the 1922 handiwork and copying it anew — Ferrigan called on an expert he rates "best in the West" at applying an old skill to flags.

That would be Gary Csillaghegyi — he says Chillog-hedge-ye comes close to the Hungarian pronunciation — a postal employee from Goleta, near Santa Barbara.

~~Supreme Court of California~~

San Francisco

November 16, 1978

HARRY W. LOW, JUDGE

COURT OF HISTORICAL REVIEW AND APPEALS

30th INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE U.S. ARMY, Petitioner, -VS- CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO; and MAYOR JAMES "SUNNY JIM" ROLPH, JR. Respondent.	O-R-D-E-R

This matter came regularly before this Court on November 16, 1978, for hearing. George P. Agnost, City Attorney, appeared for petitioner, and Joseph Freitas, District Attorney, appeared for respondents. The public record of the City of San Francisco and of the U.S. Army being noted and examined by the Court, additional evidence having been received from Bernard Averbuch, President of the San Francisco Boosters; James W. Kelly, Jr., San Francisco Progress reporter; John Langelier, Director of the Presidio Museum; Roger Heller, San Jose State University professor; Quentin Kopp, Supervisor; John Borcher, Gidion David, K. Carbone, and Henry Rolph, Judge, together with additional exhibits, and the matter having been regularly reported and submitted for decision, the Court makes the following:

Petitioner's designation of San Francisco's Own is supported by the evidence. The 30th Infantry Regiment, after loyal, faithful and distinguished service, was most properly given the traditional designation of "San Francisco's Own" by Major James Rolph, Jr. That tradition and close affinity to San Francisco has existed for more than 30 years.

It appears that such status has never been formalized with the U.S. Army which the petitioner should promptly seek. Moreover, the U.S. Army has officially given the fine 363-d Infantry Regiment the traditional designation of "San Francisco's Own".

In the light of the close attachment to San Francisco of the 30th Infantry Regiment, a great unit that has proudly carried the City's flag all over the world, and in the light of the generosity and respect for tradition by the City of San Francisco, the Court makes the following:

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The 30th Infantry and the 363rd Infantry Regiments are both traditionally designated as "San Francisco's Own", and are both granted the right to use the City's "San Francisco's Own" flag. San Francisco is doubly proud to have two such fine units as its "own".

Judgment shall be entered:

The 30th Infantry Regiment, as originally designated by Mayor Rolph, is designated as "San Francisco's Own" along with the 363rd Infantry Regiment. The 30th Infantry Regiment is directed to obtain such official status through the U.S. Army. Meanwhile the City Archivist is directed to send a City flag to the 30th unit designated as "San Francisco's Own."

Let judgment be entered accordingly.

Dated: 16 November 1978.

Henry W. Jones

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20 October 1978

Hearing set for Noon on Thursday
16 November 1978

Superior Judge Harry W. Low
Room 403 City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Judge Low:

I respectfully request a hearing of the Court of Historical Review and Appeals to consider our request to have the 30th Infantry Regiment, stationed in Schweinfurt, Germany, given permission and authority to fly the flag of the City of San Francisco.

The 30th Infantry has a close relationship with San Francisco dating back to 1901. After service in France in World War I, they returned to the Presidio here where at some period in time they were designated "San Francisco's Own" by then Mayor James "Sunny Jim" Rolph.

They were then given two San Francisco city banners which were only recently discovered in the historical archives of the regiment which has been stationed in Germany since 1958. Because of their sentimental interest in The City they are desirous of flying the colors of San Francisco at their headquarters in Schweinfurt, but are in need of confirmation of authority to do so.

However, it develops that the 363rd Infantry, stationed here at the Presidio, was also designated "San Francisco's Own" by the same Mayor Rolph who went to New York to greet them on their return from France when World War I ended. That group was also given a San Francisco flag which was flown with their regimental colors.

The Office of Military Records of the Department of the Army has a regulation that only one regiment may be dsignated a "city's own." In 1963, the Army officially confirmed the designation of the 363rd as "San Francisco's Own."

MORE

Under military protocol, the 30th Infantry in Germany therefore requires some type of action giving them authority to fly the San Francisco flag.

We therefore request this hearing to present witnesses and proper testimony to seek a ruling that would protocol-wise permit the flying of the flag of San Francisco in Schweinfurt, Germany, by the 30th Infantry Regiment.

Sincerely,

Bernard Averbuch

Bernard Averbuch, president
San Francisco Boosters

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

CIVIC CENTER · SAN FRANCISCO · CALIFORNIA · 9410

July 27, 1978

Captain Christopher C. Chalkos
2d Battalion, 30th Infantry
3d Infantry Division
APO New York 09035

Dear Captain Chalkos:

Your [illegible] desk yesterday.

It gives us [illegible] forward, under [illegible] a new San Francisco [illegible]

I am very [illegible] of your unit, [illegible] designated [illegible] the 363rd during World War I [illegible] Mayor Rolph said in a [illegible] greeting the 363rd. "Welcome, [illegible] love you. We adore you. You are our own."

And as our very own, may I request a favor of you. I would very much like to obtain the 363rd flag for permanent display in our San Francisco History Museum. Is this at all possible? It would make a marvelous [illegible] story for us, especially if some one from your regiment would bring it in person. Perhaps one of you would be coming this way [illegible] leave time.

I look forward to your reply and sincerely hope the new flag is all that you desire. If I can be of further assistance do not hesitate to write.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Gladys [illegible]
City Archivist
San Francisco Municipal Reference Room

CH:pa

Jack Rosenbaum

A seat up front

The only way to fly: Burlingame's Dick Brohman, after entertaining his two young daughters who live with their mother in Wisconsin, took them to S.F. Airport for the flight home. One daughter carried a giant panda which she had won at Great America, but it was too large to store in the passenger section. The Western Airlines skipper came to the rescue. The panda doll made the flight in the fourth seat of the cockpit (pilot, co - pilot, navigator, panda) complete with seat belt and earphones.

Lillian Morgan has a relative in Noe Valley who received a notice from the state Department of Health that effective Aug. 16 Medi - Cal abortion payments will be sharply reduced. The friend is gleefully keeping the notice as a collector's item. She'll be 90 in November.

Fred Waring's accolade to pianist - composer Dave Brubeck, who performs tomorrow in the Concord Jazz Festival: "Even when Brubeck plays someone else's composition it's original."

* * *

LIKE MANY SUCCESSFUL men, Henry Doelger, one of the nation's foremost builders, loved to underplay his schooling. "How would I know with just a grammar school education?" was a favorite line. But he was a pre - dental student before deciding there was more money in excavating for foundations than digging out cavities. He lived exactly as he wanted — half the year aboard his 150 - foot yacht cruising the Mediterranean — and died at 82 this week exactly as he wanted, in his sleep. Henry often expressed a fear of a lingering last illness. The multi - millionaire builder never wanted to appear as a "big man." None of the 200 streets at Westlake are named for him. And even his last request was that no great gravestone or monument remain, only that his ashes be strewn over his Healdsburg ranch.

* * *

THOUGHTS WHILE SHAVING . . . Definition of a freeway slow lane: Where you can go 55 and watch the rest of the cars fly by . . . Old - timer: One who remembers when movies were black and white, not flesh color . . . Memory test: Name three of the several dozen astronauts who made history. (Oddly enough, the best - known astronaut didn't make it to the moon) . . . Any insomniac can tell you there's still only one cure: Knowing it's time to get up . . . Eloquent argument against compulsory retirement: Yugoslavia's Tito, 86; India's Desai, 82; AFL-CIO boss George Meany, 82.

* * *

SEEING BOB LURIE present a prize to the one - millionth customer at Candlestick Wednesday, I couldn't help remember that less than six months ago one writer declared Lurie would have to share Giants' games with the Oakland Coliseum or go broke, while another called Bob naive for refusing to face the reality that baseball was dead here.

Nostalgia: Back in World War I Mayor James Rolph proclaimed the 91st Infantry Division "San Francisco's Own," and presented the City's blue and white flag. When the doughboys came home after the Armistice, and marched up Market Street, led by Mary Pickford, "America's Sweetheart," they still had the flag. Thereafter, apparently everybody forgot all about it. Until this week. A letter arrived at City Hall from the 30th Infantry Regiment, a part of the old 91st, now in Germany. They had been flying the S.F. flag all these years, and it was in tatters. Was there another available? City archivist Gladys Hansen shipped a new flag today.

Plans for a Filipino Trade Center at Van Ness and Golden Gate have surfaced again with a new group and new financing.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
2d Battalion, 30th Infantry
3d Infantry Division
APO New York 09033

AETSBBB-G 28 August 1978

San Francisco Public Library
Civic Center
ATTN: Mrs. Gladys Hansen
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mrs. Hansen:

I sincerely thank you for your letter, the information packet and the two San Francisco flags that the battalion has recently received.

The information that you have provided has, however, served to confuse the matter since it all refers to the 363rd Infantry and not the 30th Infantry. Army lineage reflects that the 30th Infantry Regiment was in no way affiliated with the 363rd Infantry. Yet regimental old timers (now retired) remember the 30th Infantry being called "San Francisco's Own" back in the 1920s and 1930s.

Please check your records again to see if there has been any reference to the 30th Infantry as "San Francisco's Own". If you find no such connection, please inform us so we can return the flags which you so kindly provided.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE J. DACUNTO
Lt Col, Infantry
Commanding

do we have file?

[illegible] Infantry Div.
[illegible]

AGTOBBN-[illegible]

The Honorable [illegible]
City of San Francisco
San Francisco, [illegible]

Sir,

On 8 [illegible] December [illegible] this headquarters [illegible] ing information about [illegible] and the city flag [illegible] have not received [illegible] however, your [illegible]

Chris[illegible] S Chalko

Incl
as

HISTORY

The Thirtieth Infantry, [illegible] in the regular army regiment, has been organized and disbanded a number of times. It was usually called to the colors at times of National emergency, and disbanded shortly after the restoration of peace.

The original Thirtieth Infantry was organized under Act of Congress dated January 29, 1813 (War of 1812), and was [illegible] on May 17, 1815, with a regiment of light artillery.

It was again organized [illegible] 1861 at Civil War, as part of the Twelfth Infantry, and was designated Thirtieth Infantry on September 21, 1866. On March 3, 1869, the regiment was again disbanded, and another, the Twenty Infantry, thus closing a memorable record of achievements through the Civil War period.

An Act of Congress dated February 2, 1901, created the history of the present Thirtieth Infantry. It was [illegible] at the Presidio of San Francisco, where it early embarked for service in the Philippines. Dates, August 19, 1901, [illegible] the regiment became completely [illegible] as a Twelfth regiment organization. Colonel [illegible] Dempsey was the first regiment commander, [illegible] the regiment at Iloilo, Mariveles, P. I.

The Thirtieth Infantry was relieved by the Seventh Infantry in October, 1903, and returned to the United States. The regiment was then disbanded, and groups were sent for duty at the following posts: Fort Crook, Nebraska; Fort Reno, Oklahoma; Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas.

The second Philippine tour of the regiment began Nov. 16th, 1907, when it was concentrated at San Francisco for transportation across the Pacific. Two years of garrison duty in the islands culminated with the regiment being again divided, and sent for station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Monterey, and Fort Logan, Colorado.

On June 1, 1912, the regiment sailed for Alaska, where it was again divided and stationed at the following posts: Forts Seward, Liscum, Davis, St. Michaels and Gibbon. Early in 1915, the regiment was assembled at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, where it served as a training regiment for nearly one year. It was then moved to San Antonio, Texas, where it assisted in the training of National Guard units. Service along the Mexican Border then occupied the regiment until late in 1917, when it was sent to Syracuse, New York, to form the nucleus of the Thirty eighth and Thirty fourth regiments of Infantry. The three regiments were designated as the Third Brigade.

On April 1, 1918, the Thirtieth Infantry sailed for service with the A. E. F. in France, aboard the "Aquitania." It disembarked at Le Havre, and proceeded at once to training areas in the neighborhood of Rubepierre and Dunkerque. It proceeded to the Marne front for active service on May 31, 1918.

The story of the participation of the Thirtieth Infantry, as a regiment of the famous Third Division, in the many operations and engagements of the World War is replete with events which will ever be a source of pride and admiration to all who [illegible] it. In the Aisne Defensive, from June 1st to June 5th, the regiment distinguished itself notably, and proceeded at once to the Chateau Thierry Sector, where it arrived actually [illegible] time, July 14th.

In the Champagne-Marne Defensive from July 15th to 18th, the Thirtieth Infantry wrote one of the most brilliant pages in the annals of American arms. It was for this engagement that General Pétain decorated the Regimental colors with the Croix de Guerre with Palm. The French General's Citation of the Thirtieth Infantry's participation in the action as follows:

> "A fine military exploit, battle south of the Marne, single-handed the defeat of the sector south of Ambonnay, which has been termed the most brilliant single feat of American arms in the war."

In the Marne action above cited, the regiment under Colonel Butts, had prepared for the attack by constructing numerous trenches for the German Armies to photograph, and for the artillery to register on, and more numerous rifle pits and machine gun nests carefully camouflaged. By day the trenches were occupied, and by night the rifle pits. The German artillery preparation had wiped out every trench, but the Infantry in its pits and nests, despite heavy losses, accounted for more than its numbers in German dead, and turned back the attack of an enemy division. The result of this battle was the beginning of a great moral reversal, which was to find its completion in the coming counter-attack at Soissons.

Without rest, the regiment was thrown into the Aisne-Marne Offensive from July 18th to 27th. With scarcely any respite they entered the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, remaining in the front line until October 27th. The second major offensive in the Argonne found them nearly in the Stonne-Dieulle area, where the Armistice called a halt upon one of the most active records of any unit at the front.

Three days after the signing of the Armistice, the Thirtieth Infantry, was hiking toward the Rhine country with the Army of Occupation. In August, 1919, the Regiment returned to the United States, where it proceeded to Camp Lewis, Washington. It remained there until ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco, on August 26, 1922, where it has remained to the present. For the past thirteen years it has served at the Golden Gate, the place of its birth.

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October 19, 1978

Captain Christopher G. Chalko
2d Battalion, 30th Infantry
3d Infantry Division
APO New York 09033

Dear Captain Chalko:

I have been attempting to locate in the city records a reference to why the 30th Infantry was presented with the city flag and when. To date I have found nothing that assists us in this matter. However, don't give up our flag!

On November 16, 1978, at 12 Noon, Superior Court Judge Harry Low, will hold a session of his "Court of Historical Review". At that time we will present the story of the 30th's plight and request an official ruling from the Court recognizing the 30th Infantry as San Francisco's "Honorary" Battalion. This ruling will in no way alter the recognition given to the 363rd, better-known as "San Francisco's Own."

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Gladys Hansen
City Archivist

GH:pa
Encl.

Bernard Averbuch
362-2500

Judge Harry Low
558-3461

MEMO: EDITORS

The matter of flying the San Francisco City flag in Schweinfurt, Germany, will be heard at a session of the Court of Historical Review and Appeals to be held at 12:10 p.m. Thursday 16 November 1978 in Courtroom 403 at City Hall.

Superior Judge Harry W. Low will preside at the hearing requested by the San Francisco Boosters on behalf of the 30th Infantry Regiment, which has been stationed in Germany since 1958. Their flag request is in conflict with another San Francisco regiment. See attached for background.

Various civic leaders will take part, including Supervisor Quentin Kopp, City Attorney George Agnost and District Attorney Joseph C. Freitas. The latter two will be opposing counsel.

Photographers will be allowed to take pictures during the court session.

Students from one of the San Francisco schools will be in attendance as part of a class project.

# # #

~~Superior Court of California~~

~~San Francisco~~

November 16, 1978

HARRY W. LOW, JUDGE

COURT OF HISTORICAL REVIEW AND APPEALS

30th INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE U.S. ARMY, Petitioner, -VS- CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO; and MAYOR JAMES "SUNNY JIM" ROLPH, JR. Respondent.	O-R-D-E-R

This matter came regularly before this Court on November 16, 1978, for hearing. George P. Agnost, City Attorney, appeared for petitioner, and Joseph Freitas, District Attorney, appeared for respondents. The public record of the City of San Francisco and of the U.S. Army being noted and examined by the Court, additional evidence having been received from Bernard Averbuch, President of the San Francisco Boosters; James W. Kelly, Jr., San Francisco Progress reporter; John Langelier, Director of the Presidio Museum; Roger Heller, San Jose State University professor; Quentin Kopp, Supervisor; John Borcher, Gidion David, K. Carbone, and Henry Rolph, Judge, together with additional exhibits, and the matter having been regularly reported and submitted for decision, the Court makes the following:

Petitioner's designation of San Francisco's Own is supported by the evidence. The 30th Infantry Regiment, after loyal, faithful and distinguished service, was most properly given the traditional designation of "San Francisco's Own" by Major James Rolph, Jr. That tradition and close affinity to San Francisco has existed for more than 30 years.

It appears that such status has never been formalized with the U.S. Army which the petitioner should promptly seek. Moreover, the U.S. Army has officially given the fine 363-d Infantry Regiment the traditional designation of "San Francisco's Own".

In the light of the close attachment to San Francisco of the 30th Infantry Regiment, a great unit that has proudly carried the City's flag all over the world, and in the light of the generosity and respect for tradition by the City of San Francisco, the Court makes the following:

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The 30th Infantry and the 363rd Infantry Regiments are both traditionally designated as "San Francisco's Own", and are both granted the right to use the City's "San Francisco's Own" flag. San Francisco is doubly proud to have two such fine units as its "own".

Judgment shall be entered:

The 30th Infantry Regiment, as originally designated by Mayor Rolph, is designated as "San Francisco's Own" along with the 363rd Infantry Regiment. The 30th Infantry Regiment is directed to obtain such official status through the U.S. Army. Meanwhile the City Archivist is directed to send a City flag to the 30th unit designated as "San Francisco's Own."

Let judgment be entered accordingly.

Dated: 16 November 1978.

Harry W. Low

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20 October 1978

COPY

Superior Judge Harry W. Low
Room 403 City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Judge Low:

I respectfully request a hearing of the Court of Historical Review and Appeals to consider our request to have the 30th Infantry Regiment, stationed in Schweinfurt, Germany, given permission and authority to fly the flag of the City of San Francisco.

The 30th Infantry has a close relationship with San Francisco dating back to 1901. After service in France in World War I, they returned to the Presidio here where at some period in time they were designated "San Francisco's Own" by then Mayor James "Sunny Jim" Rolph.

They were then given two San Francisco city banners which were only recently discovered in the historical archives of the regiment which has been stationed in Germany since 1958. Because of their sentimental interest in The City they are desirous of flying the colors of San Francisco at their headquarters in Schweinfurt, but are in need of confirmation of authority to do so.

However, it develops that the 363rd Infantry, stationed here at the Presidio, was also designated "San Francisco's Own" by the same Mayor Rolph who went to New York to greet them on their return from France when World War I ended. That group was also given a San Francisco flag which was flown with their regimental colors.

The Office of Military Records of the Department of the Army has a regulation that only one regiment may be designated a "city's own." In 1963, the Army officially confirmed the designation of the 363rd as "San Francisco's Own."

MORE

Under military protocol, the 30th Infantry in Germany therefore requires some type of action giving them authority to fly the San Francisco flag.

We therefore request this hearing to present witnesses and proper testimony to seek a ruling that would protocol-wise permit the flying of the flag of San Francisco in Schweinfurt, Germany, by the 30th Infantry Regiment.

Sincerely,

Bernard Averbuch

Bernard Averbuch, president
San Francisco Boosters

'The Rock of the Marne'

I'm just a doughboy soldier
With a rifle on my shoulder,
And I eat raw meat for breakfast every day.

By Jim Kelly

It was a tough outfit, the 30th U.S. Infantry. What's left of it still is. And still part of the Third Division, too.

Those lines are from the division song. They're about the kind of men who rose up on the bloody banks of the Marne River in July 1918 and threw back, in hand-to-hand fighting, the Germans' last big push to take Paris.

Regiment and division both earned a nickname there, "The Rock of the Marne." If you think tradition isn't what it was in the Army, you don't know the 30th.

San Francisco should. It's part of the City's history.

What's left of it is a couple of "straight leg" battalions in Schweinfurt, Germany, about 1,600 men. "Straight leg" is infantry talk for soldiers who get where they're going by foot, peace or war.

The Army no longer lines up by regiments. But the 30th lives on in Schweinfurt, in spirit if not form.

When you call at Ledward Barracks, you ask for the 1st/30th and the 2nd/30th. Once the buildings housed German troops. Now they've been the home of the two battalions since 1958.

The First and Second compete to do the old regiment proud. All around are signs bearing its nickname and also its motto: "Our Country, Not Ourselves."

Plus one more. It stands close to the First's headquarters. And it says of the 30th: "San Francisco's Own."

Inside, Lt. Col. Bill Leonard and Sgt. Major Michael Crigger tenderly unfurled a tattered and threadbare flag, deep blue with gold fringe. Battalion commander Leonard is from Johnson City, Tenn., Sgt. Crigger from Dallas.

The banner looked familiar and well it should—unmistakably, it's the old-style City flag. Over and under the colorful crest—miner with shovel, sailer with sextant, and sunset through the Golden Gate—are the words again: "San Francisco's Own 30th Infantry Regiment."

Behind the flag is a story that took a Progress reporter 6,000 miles to track it down. Jack Rosenbaum in a column last spring supplied the motive. He noted the City—namely, archivist Gladys Hanson—had sent the 30th, on request, new flags for old.

The Army and Air Force provided the opportunity, a free airlift to Germany to report on troops involved in NATO maneuvers.

San Franciscans who were around in the 1920s and '30s should remember the 30th. For 20 years, from 1922 to the start of World War II, the regiment was stationed at the Presidio, its troops housed in the red-brick barracks along the parade ground where they marched in spit-and-polish reviews. Then as now they were the Third Division patch, a square striped diagonally in blue and white.

At some point in those decades—regimental records don't give the date—the City presented a flag, and the 30th acquired a second motto.

"San Francisco's Own" it is, indeed. The regiment, formed originally in 1813, with brief service after the Civil War, was reactivated in the City in February 1901. Called up to help quell the Philippines insurrection, it returned two years later with its first battle streamer, for the Mindoro campaign.

Again from 1909 to 1912, and for a short period before World War I, the 30th called the Presidio home.

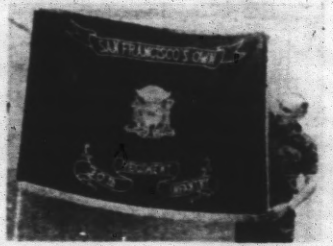
Regiments were for a good century and a half the backbone of the combat Army. At Ledward, the Second Battalion CO, Lt. Col. Lawrence Ducuto from Austin, Texas, has a panoramic photo of 13 companies of the 30th drawn up in full array on Crissy Field, down by the Bay. It's an impressive shot, taken in the mid-'20s.

World War II ended the regimental era. And the 30th went out with glory: From November '42 to May '45—Morocco to the approaches of Salzburg, Austria — the unit spearheaded four invasions and lost 8,300 men killed, wounded, or missing. That's the equivalent of a full division.

Sicily and Anzio. The Volturno, the Rhone, the Rhine. The taking of Nuremberg street by street. They called on the 30th when there was blood to be shed. Here's how its men responded: 12 Medals of Honor, 58 Distinguished Service Crosses, 925 Silver Stars, 1,223 Bronze Stars. And 57 foreign decorations, from eight different countries the regiment fought through.

Two thousand two hundred and seventy-five medals average out to more than a medal per man, for the 30th's authorized strength.

And some people get choked up when a football team talks about Pride and Poise.



HERE'S THE ONE — Sgt. Maj. Michael Crigger of the 1/30th held the flag presented to the regiment some time in the '20s or '30s. When and by whom, the unit would like to know.

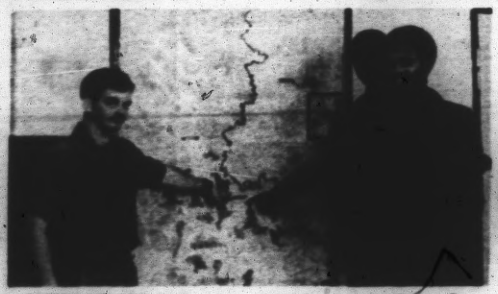
You see a good deal of both commodities in Schweinfurt now. The lineal descendants of the 30th don't use the words, though they easily could.

Schweinfurt. Right. Where factories turned out ball bearings for Hitler's war machine—until Allied bombers leveled most of the city.

It's in Germany's narrow midsection, east and a bit north of Frankfurt. Out of a narrow valley of terraced vineyards, the northbound train picks up speed over level farmland.

Tank country, for sure. And the Russians have thousands. They hold a patent on that kind of war.

From Schweinfurt to the border is 28 kilometers, Germany, about 1,600 men. "Straight leg" is infantry talk for soldiers who get where they're going by foot, peace or war.



WHERE WE ARE — Bay Area men with the 30th pointed to Schweinfurt on the map. From left: Spec. 4 Ernest Gearhart, Pacifica; Pfc. Ricky Corbin, San Francisco, and Pfc. Lowell Hall, Oakland.

Progress photos, Jim Kelly

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PROUD SIGN — The 1/30th lets the world know part of its heart is in San Francisco. From left: Spec. 4 Angel Montalvo, from Puerto Rico; Spec. 4 Ivan Santiago, Brooklyn, and Lt. Col. Bill Leonard, battalion CO.

ers as a tank might roll. So, by today's military standards, the 1st and 2nd/30th are at the front. Where the old 30th was accustomed to be.

In fact, both battalion commanders make it plain, they'd have men, tanks, and guns a lot closer to the border than that in a real alert.

Said Dacunto: "We can have forward positions occupied in 24 hours."

"We could do it faster than that," allowed Capt. Kim Henningsen, "if we didn't have to bring up ammunition. The SALT agreements limit what the units can have on hand." From Dillon, Mont., he's CO of A Company of the First.

Being in "an exposed position" (Dacunto's words) sets the parameters of life in Schweinfurt, for the Americans stationed there:

- Training is continuous. Though individual soldiers may be gone on pass or leave, for the battalions themselves there are no "off" days on weekends, no slack periods during the year. Surprise alerts can tumble men out of barracks and bunks day or night, snow or shine.

- Dependents have to adjust to husbands' being away from home not only for long hours, week to week, but four to five months out of the year. That's how much time the First and Second are in the field. An infantryman knows what it's like to spend Christmas belly down in the snow, in frigid mountains 300 kilometers from home.

Even a short-time visitor senses this is no peacetime "8 to 5" Army. These are outfits living on the edge.

The first night in the showerroom, one GI said: "We're within range of Russian weapons right here. I figure they have our motor pool well zeroed in."

Lights flipped on in the squad rooms at 5 a.m. In a nippy 55 degrees the troops turned out in T-shirts, formed up by platoons, and took off running.

Daily except Sunday, the line soldiers of the 1st and 2nd/30th, junior officers and enlisted ranks, do three miles before breakfast. With one stop. For 10 minutes of muscle-stretching calisthenics.

Alert mind, tough body. Lt. Cols. Leonard and Dacunto provide off-duty opportunities as well.

Organized sports include football, boxing, basket-ball, volleyball, and softball. Newly assigned GIs take a required 40 hours of German language classes—for noncommissioned and commissioned officers, it's a mandatory four weeks.

E4 Jim Cassidy, who used to live in San Francisco before his family moved to San Jose, has just finished up work for his high school diploma—he quit school to enlist.

"My only regret is we have too little time off to see Germany," Cassidy said, "but I know the reason for all the training. This is a proud outfit with a long history."

Newcomers to the First and Second of the 30th are greeted with a talk on the regiment—where it served, why its tradition continues. Capt. Chris Chalko, adjutant of the Second, waited up to welcome this reporter on a rainy night. He proved highly knowledgeable about the 30th and its flag.)

In the Second's billets most of the men seemed glad to talk with a stranger from the States. Several asked for an update on the news. A hey concern was "what's going on in Washington—what's all this we hear about graft and corruption in the government?"

E4 Eric Fegley from Wernersville, Pa., nearing the end of a four-year hitch, was glad he'd had a chance to meet German relatives near Schweinfurt. He wished the PX would stock more American beer than Pabst, Michelob, and Schlitz.

E4 John Sacco, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., has launched a budding career in journalism. He writes and takes photos for Front Line, the Third Division newspaper.

"Maybe you can say hello to my sister and her husband, Leslie Mae and Tommy Owens—they live near Fourth and Folsom, right around the corner from The Progress," said E3 Ricky Corin, a Galileo High School grad who likes "all of Germany I've seen so far, especially the people."

From Oakland out of Berkeley HS, Pfc. Lowell Hall went along with that, though "people do look and dress different." He's made local friends by joining weekend "volks marches," hikes into the countryside with medals for distance walked.

Pvt. David Peck from Baltimore had his own switch on the division song—"we eat Russian tanks for breakfast." He called the 2/30th "the toughest unit in the Army" and said it with pride.

For Pvt. Arthur Huber, Warren, O., ten years have changed his lifestyle. "I was at Kent State in '69 when the demonstrators were shot. In those days I was one of the young radicals."

Ten days after his 1976 graduation from Terra Nova HS, Specialist 4 Ernest Gearhart of Pacifica was in uniform. "Tough and getting tougher" were his words for the 2/30th, and for his job, driving a tank recovery vehicle.

Gearhart has had no trouble with the three-mile runs. At Terra Nova he lettered in football, track, and cross-country.

"Media image" of the modern soldier has the First's Bill Leonard and Kim Henningsen worried. Said battalion commander Leonard:

"I'm upset by media comments derogatory of the quality of the individual soldier in the volunteer Army. The Army, for one thing, is a reflection of our own society.

"You can quote me that the young soldier today is better than his counterparts 16 years ago when I came in. And I'm not sure that we can use a high school diploma as the measuring standard any more."

Col. Leonard explained: "Kids today are educated in many more ways. Take our sophisticated weapons and communications equipment, the 100 vehicles in this battalion. It's the 18- and 19 year olds who keep all those things running. Maybe our college-oriented educators ought to re-evaluate the importance of vocational education."

Added the commander: "I've got great faith in my 800 men. I'd match them against any 800 others from anywhere in the States."

Back over in the Second, CO Dacunto sounded another note of pride:

"You know where we get most of our reenlistments? When the men are out in the field, putting up with snow and mud. You know why? It's a matter of identity with the job they were trained to do and the ability, through continuous training, to do it well."

Dacunto attributed high morale also to "more personal responsibility for our own actions in the new Army." He cited leniency that allowed beer in the enlisted billets and "lights out" when the men chose to turn them off, not when somebody blew a bugle.

So the "Army way" has changed. Beer in billets was a court-martial offense in the old 30th. Col. Dacunto would not have had his wife and three children in an "exposed" forward zone.

Asked about vulnerability of dependents, the CO termed it "an acceptable risk" for himself and others who had their families with them.

That, the old regiment could have understood. Taking risks is what the 30th is all about.

SAN FRANCISCAN and career Army is 1st Lt. Robert Arosteguy of the 2/30th. He was commissioned from ROTC at USF.

SOMETHING MISSING — San Francisco's current City flag, newly arrived in Germany, was shown by Sgt. Maj. Leroy Knight, left, and Lt. Col. Lawrence Dacunto of the 2/30th. Color, crest, and wording are not those of the historic regimental banner.

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S.F. DISTRICTS, PRESIDIO,
363RD INFANTRY, "S.F.'S OWN,"

S. F. Recalls Stirring Scene of 'Boys' Return

Patriotic San Franciscans thrilled to the return of the 363rd and 343th Artillery from the World War recalled the triumphant march up Market street eighteen years ago today.

The then Mayor James ("Sunny Jim") Rolph, who later became governor of California, viewed with other dignitaries the stirring scene.

Down Market street came the march, from the Embarcadero to the Civic Center — wives and children, garlanded in flowers, trudged along beside the heroes of St. Mihiel, the Argonne and in Belgium.

PARADE BREAKS

Department stores and other establishments halted all activities, police attempting to make a semblance of a regular "military march" were pushed good naturedly to one side.

Wives, mothers, fathers and other relatives crowded into the street, as Colonel Harry L. Cavenaugh, regimental commander of the 363rd, led his valiant survivors of the terrible days of St. Mihiel.

Before the troops in full field equipment had hiked two blocks the "military formation" had been shattered.

The 363rd and the 343th Infantry were formed at Camp Lewis as part of the famous "Ninety - first Division — "Powder River Let Her Buck."

WELCOMED HOME

Up Market street went the troops arm in arm with wives, mothers and children, all semblance of a military formation forgotten.

One member of the regiment—Sergeant Phil C. Katz of C Company of the 363rd Infantry was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor.

Katz is now public administrator of San Francisco.

And patriotic San Franciscans remembered also that it was also "Jimmy" Rolph who journeyed to Camp Lewis to see "the boys off" and then met them some two years later at New York when they "returned home."

Officers of the two regiments at that time said Mayor Rolph was in tears when he met the troops on the East Coast.

But San Francisco showed them how—there was no business for more than twenty-four hours—San Francisco had welcomed her surviving sons home.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

363RD INFANTRY. "S.F.'S OWN".

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

1 [illegible]

REPLY REFER TO

DAMH-HSO

SUBJECT: Traditional Designation for 363d Regiment

Commander
3d Battalion, 363d Regiment
Fort Barry USAR Center
Sausalito, California 94965

At the recent request of The Adjutant General of the 91st Division (Training), a certificate attesting to the selection of "San Francisco's Own" as the traditional designation of the 363d Regiment is forwarded to you.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

WALTER L. DENBAUM
Colonel, Infantry
Chief, Historical
Services Division

1 Incl
as

Department of the Army

This is to certify that the

363d REGIMENT

Whose special designation has become traditional through its many years of loyal, faithful, and distinguished service, is herewith recognized as having earned the honor and right to the

Traditional Designation

SAN FRANCISCO'S OWN

Given Under My Hand in the City of Washington
this 1st day of August 1974

Howard H. Callaway
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

San Francisco Examiner
TUESDAY • Monarch of the Dailies APRIL 22, 1919.

363D WON HONOR OF BEING FIRST LINE STORM TROOPS IN TWO GREAT BATTLES OF WAR

History of "San Francisco's Own" Regiment Told by Capt. C. M. Ross, Is Brave Story of Aptitude for Stress and Strength of Conflict

THE story of San Francisco's own regiment, the 363d Infantry, in its battles on the western front has been prepared by Captain Charles M. Ross, adjutant. It is a graphic history of the regiment, which, commanded by Colonel H. La T. Carnaugh, experienced two months of the hardest fighting of the war.

The regiment suffered 1,242 major casualties—killed and wounded. Twenty-three officers and men were presented the Belgian croix de guerre for individual acts of bravery, and seventeen officers and men were presented the Distinguished Service Cross for heroic deeds in the 363d's campaign.

The casualties in the two offensives in which the Regiment was in action are as follows:

Killed—Officers, 19; enlisted men, 289; wounded severely—officers, 16; enlisted men, 211; wounded slightly—officers, 36; enlisted men, 429; wounded, degree undetermined—officers, none; enlisted men, 91.

BY CAPT. CHARLES M. ROSS,
Regimental Adjutant, 363d Infantry.

ONE who looks down the ranks of the 363d Infantry Regiment sees the typical American accomplishment of what the world had believed to be impossible. In one brief year the regiment was organized of men new to the game of war, trained and placed in the front line of the Meuse, Argonne and Ypres-Lys offensive, battles which brought the Hun to his knees, battles in which the regiment made a name which will live long in military history.

The 363d Infantry was formed at Camp Lewis, Wash., September 5, 1917, and as a part of the Ninety-first Division, one of the sixteen National Army divisions created by General Order 101, August 5, 1917. The regiment's commanding officer, Colonel Harry La T. Carnaugh, who brings the organization back to San Francisco, took command of the regiment on September 5, 1917, brought its training up to that standard which caused it to be chosen as front line "storm troops" and led it through its two battles, where he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry.

The rest of the commissioned personnel of the regiment at the time of the organization was composed of officers commissioned August 15, 1917, from the Fifth and Sixth companies of the first Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio at San Francisco. A majority of these officers are still with the regiment.

OFFICERS TRAINED HERE

The original enlisted personnel of the regiment was composed of men inducted into the service from central and northern California counties, and a majority of these came from San Francisco, which caused the regiment to be named "San Francisco's Own."

While there have been many changes, the regiment as it returns is mainly of San Francisco and northern California men.

The spirit, energy and determination with which the men went through the long hours of training brought them, in the spring of 1918, into an organization found fit for battle a few weeks after arrival in France.

SAN FRANCISCO GAVE FLAG

The regimental spirit was engendered with the assistance of those at home, whose contributions and words of encouragement helped in the long hours in camp. San Francisco presented to the regiment the flag and standard which it carried through the battlefields of France and Flanders. San Francisco did much to make the Christmas of 1917 a merry one. San Francisco sent its Mayor, James Rolph, to Camp Lewis, where on May 6, 1918, he gave the men the parting messages of the folks at home.

The regiment left Camp Lewis for France between the 20th and 26th of June, embarked from Hoboken and Philadelphia on the 6th and 7th of July and arrived at Glasgow, Scotland, and Tilbury Docks, England, between the 18th and 23d of July. The regiment led the division out of Camp Lewis and into France.

From England and Scotland the battalions of the regiment were sent across the English channel to France and across France by train (the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2.)

The Children of the Bear

By Frank H. Gassaway

THE great guns thunder from the forts
And echo from the bay.
And dense the joy-mad crowds that line
The victors' rose-strewn way.
All flags that marched with Freedom's hosts
Float o'er the gallant sight,
While overhead our eagles blaze—
Those hornets of the fight.

FILE upon file—rank upon rank.
They come—our kith and kin.
But not the fresh-faced youths we sent
The half lost cause to win,
Not those the stern-browed warriors
We greet with awe today,
For these are bronzed veterans
Of camp—of trench—and fray.

BUT ah! amid the trumpets' blare,
The music and the cheers,
Are some of us that gaze where e
Are dim with many tears
Mothers, and wives, and little ones
Who prayed and hoped in vain,
Who watch the shrunken files for those
That ne'er will come again.

FOR still with mem'ry eyes they see—
It seems but yesterday—
Some brave upstanding smiling lad
That blithely marched away
Is now within the diwindled ranks
A spectral form goes by.
Death comes double when it wills
That hope and love shall die.

AND see! behind the rearmost ranks
Another troop goes past.
A still more ghostly company,
"MISSING" its epitaph.
Those filling unregarded graves
Just somewhere "over there."
Unnamed, unmarked by comrades' hands,
Or even who's care.

REST well beneath the south wind's breath,
Nor miss brief glory's call.
Dear strugglers from the camp of death
We mourn ye most of all.
At least we know where o'er thy sleep
The tears of April flow.
Each Spring Memorial Day will keep,
And bid the daisies grow.

California's "Fighting Reserves," the 363d Infantry, as the transport steamed up New York harbor.

FIGHTING 'POWDER RIVER' BOYS WRITE RECORD OF GLORY IN WAR HISTORY

Story of Heroic Service of Ninety-First Division Is Told by Joseph Timmons, Special "Examiner" Correspondent at the Front

WITH the homecoming today of the 363d Infantry and the 347th Field Artillery, major units of California, "The Examiner" presents herewith a history of the heroic deeds of the famous Ninety-first Division, of which the regiments were a unit. Mr. Timmons, who wrote it, was sent to France by "The Examiner" to accompany the California boys to the front. Mr. Timmons, who recently returned from France, was sent to join the 363d at Cheyenne and accompany them home.

BY JOSEPH TIMMONS

POWDER RIVER! [illegible] That was the war cry of the Ninety-first Division. It was [illegible] to Camp Lewis by the Wild Westerners. [illegible] had never heard of Powder River and also because the Montanans possessed in highest degree the hardy, husky, daring westerness that characterized the 50,000 men gathered at the greatest of camps, it took from the start, and after a time was by usage adopted as the slogan of the division.

"Powder River! A mile wide and an inch deep! Ya hoo!" was a part of the yell that was much used.

On the way across the continent eastward, and later in France, when civilian or soldiers of another division would call out to the passing Wild Westerners, "Where're ye from?" back would go a thundering:

"Powder River!"

And all the Wild West soldiers would laugh in huge enjoyment of the blank look that would come over the face of the inquirer. For, of course, no one ever knew any more after that answer was given than he knew before.

Later, when happy though irksome training days were over and the tragic days of battle came, sometimes the strange cowboy yell from the far-away Montana ranges sounded and echoed and re-echoed from the harassed and shell-torn vales and hills and forest patches of the scene of that greatest of all American battle, the Argonne-Meuse offensive.

WILD YELLS TERRORIZE FOE

Not often, for except occasionally when some unusual situation or accidental suggestion starts men in battle into some sort of vocal expression, vocalization is left to the guns and shells. Men do not go singing into modern battle; they do not give college yells as they rush machine-gun nests. When our men went over the top, following a barrage, and the barrage lifted and the enemy swarmed up out of their dugouts and shelters to meet the attack and our men charged, then as they fell upon the Germans in the trenches they did it with wild yelling, yelling that was fierce and terrorizing, that froze the blood of the shaken Huns. I think that yell very seldom included a shout of "Lusitania!" or a division or sectional yell, or anything that was coherent. It came from all throats and united in a mad, confusing chorus that tended to paralyze the enemy, while it served to relieve the tension of the attacking men, to touch as it were the triggers of their muscles, to give them greater confidence and greater freedom of action.

"POWDER RIVER" RALLYING CALL

But sometimes one heard yells passing from one scattered platoon to another as a line advanced under shell-fire or in a systematic routing out of machine-gun nests, or as they lay in fox-holes, holding the line. Certainly under these conditions "Powder River!" had a mighty heartening sound. Men of our own 364th and of Northern California's 363d can testify to that.

In one notable instance the lusty, defiant yell was used most effectively for its inspiriting quality. That was in the terrible assault on the town of Gesnes by the Montanans and Californians of the 363d Infantry. As the men advanced rapidly across fields swept by enfilading machine-gun fire and saw ahead of them the flashes of German field guns that were firing at them pointblank and every moment men were falling from bullets or shells, some rangy doughboy would open his hard-set jaws and utter a savage "Powder River!"

Along the line somewhere, from slope or swale or clump of woods would come back, "Powder River! Let 'er buck!" It would be taken up everywhere on that tragic field, and the citizens from most California and Montana, the West and the

DEEDS OF VALOR PERFORMED BY CALIFORNIA BOYS IN FRANCE

WESTERN SOLDIERS WIN FOE LINES WITH FIGHTING YELLS

"Powder River Division" Wrote Victory on Battlefields to Chorus of Impulsive Cheers That Froze Blood of the Breaking Germans

conditions, steeled and heartened the men as nothing else could have done.

20,000 IN ARGONNE FOREST BATTLE

An American division under the present organization and at full strength has about 27,000 men. But the Ninety-first, as well as all others except the divisions sent to France early, the "old" divisions, never had their own artillery with them, as the artillery regiments had to undergo three months of training over there, while the infantry was ready for the line after about a month in France.

So the Ninety-first went into battle in the Argonne country with less than 20,000 men. Its four infantry regiments, which suffered the great bulk of the casualties, of course, would have had, if practically at full strength, about 14,000 men. But as was nearly always the case by the time units go up into battle, they were much short of full strength and did not total 14,000 soldiers.

Keeping that in mind, one will better appreciate what the division's casualty figures mean—1,100 officers and men killed in action and more than [illegible] wounded.

In its two native sectors it spent nights in the Argonne Meuse forests, and five days and nights in action in Flanders, [illegible] drove the Germans [illegible] Schelde river and captured Audenarde, the division [illegible] a little over twenty-one miles. It captured 112 prisoners, 12 pieces of artillery, 121 machine guns, five tanks, [illegible] Minenwerfer, fifty-nine field and siege guns, [illegible] stands of rifles and great quantities of ammunition and material.

GLORIOUS HARLISHES

It is a fitting tribute to a [illegible] that went to France [illegible] war lasted but a month after the Ninety-first drew blood. It was going strong and every fortnight would have added new honor to its name, for it still had all its old rugged, fearless Western spirit, and it had added skill and experience to its other qualities. Thank God, the war lasted long enough for the Ninety-first to contribute its only [illegible] to the great [illegible] Harlishes.

While the Ninety-first was [illegible] at Camp Lewis it sent many hundreds of men to France to reinforce units in the [illegible] fighting. Some of these units were [illegible] over, but others were [illegible] men, fought valiantly [illegible] every company. They [illegible] every company of the division [illegible] to give up a lot of men [illegible] in this way and [illegible] untrained men [illegible] When the division [illegible] deed overseas it took [illegible] new men, and they had [illegible] whipped into shape with all [illegible] What this had to do with fighting some of [illegible] still had many men who had been in the army but two or three months; some of them had had almost no target practice, and they would have been almost worthless as soldiers except for the [illegible] diffy trained men who gave every platoon and squad backbone. It was these men who had been all our divisions; it was unfortunate that it had to be so, but [illegible] opportunity to end the war [illegible] another year at least. [illegible] most sanguine had expected [illegible] needed the weight of [illegible] numbers and drive [illegible] the American staff [illegible] to send our divisions [illegible] percentage of untrained men [illegible] to let the war drag [illegible] spring and summer [illegible]

POWDER RIVER BOYS LAND IN FRANCE

The Ninety-first [illegible] Camp Lewis and [illegible] environment of [illegible] June and early in July [illegible] mander, Major General [illegible] Greene, was relieved [illegible] moment being [illegible] to the Philippines and [illegible] General Pershing [illegible] handed over to the [illegible] earlier days in [illegible] area. An [illegible] across the continent [illegible] was made [illegible] Southampton [illegible] The next day [illegible] channel, arriving [illegible] early July [illegible] British rest camp [illegible] Cherbourg. They [illegible] little French port [illegible] nearly all troops [illegible] in France, and [illegible] France and around [illegible] area east of Chaumont [illegible] headquarters of Pershing.

The headquarters [illegible] Ninety-first. The [illegible] the 364th were located [illegible] in the northern end of the [illegible] headquarters. There [illegible] Langres. In all the [illegible] Ninety-first had [illegible] the 363d Infantry at Northern California was in Nancy, Langres, Dombasle, Bourbonne, Fayey, Mulhouse and [illegible] and Ecury-le-Roi. The 364th Engineers were in Bourbonne, Mesnil-sur-Oger and Aprelle. The 346th Machine Gun Battalion was in Longeau, the 347th in Warcq and Vouxaumes and the 348th in Poulangy. The engineers were at Meuse.

WESTERNERS RECEIVE FINAL TRAINING

For a month the division trained in this lovely country, while the peasants slowly harvested their wheat. Our soldiers were busy [illegible] the ranges and in maneuvers for already it was evident that the fighting to come would be mostly open warfare. The slow-moving trench warfare was phased out and intensive training was given in maintaining flanks, and in movements that would [illegible] retreating enemy in [illegible] and driving them out [illegible]

[illegible] that line trenches were held by French troops, so that the army would not discover the presence of Americans in front of them. Officers who went into the first line trenches to familiarize themselves with the lay of the land were required to put on French uniforms.

FIGHTERS GET FIRST TASTE OF WAR

A few [illegible] Vaucouleur [illegible] that there were no [illegible] in all the twenty miles, and all the [illegible] were almost entirely destroyed. Commont, on a [illegible] was [illegible] the 4.5 shells were landing nearest and our green soldiers getting their very first taste of war.

Commont first was in the Fifth which was in the center of [illegible] American corps in the Third Corps being to the right of the Fifth with its right on the Meuse, at Verdun. The First Corps to the left with its left flank on the western edge of Argonne. Each corps was of nine divisions, the original attacking force being about 250,000 men, corps and army units included.

Corps reserve division was Forty-seventh, the Ohio National Guard division, under Major General Farnsworth. Ninety-first was on the Thirty-second and on the Thirty-seventh was Sixty-fourth Kansas division. Sixty-ninth was on the left of Ninety-first, the Ohio National Guard division, under Major General Farnsworth. Ninety-first was on the right of the First Corps, commanded by Major General Hunter Liggett, well known in California as a former member of the Western department.

The Fifth Corps was commanded by Major General George H. Cameron. Ninety-first was in command of a brigade of the Sixteenth Division at Camp Dodge during the early training of that division.

The task of the Fifth Corps was to drive forward rapidly over the high rolling heights that lay in front of them, the wide hogback ridges, sheer in some places, but not so high as to be an up-hill fight. They were to be in front of the divisions on our either side, which were among the valleys of the Meuse and on the big hogback and through it, of which the largest formidable by far was the forest west of the Aire.

OFF TO PUT JERRY ON THE RUN

[illegible] announced at [illegible] during September 3 was still the probability that we would be going up to Toul [illegible] Pershing's quiet sector. [illegible] recommend in the [illegible] from three [illegible] over [illegible] the [illegible] men, fought valiantly [illegible] every company. They [illegible] every company of the division [illegible] to give up a lot of men [illegible] in this way and [illegible] untrained men [illegible] When the division [illegible] deed overseas it took [illegible] new men, and they had [illegible] whipped into shape with all [illegible] What this had to do with fighting some of [illegible] still had many men who had been in the army but two or three months; some of them had had almost no target practice, and they would have been almost worthless as soldiers except for the [illegible] diffy trained men who gave every platoon and squad backbone. It was these men who had been all our divisions; it was unfortunate that it had to be so, but [illegible] opportunity to end the war [illegible] another year at least. [illegible] most sanguine had expected [illegible] needed the weight of [illegible] numbers and drive [illegible] the American staff [illegible] to send our divisions [illegible] percentage of untrained men [illegible] to let the war drag [illegible] spring and summer [illegible]

MEN HIKE IN RAIN AND DARKNESS

The infantry and other [illegible] units which traveled without motor trucks (generally, were marching [illegible] marching, alternately by night and day, sleeping in tents and [illegible] September 19 the [illegible] moved up to Vaucouleur, which was nine kilometers from the [illegible] Meuse. The [illegible] the earlier days in [illegible] area. An [illegible] across the continent [illegible] was made [illegible] Southampton [illegible] The next day [illegible] channel, arriving [illegible] early July [illegible] British rest camp [illegible] Cherbourg. They [illegible] little French port [illegible] nearly all troops [illegible] in France, and [illegible] France and around [illegible] area east of Chaumont [illegible] headquarters of Pershing.

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BOYS ADVANCE IN HAIL OF SHELLS

[illegible] Brigade of the Ninety-first in the right, next to the [illegible] of the 36th and [illegible] The 362d Brigade [illegible] the left, with our 363d [illegible] the 35th Division [illegible] Infantry. Major [illegible] on the right of the [illegible] Regiment. The [illegible] each brigade [illegible] relieve the [illegible] first line.

Trench preparation began morning of September [illegible] one of the heaviest [illegible] we had dared [illegible] 5:30 the light [illegible] a great over a barrage, [illegible] jumped off out of the French first [illegible] our brigade came out only to find that the entanglements had not [illegible] the artillery fire, and [illegible] made no way in this wide belt. [illegible] was huge, the [illegible] usually have been burned down by enemy artillery. Again a way for the infantry was hacked in each of high explosive and shrapnel along that [illegible] and over the open field in front of it, covering the attacking [illegible] must traverse that perilous zone.

At the edge of the wire the Germans began to suffer their first casualties; the punishment was great and it was a severe test for inexperienced soldiers. But they went on undaunted, filtered through the wire and advanced from shell-hole to shell-hole across the field and toward the woods occupied by enemy machine guns and seventy-seven's.

Brigadier General Frederick S. Foltz, commanding the brigade, reported by telephone to General Johnston that the enemy fire was too destructive and that he would have to withdraw and wait for artillery aid. Colonel George McDougall Weeks, commanding the 348th, was at the brigade post of command at the time, and asked permission to speak to General Johnston. It was granted and he told the General he could take his regiment through.

General Johnston ordered Foltz to continue the attack regardless of shrapnel and high explosives, and immediately on top of that order he sent Colonel Jewett, who had been commanding a regiment of engineers, to relieve General Foltz of his command.

A day later Colonel Weeks, who had displayed marvelous courage and resourcefulness, was found to be breaking from physical exhaustion and mental strain, and he was just as promptly relieved and Colonel L. C. Bennett, who had been division quartermaster, replaced him. Colonel Bennett still commands the regiment, both these men held the respect and affection of the men of the 348th.

The doughboys fought through woods and marshes and across rivers and streams, shelled and gassed, and morning constantly disperate machine gun emplacements. They struggled through the Forest of Hesse, through the Cheppy woods and the Very woods and the eastern part of the Bethincourt woods, overcoming at every step the elaborate and complete system of field fortifications with strong trenches, obstructions, [illegible] shelling while the flanking divisions were relieved, the night of September 29, and the relieving divisions advanced and consolidated their lines with ours and prepared for the new attack, to be launched at daybreak of October 4.

After three days' rest in the [illegible] de Very and Bois de Cheppy, the 181st Brigade was sent back to the assistance of the 1st and 32d Divisions and fought with them till the 13th. The other units had withdrawn to the region of Bois de Duc, where the 362d and 363d joined them October 13.

"POWDER RIVER" SENT INTO BELGIUM

King Albert had been anxious for Americans for his army the [illegible] advancing in Flanders. [illegible] many French and British d[illegible] and his 100,000 Belgians. [illegible] desired to have America[illegible] there for the sake of the [illegible] tion it would give to the [illegible] Also his immediate object [illegible] Brussels, and he was anxious [illegible] of gratitude to America[illegible] American soldiers should [illegible] honor of the recapture of [illegible] tal.

The 91st was one of [illegible] chosen for this service, [illegible] being General Farnsworth [illegible] Our division entrained at [illegible] October 17 and traveled [illegible] by train, around near Paris [illegible] into Flanders and went [illegible] the destroyed city, and [illegible] terrible No Man's Belgium, [illegible] but recently reconquered [illegible] enemy. They marched [illegible] toward the front, and [illegible] their place in the line [illegible] tacked at 5:30 on the [illegible] October 31, on a [illegible] extending north and south [illegible] the town of Wervicq, [illegible] to drive the enemy from [illegible] Lys to and across the [illegible] a distance of two miles [illegible] ture the town of Wervicq [illegible] did it in two days, and [illegible] three days they held [illegible] along the river. The [illegible] relieved November 4. [illegible] killed in this battle were [illegible] wounded about 1,000. [illegible] the highest praise from [illegible] corps commander, and [illegible] cited in orders for [illegible] service.

DIVISION ON FIRING LINE AT FINISH

November 10 the division went into the line again [illegible] had withdrawn to [illegible] beyond the Meuse [illegible] were to attack at 6 o'clock the morning of November 11. But the attack was postponed to 9 o'clock [illegible] days, and then was ordered [illegible] indefinitely on account of the armistice. So the division was in at the finish, right on the firing line, ready for action [illegible]

By slow stages the division moved back out of Belgium and finally was sent to the city of Le Mans, half way between Paris and the port of St. Nazaire, where has been our biggest center of concentration of troops while we were bound for Germany, waited until they were reached [illegible] show process and were at last sent to St. Nazaire for embarkation.

They've been [illegible] three men from the Wild West [illegible] gone some. They have [illegible] sufficiently where the figures [illegible] hundred. The Ninety-first in the Argonne and in Flanders will be forever a precious heritage to the people of their home [illegible]

Can you imagine what [illegible] in after years to have [illegible] at Waterloo?

You know what it [illegible] a man to be able to [illegible] fought at Gettysburg [illegible]

Well, in the future [illegible] of that and more to [illegible] in the Argonne-Meuse [illegible] There will be [illegible] young men who are coming [illegible] to California fought there. Anywhere in the world they did be [illegible] greater heroes than, at least, they would be among strangers.

LEADERS OF 347TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Left to right—Front row, Chaplain Lacombe, Maj. N. M. Benyas, Capt. C. F. McLaughlin, Col. Louis E. Bennett, Maj. F. E. Gegnoux, Lieut. Arthur Collins.
Back row, Capt. Guy S. Poling, Lieut. Wm. A. Monroe, Capt. K. L. Partlow.

347TH ARTILLERY PRAISED BY BRIGADE COMMANDER

The following laudatory order regarding the 106th Field Artillery Brigade, of which the 347th regiment was a part, was made by its commander, Brigadier General R. [illegible], as his farewell to the brigade at Camp Merritt, New Jersey:

"In relinquishing command of this brigade I desire to convey to you some expression of my appreciation of its efficiency, military [illegible] and the glorious [illegible] heartiest efforts which have contributed in a record that will always stand as indisputable proof of your right to a rating second to none.

"Arriving at Boucourt woods, the regiment, were mounted for the first time, and, leaving the United States, conditions were certainly [illegible] [illegible] were de[illegible] in the Gallipoli, disappointment follows disappointment, until it seemed the [illegible] [illegible] defeat, he remained to lower your spirit. The result was not the contrary.

"Deprived of an opportunity to engage in action against the enemy but detailed for the most unpleasant and [illegible] duties to soldiers [illegible] this brigade to accomplish [illegible] [illegible] demonstrated to be [illegible] participated in the month into Germany.

"Handicapped as it were, subject to severe criticism with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DECORATIONS TELL STORY OF HEROISM OF MEN OF THE 363D

BELGIAN WAR CROSSES WON BY YANKEE

Many Members of Regiments Are Honored for Valor Displayed in the Lys-Scheldt Offensive

HEROES all, the 363d Infantry brings to San Francisco nearly every type of decoration that has been bestowed in the great war across the seas for bravery under fire.

Congressional medals of honor, French war crosses and Belgian war crosses shimmer on the khaki coats of privates and officers.

Fourteen men in addition to Colonel Cavenaugh received the French war cross as members of the seventy-five regiment, making this decoration through unexampled acts of heroism.

The regiment fairly leaped into action shortly after its tremendous display of fighting ability in Argonne, according to the officers of the Ninety-first Division.

"Those are fighting bearcats from California!" one of them said and the designation stuck to the lads from the Golden State.

In the list of seventeen men who won the Belgian war cross there are deeds of valor that add a new luster to the fighting reputation of San Francisco's soldiers.

YANK SILENCES TWO MACHINE GUNS

WEST, First Sergeant Chester H.—Won the Congressional Medal when on September 27 his platoon, advancing through the thick fog, was stopped by heavy fire from two machine guns. He dashed forward alone and, under fire, killed the two enemy machine gunners, who were concealed in a nest, after a hand-to-hand encounter.

BRAVES HEAVY FIRE TO SAVE COMRADE

KATZ, Sergeant Philip C.—Received the Congressional medal for this exploit. On September 26, at a point midway between Very and Exhaustenant, France, had advanced with company for approximately 200 yards ahead of the organizations to the right and left. At 11 o'clock a. m. Company C was ordered to withdraw to a line with the flanking units.

When the withdrawal was accomplished it was learned by Sergeant Katz that Corporal Philip E. Page of Company C was lying wounded on the open ground at the point from which the withdrawal took place.

The area was being swept by heavy machine gun fire.

Notwithstanding the danger, Sergeant Katz advanced to where his wounded companion was lying and carried him to a point of safety. It is stated even the enemy gunners cheered this heroic deed.

COL. CAVENAUGH WINS TWO DECORATIONS

CAVENAUGH, Colonel H. La T., commanding the 363d Infantry, won the Distinguished Service and the French War Cross. His gaining of the D. S. C. is described in the citation accompanying the decoration as follows:

"During the entire operation in which the 363d Regiment participated Colonel Cavenaugh, with whom we were closely associated, exhibited the utmost courage and coolness.

"His ability to command inspired confidence and resolution in his subordinates.

"At a critical period of heavy artillery fire he personally led his command out of Cheppy Woods on the morning of September 26 and thereafter kept his regimental headquarters in close contact with his fighting units.

"His daily reconnaissance of the front line was made under continued shell fire, especially so on the morning of October 1, when Tronsel Farm was taken. He passed through a heavy enemy barrage with utter disregard of personal danger. At all times he answering determination and ability were worthy of merit."

The French War Cross was won by Colonel Cavenaugh on a recommendation made by the brigade commander. The citation described Colonel Cavenaugh as a man of supreme courage, with a personality that spurred his officers and men on to heroic deeds.

CAPTAIN LEADS ATTACK ON FOE BATTERY

MITCHELL, Captain Edward J. of Company C, 363d, won the D. S. C. and the Belgian War Cross. In winning the former Captain Mitchell, on September 26, in the Meuse-Argonne sector, led a platoon about a half from his company forward in advance of all other troops to a point about one kilometer west of Very.

Here, under heavy fire, he captured a battery of three German "one fifty-five's" which were actually in operation at that time, together with six officers and approximately 625 men.

On the night of September 26 at a point on the Vesle near Fismette, Captain Mitchell successfully reorganized his units from both the 91st and the 32d divisions by his splendid example of coolness and disregard of danger, re-establishing here a most difficult piece of the front line.

Captain Mitchell assumed command of the difficult situation on the Tronsel front line. It was he who [illegible]

THESE HEROES WEAR MEDALS FOR BRAVERY

Left to right—Captain Ward M. Ackley, Lieutenant Walter M. Anderson, Corporal Fred Deuchle, Private Harry L. Byrom, Sergeant Floyd Hopping, Captain Oscar C. Gibbs, Lieutenant G. H. Lindberg, Sergeant Oliver M. Wallace, Private James F. Rodgers.

their advance. From September 29 to October 4, under systematic enemy shell fire, which repeatedly each day covered the position from one end to the other, he habitually walked among his men, steadying them at every crisis by his absolute disregard of danger and his example of coolness and determination, according to the citation.

In winning the Belgian War Cross Captain Mitchell was conspicuous for personal bravery during the Lys-Scheldt offensive and for the efficient manner in which he handled his battalion.

KILLS SEVEN GERMANS WITH AUTOMATIC

ACKLEY, Captain Ward M., Company M, 363d, won the D. S. C. by showing exceptional heroism and bravery in leading his platoon under heavy machine gun and artillery fire.

He exposed himself to danger in the face of the enemy fire, directing and encouraging his platoon to carry on their successful advance. He one captured a machine-gun nest, killing seven Germans with his automatic pistol.

LIEUTENANT RUSHES SNIPERS' "NEST"

ANDERSON, First Lieutenant Walter N., Company A, 363d, won the D. S. C. on September 26 near Epinonville, France. Lieutenant Anderson, one enlisted man, Corporal Fred Curran, rushed a nest of five German snipers.

Lieutenant Anderson, with his men, had arrived at the road near Very at 11 a. m. One half of platoon he sent to the left under a platoon sergeant to reconnoiter town of Very, while with the remainder he advanced north through an orchard.

Here he encountered the sniper nest. He started an attack on the snipers by sending two squads to the right flank.

These were held up by machine gun fire.

Lieutenant Anderson then rushed the nest with Corporal Curran, killing two snipers, wounding one and capturing two unwounded Germans.

PUTS MACHINE GUNS OUT OF ACTION

BAILEY, First Lieutenant Henry S., Headquarters, Second Battalion, 363d, the D. S. C. at noon on September 26, just north of Ravine [illegible] Fume, while in command of a small detachment which was being held up by a machine gun nest. Lieutenant Bailey, accompanied by one man, requested permission to join a detachment of the Second Battalion and assist in the advance.

The lieutenant at that time was wounded severely in the arm.

He had received first aid, but refused to go to the rear. After a delay of approximately forty-five minutes and after several ineffectual attempts to flank the enemy position, Lieutenant Bailey requested permission to proceed alone to force the enemy withdrawal.

Armed only with a rifle and several pounds of one man, he proceeded ahead under terrific fire and worked slowly around to the right flank of the enemy's position. Fifteen minutes later the enemy gun ceased and the other men were able to proceed.

LIEUTENANT SAVES LIFE OF PRIVATE

HILL, First Lieutenant Lloyd G., Company C, won the D. S. C. on the afternoon of September 29 in the Meuse-Argonne sector.

Private Lawrence Deuchse, while on patrol duty 200 yards in advance of the front line at Tronsel Farm was wounded by machine-gun fire. Lieutenant Hill, who was in charge of the detachment from which Deuchse was sent out, called for volunteers to go out to rescue the wounded man. Owing to a delay in the understanding the request Lieutenant Hill dashed forward under machine-gun fire and, with a sergeant, rescued Private Deuchse and had the latter transferred to a first-aid station.

RISKS LIFE TO AID FALLEN CAPTAIN

STRAIN, [illegible] Company B, 363d, won the D. S. C. [illegible]

Left to right—Sergeant Allan J. Marshall, Sergeant Philip C. Katz, Private Frank Sembertrant.

When the late Captain Webster S. Allerton, then in command of Company B, was severely wounded by a high explosive shell on April 27 at Montfaucon, Lieutenant Strain, wounded in the head and leg by the same shell, crawled with his captain to a shell hole.

Lieutenant Strain, after arranging for the transportation of his captain to a first-aid station, remained at his post in command of the company.

Only once did he go to the first-aid station to have his wounds dressed, and then he returned quickly to his organization.

IGNORES DANGER TO WATCH ENEMY

YENGTIS, First Lieutenant Ernest J., Company H., 363d, has been decorated with the D. S. C. On September 26, while an enemy counter-attack was in progress in the woods northeast of Tronsel farm, Lieutenant Yengtis, under orders from his company commander, took his platoon out 500 meters to the front to observe the enemy, so that an attack should the left flank could be attached.

Charged with the reconnaissance (then the enemy's lines, he gave a splendid example of calmness and devotion under particularly intense shell and machine gun fire.

Though wounded twice, he showed extraordinary courage and resolution, and contributed largely to the success of the undertaking.

He then gave valuable information to the platoon leader, who succeeded in.

DELIVERS MESSAGE UNDER HOT FIRE

WEIK, First Sergeant Irving C., Company I, 363d, won the D. S. C. for extraordinary heroism in carrying a message to the attached machine gun.

He twice passed through an uncut wire entanglement which was enfiladed by enemy machine guns, secured the assistance of other machine guns, and enabling the company to advance and clean out the opposing machine gun nests, all under heavy enemy artillery fire.

VOLUNTEERS TO CUT ENEMY WIRE

HOPPING, Sergeant Floyd, Company L, 363d, won the D. S. C.

When his company had been pinned by a wide belt of barbed wire, which was being raked by an intense fire from enemy machine guns, Sergeant Hopping, then a mechanic, voluntarily went forward and blazed through the wire in several places.

This made it possible for the company to advance rapidly through the wire in combat groups and without loss, and, moreover, this display of coolness and courage, with absolutely no fear of consequences or thought of personal safety, proved an inspiration to the many who saw the deed.

DRIVES ENEMY FROM ADVANCED POSTS

[illegible] Company K, 363d, won the D. S. C. [illegible]

Lieutenant James Boyd, Jr.

When the progress of two front companies had been stopped by intense fire of enemy machine guns in an open country Sergeant Katz did, then corporal, voluntarily forward into a squad of men in exposed position, where he could the enemy positions, and after other corporal had been killed took charge of the squad.

This squad, under Sergeant Katz's direction, opened a hot fire automatic rifles and rifle grenades, driving back the advanced German posts, making possible the advance of the two companies.

WOUNDED, REFUSES TO QUIT FIGHT

BOLIN, Battalion Sergeant Harold E., Third Battalion, 363d, the D. S. C. In the early afternoon when the battalion, after the fighting of the morning of October 31 at Waereghem, Belgium, was unable to hold the advanced position it had taken, Sergeant Bolin was wounded.

He was struck in the hip and rose to aid a comrade. He was thrown flat by the force of the bullet. Although he suffered severely he refused to go to the rear, insisting on going to the aid of his comrade.

Under intense fire, both of rifle and machine gun, he remained instantly at his post, although he was in pain, and exhausted and under fire without sleep for days.

Cheerful always, say his officers, he showed the spirit of his comrades by his example of military fire and showing courage, energy and energy beyond the call of duty.

ADVANCES IN OPEN UNDER HEAVY FIRE

MARSHALL, Sergeant Allan J., member of Machine Gun Company, 363d, won the D. S. C.

While under enemy machine gun fire, and the aim of snipers, [illegible] Company, 363d, under heavy fire, [illegible] the enemy near Spittalbosschen, Belgium.

During this time he was suffering acute pain from a wrenched spine, which later incapacitated him from further military duty.

"GETS" MACHINE GUN SINGLE HANDED

WALKER, Sergeant Carol, Company K, winning the D. S. C., alone captured a machine gun that was delivering a destructive fire on the flank of the company. He made the capture in the face of a terrific fire and killed the machine gun gunners.

"CLEANS OUT" NEST OF FOE SNIPERS

CURRAN, Corporal Fred J., Company H, 363d, won the D. S. C. Accompanied by First Lieutenant Walter S. Anderson, he rushed and routed out of five German snipers, as detailed in the above reference to Lieutenant Anderson's decoration.

SETS UP GUN IN OPEN, SILENCES FOE

SEMBERTRANT, Private Frank, Machine Gun Company, 363d, won the D. S. C. He set up his gun in the open at the edge of enemy wire, while under heavy direct machine gun fire from front and flank at a range of less than 200 meters.

His gun was struck by enemy bullets and his sergeant was killed before he had fired his first shot. Alone the enemy gunner in front was killed and the one on the flank silenced.

DRIVES BACK FOE OUTPOSTS

RODGERS, Private James L., Company L, won the D. S. C.

While the platoon of two front companies had been stopped by intense fire of enemy machine guns and the enemy had begun to flank the troops Private Rodgers voluntarily went forward with a squad of men to a point where he could obtain a good target, and, although his squad leader and two other men with him were killed, he remained entirely in an exposed position, where, by operating an automatic, he enabled the advanced front posts to retire, thus making possible the further advance of the two companies.

DISPLAYS HEROISM UNDER FIRE

PRESLEY, Sergeant Albert C., headquarters company, is the other member of California's heroic 363d to win the D. S. C. He displayed extraordinary heroism under heavy machine gun fire in the Argonne on September 27.

GAINS INFORMATION AT RISK OF LIFE

EVANS, Captain Dewitt M., headquarters company, 363d, won the Belgian War Cross.

This officer displayed exceptional bravery and courage in conducting patrols in the vicinity of Oudenarde. At great personal risk he obtained valuable information of the enemy. This was done on several occasions during [illegible]

'FIGHTING BEAR CATS' PRAISED BY OFFICERS

Californians Leap into Prominence Through Their Bulldog Courage in Argonne Forest

SEVER, [illegible] S., of Company I, 363d, [illegible] of the heroes who captured seventeen Belgian [illegible] served on the regiment.

On October [illegible] were entered the Lys-Scheldt [illegible] in command of [illegible] the afternoon of [illegible] battalion commander was [illegible] taken to the rear.

Captain Sever [illegible] command. His [illegible] conduct of both his company [illegible] the battalion was [illegible] he was named to receive [illegible].

PATROL COMMANDER IS DECORATED

SPOONER, [illegible] Lloyd S., in charge of [illegible] Battalion Intelligence Section, displayed exceptional [illegible] conducting patrols in the vicinity [illegible] reconnaissance. At great risk [illegible] valuable information concerning the enemy, for which he was awarded the Belgian War Cross.

UNUSUAL COURAGE WINS REWARD

LINDBERG, First Sergeant Gustaf H., Company I, 363d, was decorated with the Belgian Cross for the display of [illegible] of a commendable degree of unusual courage.

PATROL LEADER WINS HONOR CROSS

FROMWILLER, Lieutenant Harold P., Company [illegible] won the Belgian War [illegible] displayed excellent judgment, initiative, according to [illegible], in reconnoitering patrols and in handling his company in the Lys-Scheldt offensive.

BRAVES HEAVY FIRE TO OBTAIN AID

WALLACE, Sergeant [illegible], Company L is in the list of those "mentioned" for the exploits in the Lys Scheldt offensive. He dashed over a hundred yards across open fields, under heavy machine gun fire, to secure the aid of machine guns in saving the detachment which he was a member.

His officers say that Wallace repeatedly displayed courage and coolness under fire throughout the entire offensive.

PROTECTS ENGINEERS UNDER HOT FIRE

MURPHY, Sergeant Guy, Company [illegible] 363d, won the Belgian war cross for meritorious conduct in maintaining a covering detachment under command over engineers at work on a bridge in the city of Gouden during heavy artillery and machine gun fire, so able to repair the bridge on the machine gun [illegible] the left flank of the engineers and enabling the advance.

"DELIVERS THE GOODS" AT RISK OF LIFE

SIEVERS, Sergeant Peter F., Company C, 363d, was awarded the Belgian war cross.

On November 2, in the Lys-Scheldt offensive, as a member of the battalion intelligence section, Sergeant Sievers was sent forward to a neighboring unit, reported to be a generally northern direction. This soldier worked through river and following it until located the unit, noted [illegible] on a map and returned to the battalion in one hours' time. The map was published under artillery and machine gun fire. Added to this feat, it is commonly believed that throughout the entire offensive.

SERGEANT AWARDED BELGIAN CROSS

MASON, Sergeant Chester S., Company G, 363d, won the Belgian cross. He displayed commendable courage and leadership under fire from October 31 to November 11, inclusive.

COURAGE OF PLATOON LEADER REWARDED

LAMMERS, Sergeant Louis, Company F, 363d, was given the Belgian cross for his courage in leading a platoon under his command from October 31 to November 4, and on November 10 and 11 in the Scheldt offensive.

WAR CROSS REWARD OF BRAVERY

JOHNSON, Sergeant Daniel, Company H, won the Belgian cross for commendable courage in the Lys-Scheldt offensive.

DISPLAYS HEROISM UNDER FIRE

SPRUEGON, Sergeant Ellis I., medical detachment, 363d, under artillery and machine gun fire displayed extraordinary heroism resulted in his being awarded the Belgian war cross.

BADLY WOUNDED YANK REFUSES TO QUIT

VERNON, Corporal Richard, Company K, won the Belgian cross.

[illegible] to the rear [illegible] offensive in a heavy [illegible]

Sgt. C. H. West

Congressional Medal winner

BULLET IN LEG FAILS TO STOP HIM

DEUCHLE, Corporal [illegible] pany M, 363d, was wounded while on duty in the trenches, [illegible] October [illegible] Wereghem, Belgium. [illegible] October 31 to November 4, and wounded [illegible] the company [illegible] vance.

Near [illegible] enemy [illegible] played [illegible] direct [illegible] fire with great coolness and courage. [illegible] the enemy [illegible] by so doing helped [illegible] repulsing the counter-attack.

WIPES OUT MACHINE GUN "NESTS"

BROWNING, Corporal John W. Machine Gun Company, 363d, was given the Belgian war cross for conspicuous aggressive gallantry in destroying enemy machine guns with his machine gun on the morning of October 31.

[illegible] Company [illegible] 363d, was the other member of the California contingent to win the Belgian war cross. On November 1, during the Lys-Scheldt offensive, [illegible] machine guns with his machine gun, for which he was awarded the Belgian war cross.

PROTECTS ADVANCE OF HIS COMPANY

BOSCACCI, Corporal Antonio, Company [illegible] 363d, was the other member of the California contingent to win the Belgian war cross. On November 1, during the Lys-Scheldt offensive, [illegible] machine guns with his machine gun, for which he was awarded the Belgian war cross.

LEADS ADVANCE AFTER BEING WOUNDED

GIBBS, Captain Oscar C., of the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, was given the Belgian war cross for his conspicuous gallantry in the vicinity of Waereghem, Belgium, on the Lys-Scheldt offensive. [illegible] first lieutenant [illegible] 363d, was wounded [illegible] October 31 [illegible] Waereghem, Belgium, [illegible] Lys-Scheldt offensive. [illegible] first lieutenant [illegible] 363d, was wounded [illegible] October 31 [illegible] Waereghem, Belgium, [illegible] Lys-Scheldt offensive. [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] disciplined his [illegible] in spite of painful wounds, [illegible] the front line [illegible] yards of the enemy [illegible] of ammunition [illegible] Lieutenant Gibbs [illegible] the action of which was [illegible]

FOE MACHINE GUNS ARE OUTFOUGHT

BOYD, [illegible] Lieutenant James E., Machine Gun Company, 363d, was given the Belgian war cross for his conspicuous gallantry in the vicinity of Waereghem, Belgium, on the Lys-Scheldt offensive. [illegible] first lieutenant [illegible] 363d, was wounded [illegible] October 31 [illegible] Waereghem, Belgium, [illegible] Lys-Scheldt offensive. [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] disciplined his [illegible] in spite of painful wounds, [illegible] the front line [illegible] yards of the enemy [illegible] of ammunition [illegible] Lieutenant Boyd [illegible] the action of which was [illegible]

MEN CARRY MESSAGE, SAVE BATTALION

BYROM, [illegible] Private John, born of [illegible] and French war [illegible]

[illegible] ordered the battalion [illegible] and prepare for barrage [illegible] two weeks that [illegible] having been relieved [illegible] the brigade to the effect [illegible] would be laid down [illegible] which they had advanced [illegible] soldiers had been on duty [illegible] and had volunteered [illegible] duty that particular [illegible]

[illegible] Byrom and Tretz took the [illegible] in the darkness of the [illegible] hours and under a [illegible] shell fire located [illegible] which was about two [illegible] kilometers from the [illegible] message center. [illegible] was delivered just in [illegible] the battalion back from [illegible] Although exhausted, the [illegible] pluck until they located [illegible] and after delivering [illegible] message fell into the arms of [illegible]

FRANCE PAYS TRIBUTE TO S. F. SOLDIERS

Cavenaugh and Fourteen Men Of Sister Republic of the U. S. Decorated With War Crosses

[illegible] Squad, 363d, [illegible] Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, won the French war cross. Sergeant [illegible] Third battalion [illegible] near Waereghem, Belgium, [illegible] Lys-Scheldt offensive. [illegible] first lieutenant [illegible] 363d, was wounded [illegible] October 31 [illegible] Waereghem, Belgium, [illegible] Lys-Scheldt offensive. [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] disciplined his [illegible] in spite of painful wounds, [illegible] the front line [illegible] yards of the enemy [illegible] of ammunition [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] the action of which was [illegible]

FOUR YANKS AWARDED FRENCH WAR CROSS

JOHNSON, [illegible] Edward C., **GANDOLFER**, [illegible] James L., **KURTZ**, [illegible] **TRIONE**, [illegible] Victor. These men were given the French war cross. [illegible] Sergeant [illegible] Company, 363d, was given the French war cross. [illegible] Sergeant [illegible] Third battalion [illegible] near Waereghem, Belgium, [illegible] Lys-Scheldt offensive. [illegible] first lieutenant [illegible] 363d, was wounded [illegible] October 31 [illegible] Waereghem, Belgium, [illegible] Lys-Scheldt offensive. [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] disciplined his [illegible] in spite of painful wounds, [illegible] the front line [illegible] yards of the enemy [illegible] of ammunition [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] the action of which was [illegible]

KEEPS MEN SUPPLIED WITH HOT FOOD

MANNING, First Lieutenant James M. W., won the French war cross. On October 30 Lieutenant Manning was detached from other duty with his company and instructed by his [illegible] commander to take charge of the [illegible] kitchens and follow the battalion during the coming fight and to keep hot provender to the men at all points.

At 5 o'clock on October 31 Lieutenant Manning served hot coffee to the battalion near Waereghem just before [illegible] hour. That night the battalion again was served with hot food on the opposite side of ten kilometers of strong country, but at the proper time that night the hot food was served to the men, and at daybreak in the morning [illegible] the battalion [illegible] were on hand.

The effect on the morale and effectiveness of the battalion was appreciable to the officers, and the splendid spirits and [illegible] of the men were attributed by the Lieutenant Manning's work by the commanding officers.

FIGHTS ALONE AFTER COMRADES FALL

FLEMMING, Corporal Isaac L., Company M, 363d, won the French cross.

When his automatic rifle squad, consisting of two automatic rifles and seven men, had either been killed or wounded, and one gun was shot through the barrel, Corporal Flemming took the other automatic rifle and served the piece.

At that time Corporal Flemming was under heavy machine gun fire from three directions. The enemy fire was counter-attacking. He was then wounded, shot passing through his left lung.

By his example of extraordinary heroism he encouraged the balance of the half platoon to continue the fight, and in so doing they succeeded in helping to repulse the counter-attack.

Corporal Flemming will not possible in San Francisco, for a white-goods now marks the place where he was earned a hero's eternal sleep, the gallant corporal having died from the wounds he received while manning his rifle on November 2 near Verdun.

TWO YANKS CAPTURE FIELD PIECE

BURRE, Private Carroll C., **VAVASIS**, Private Andrew, both of Company I, was French war crosses.

On October 31 the two privates while under heavy machine gun fire stopped long enough to capture a 77 MM German field piece, four horses and eight German prisoners.

After effecting this capture the two soldiers conducted their prisoners and material to the rear and delivered them to a staff officer at the "P. C." of the 12th Prussian Infantry Division, taking a receipt therefor.

SHELLS FAIL TO HALT MESSENGER

ALTPETER, Private Charles E. of Company G, 363d, won the French war cross. While acting as battalion runner near Oudenarde on November 1, he carried a message to the front line battalion under shell fire and under other [illegible] conditions. [illegible] original direction to [illegible]

COMPLETE ROSTER OF THE THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD

FIGHTING SONS EXHIBIT PACIFIC PIONEERS' GRIT

FOLLOWING is a complete roster of the enlisted personnel of the 363d Regiment of Infantry:

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Regimental Sergeant Major

Battalion Sergeant Major

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Band.

Privates.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

COMPANY A

Sergeants.

Corporals.

COMPANY B

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BATTALION

Battalion Sergeant Major

Corporal

HEADQUARTERS 2ND BATTALION

Sergeant Major

Sergeant

Corporal

Private

CALIFORNIA OFFICERS WOUNDED IN BATTLE

Lieutenant F. A. Cobb, Major W. E. Garrison, Lieutenant H. S. Bailey, Captain D. J. Smith.

SAN FRANCISCO'S 'OWN' LED WAY IN GREAT BATTLES

Continued From Page One.

Neuvon Forty, Chevenay and to a training area a ... northeast of Chaumont. Regimental headquarters established in the town of ..., and the battalions were in small towns nearby. Here ... months of training for battle ... the regiment, through ... days of August, as the men ... the imaginary Boche over ... near Mancres and heard ... full sound of guns on ... eastern front.

September 2, 1918, the regiment left the training area and ... for the front. It went by ... to Gondrecourt and then set ... long night marches for the front, arriving at St. Germain on September 11, 1918, where ... met with the rest of the division as reserves in the St. ... offensive. Leaving St. Germain on September 12, the regiment by more eight marches arrived in the "Forest de Hesse," north of Amereville, September 26. Here the 91st division went into line in the center of the line in preparation for the ...-Argonne battle. The second ... took over from the French ... line of resistance behind Mont Allinos. The rest of the regiment lay in bivouac in the Forest ... Hesse. The regiment was ... from the division ... where the French had stopped the onrush of the ...

The regiment lay quietly under ... shell fire of the ... six days in August, ... shelter tents and ... suffering all the ... of food, supply and ... transportation.

"OVER THE TOP" FIRST IN 1918

The orders were ... the division would attack ... morning of ... at ... This night the regiment ... marched into the line, the second battalion ... front line, the first battalion ... regiment and the third battalion ... reserve. The American artillery ... preparation ... a shrieking shell on ... the defenses was ... by the men of ... they waited in ...

At ... morning of September ... the 363d Infantry ... Infantry Brigade on ... the 184th Infantry on ... over the top down ... open slope of Meet ... and Chatillon Butte ... Land ... while hanging over ... the wire in front ... trenches was fir... Ten minutes after ... the top the advancing ... found it impossible to ... fire in the fog. Even ... were unable to keep ... in contact for in ... barrage laid ... to the fog and ... only a few yards. ... enthusiastic hands ... rushed forward ... Land, forded the ... creek that ran close to the Boche front line trenches, leaped over the Boche, barbed wire, jumped the trenches, where a few of the men during Boche had survived the American barrage and lay in wait for the Yanks. These were quickly disposed of and the men went on into the Bois de Chappy like parties of hounds after rabbits.

FOE CRIES "KAMERAD" TO SAN FRANCISCANS

As the first waves of the regiment cleared the north edge of the Bois de Chappy (the advance all along the thirty-eight-mile front of the battle was north) the fog lifted and the first resistance was met, machine guns, snipers and artillery at point blank range. Here officers and men of the regiment began to fall and here in the space of a few minutes the men and officers learned that threatening flanking movements against the Boche strong points and determined advances brought the Germans out in hands, surrendering with raised hands and cries of "Kameradt."

Prisoners began to pour back in the American line, time and company captured three field pieces, two of which were still firing. The Three Hundred and Sixty-third had advanced into the Boche artillery positions and the Boche were in disorganized rout.

The advance continued. The town of Very was captured and scattered companies of the first and second battalions were moving against strengthening resistance on the slopes north and east of Very when night fell and the order came to withdraw and hold the slope north and east of the town.

On September 27 the third battalion was placed in the assault wave and the advance continued, but the Boche had strengthened his position during the night and only a short distance was gained the second day under terrible shell fire.

During the first day the men had found their first day of battle to be one of sport. They went after snipers concealed in bushes and trees as men would go on a quail hunt, but the second and succeeding days with the Boche throwing in his best and all available strength against the attack which threatened Sedan and the most important lines of communications on the western front settled into hard grim and hanging under shell and machine gun fire.

HUNGRY AND WET, BOYS HOLD GROUND

The roads in the rear were shell torn and jammed with traffic. Food and supplies were thus slow in getting up to the men. The men were hungry, water was scarce, the nights were rainy. There was no shelter. At times the regiment, forced to throw in all of its units in order to fill gaps that appeared in the line, held a wide front with only thinly held lines, but the Boche was stopped in every counter attack. Not an inch of ground was lost.

In its first battle the regiment had made good. It had not only done all that was expected, but had extended to its flanks and had thrown in troops where other units had been held back and needed assistance.

The officers and men, after nine days of fighting, were exhausted ... the regiment, with the division, was relieved October 5, by the first division. The ... out of the line were made ... great difficulty. Men fell ... at every halt. Many had ... without a warm meal through ... of the battle; many had been ... food and water for days.

The regiment was assembled at ... on October 7, 1918, and ... reinforcements in officers and men ... received to fill the ranks of ... killed and wounded. By ... the regiment went to Re... where, on October 17, 1918, ... entrained for Belgium. The ... army being driven north ... Sedan by the Meuse-Argonne offensive was sending all ... available troops to stop the allied ... Meanwhile there was ... an offensive in Belgium. ... the 19th of October the 363d ... arrived in the vicinity of ... where it detrained and ... toward the front, training ... replacement and preparing for ... Ypres-Lys offensive.

The British and French had ... the Boche back across the ... river, where the allied offensive ... halted for a short time. The ... nations, having gained a high ... on for its dash in offensive ... were chosen with the 27th ... division for operations east of the Lys river. By this time the officers and men of the regiment had ... that the final struggle was ... and that the Boche, forced into ... in a running fight, was a ... defeated.

SLEEP IN SHELL HOLES UNDER AIRPLANE FIRE

... the men of the regiment ... on, slept in holes, barns ... many times in the open under ... airplane bombardments, in ... in itself. How they made ... at times from the ... will live long in their ...

October 20, 1918, the regiment moved up to the Lys river, ... Courtrembelle. That night ... battalion took over a portion ... line from the French at the ... of Waereghem. An allied offensive which extended along the ... Belgium front, had been ... for the following morning. ... 1st division was to operate ... a British division on the ... and a French division on the ...

... the regiment went into position ... the line, in many places, was ... 50 yards from the Boche. ... the shell torn Sahel of the ... the Flanders battlefield of ... Wevere was over terms and ... occupied at that very time ... British division. The Boche ... advantage of the cover afforded ... hedges. He placed machine ... in the attics of farm houses, ... were concealed behind wind...

... the attack on the morning of ... 20, 1918, the regiment went ... the top under a barrage which ... to clear out the Boches who ... at close range. The assault ... were met by a storm of machine gun fire. There was a canal ... between the Boche trenches ... the men dashed to their ... with determination.

... going on in the face of this fire ... a heavy gas and high explosive shell fire that the Germans laid down on the advancing troops ... the regiment drove the Boche from his first position, and the retreat began which carried him over the Scheldt river.

CHEERED BY BELGIANS AS THEIR DELIVERERS

As the men pushed forward through farm fields the Belgians who for four years had been under the heel of the Boche, rushed out with food and wine, cheering the Americans on their way.

The first objective was gained the first day. On the second and third days, November 1 and 2, the advance continued, but the German infantry had fled for the most part and left the work of attempting to check the Americans to the artillery. On November 2, 1918, the regiment had reached the city of Audenarde, above the Boche had blown up the bridges across the Scheldt river and withdrawn to the heights to the east.

On the night of November 2 and 3 the regiment with the rest of the 91st Division, withdrew from the line, and marched back to the Ourbrabeke. The line was taken over by the French and held until the next offensive, November 10, when the 91st Division was again placed in for attack. By this time, bridges had been thrown over the Scheldt River, again the 363d went into the front line, crossing the Scheldt on the morning of the 10th. The enemy resistance was weakening. There was neat. A few machine guns and snipers were left, but the Boche was rapidly withdrawing on Brussels. The heights east of Audenarde were captured and the regiment were advancing and gaining ...

READY TO ATTACK WHEN WAR ENDS

Next morning there was no continuation of the attack word came to delay until 9 o'clock. Meanwhile the regiment had assembled the battalions and company commanders ... attacking ... He had dismissed them and ... were on their way back to the ... ribbon when the message ... the message broke around the world.

The end of the war, the end of the armistice, the final ... the struggle, found the regiment ... position ready to attack. ... the ring of the drumming ... of how the word had ... how word came ... ments before the regiment ... go over the top on the ... November 11, 1918. ... might expect to have found ... cheering and dancing ... other would have looked ... forent scene.

Strained to the high ... battle, waiting to go form ... into the hell of battle, the ... the word as in a dream and ... nearly into toilets and ... first sound sleep they had ... two months.

The war had ended, but ... marches had not. The ... moved toward Brussels, ... go into the army of occupation; the ... marched out of Belgium ... near the French border, ... a month's rest, trains were ... the embarkation centers ...

VETERANS ALL GLAD TO RETURN TO GOLDEN GATE

COMPANY D

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

COMPANY E

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

COMPANY F

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

COMPANY G

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

COMPANY C

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

(Continued on Next Page)

THESE MEN ARE WITH THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH

SPIRIT OF WEST CARRIED INTO BATTLE BY S. F. MEN

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

COMPANY H

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

COMPANY I

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

COMPANY K

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

COMPANY L

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

COMPANY M

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

ENTERTAINING THEIR MAYOR AT "CHOW"

Mayor Rolph, who went to New York to welcome the 363d, took dinner with his "boys" at Camp Merritt.

363D SURGEON PRAISES COURAGE OF WOUNDED

By MAJOR PAUL E. JOHNSON,
Medical Surgeon, 363d Infantry.
(Written especially for the San Francisco "Examiner.")

AS I stood on the deck of the naval transport [illegible] in New York harbor watching the debarkation of the 363d Infantry on their return to the United States, I found myself [illegible] these fine, upstanding, sunburned young men [illegible] were the same men who had left Camp Lewis [illegible] previous, to [illegible] for the battlefield.

My thoughts went back to the fall of 1917 when these same men, fresh, fresh, well-disciplined, were nothing more than a frightened homesick bunch, mighty disorganized, and [illegible] to find the surgeons [illegible] believing that they were [illegible] unfit for service. I recall the sick calls of these early days of the regiment, when each day a long line of men to the [illegible] and surgeons operating upon them in examining the physical ailments.

REGIMENT AWAKENS.

I gave even the gradual [illegible] of the regiment as the training progressed, and [illegible] the [illegible] power within him. I have seen the [illegible] from hundreds to none. I have known [illegible] when not a single sick [illegible] report. Then my thoughts [illegible] to the battlefields of [illegible] days preceding our attack in the Argonne forest, when each night was spent in making [illegible] that would have tazed the [illegible] of the most seasoned [illegible] when the men and officers fell in their tracks for [illegible] of ten minutes. How they staggered into camp in the hours of the morning, [illegible] exhausted, and finally [illegible] spent itself with its days [illegible] and nights of misery, [illegible] lay on the ground [illegible] absolutely no protection from the rain and the chill of autumn weather.

It seemed almost miraculous that any human body could endure such hardship. But still more marvelous was the fortitude and endurance of the wounded. [illegible] reached [illegible] hours after that attack started. Hundreds of casualties had remained an unbearable [illegible] without protection from the rain or cold for two days and two nights. Many of the poor boys were desperately wounded, with vitality lowered from shock and hemorrhage, and yet there were only two deaths.

COURAGE OF WOUNDED.

Much will be written of the courage of our boys as they charged across "No Man's Land" in the face of pounding machine gun and deadly artillery fire, engaged in [illegible] hand fighting with [illegible] but a still greater courage was displayed to the air [illegible] the wounded. Hundreds of men passed through our hands on the [illegible] and [illegible] time and again [illegible] desperately wounded men insist that his [illegible] first taken care of. A [illegible] but there were, these wounded men.

Then take the medical department, the stretcher-bearers, who were called upon to go to the aid of wounded in the face of machine gun and artillery fire with no chance to get to cover and without the stimulus of excitement felt by the soldier as he advances against an enemy, prepared to kill as well as to meet death. They are called non-combatants but their courage has been equally tested with their brothers of the line. They have not been found wanting. We are non-combatants, so far as the records are concerned, but those same records will show that of the six medical officers who went into the fight with the 363d Infantry two were killed and three wounded.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Sergeants.

Privates.

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

Sergeant.

Corporal.

Privates.

SUPPLY COMPANY

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

347th Artillery

FOLLOWING [illegible] of the [illegible] Regiment of Field [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Regimental Sergeants Major.

Battalion Sergeants Major.

Color Sergeants.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Musicians.

Privates.

BATTERY A

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

THESE ARE MEN WHO DROVE FOE FROM ARGONNE

BATTERY E

Sergeants.

Corporals.

BATTERY B

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

BATTERY F

BATTERY C

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

BATTERY D

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

SUPPLY COMPANY

Sergeants.

Corporals.

Privates.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Sergeant.

Privates.

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

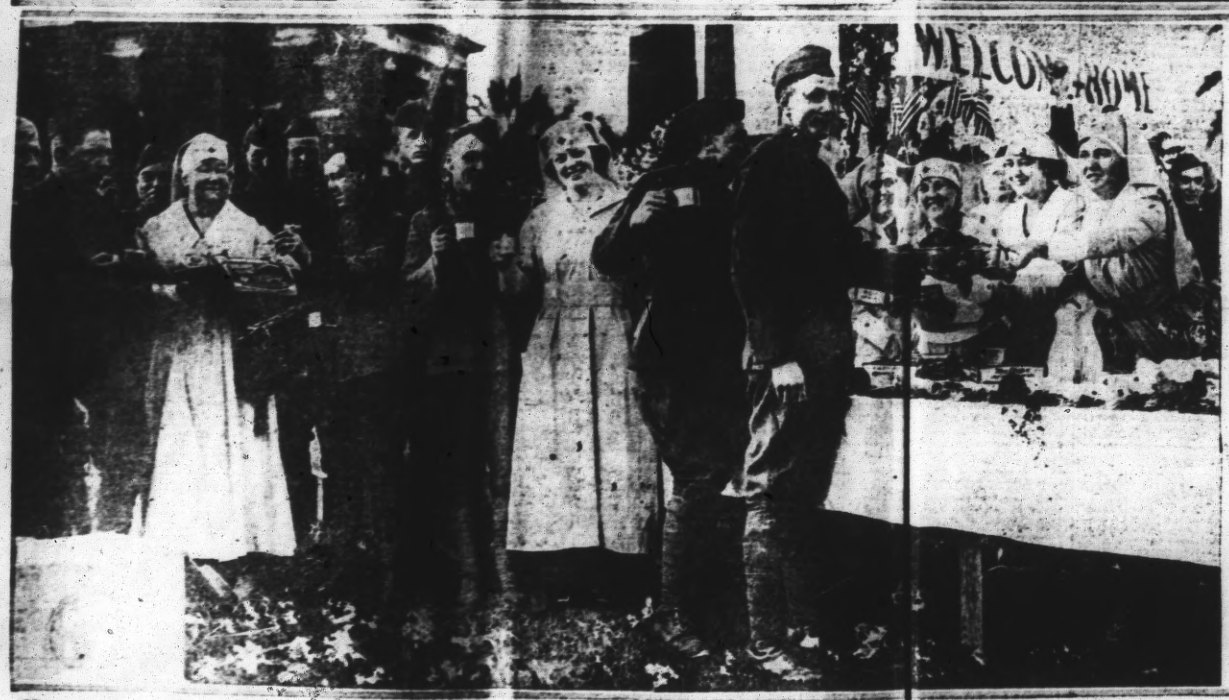
Sergeants.

Corporals.

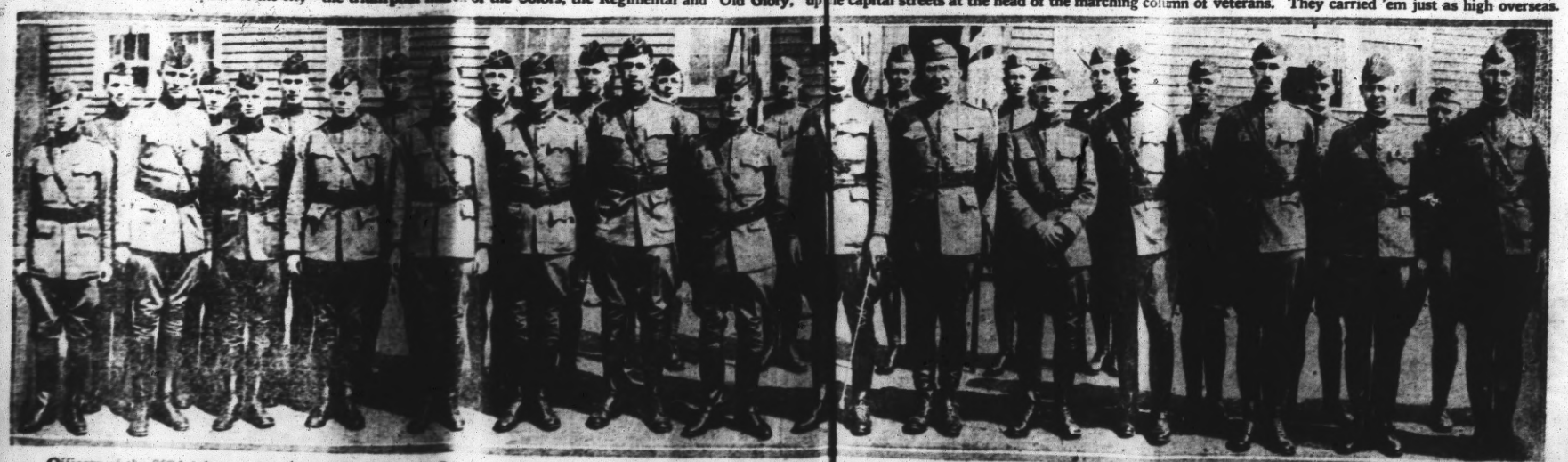
Privates.

SACRAMENTO ROYALLY WELCOMES RETURNING 91ST HEROES

"This is the life," said Private J. L. Goodwill of the 363d [illegible] as little Marie Barnes of Reno fed the strapping doughboy with dainties. Goodwill and his Lady Bountiful are on the left. In the center is a group of "S. F.'s Own" boys showing the old town how glad the [illegible] here today. On the right is Private Jack Doty of [illegible] Company, 363d Infantry, and Baby Jack Jr., age 5 months, born while his daddy was making the Boche alter his opinion about visiting Paris. Private Doty comes [illegible] Woodland and this was the first glimpse he had of his heir apparent.



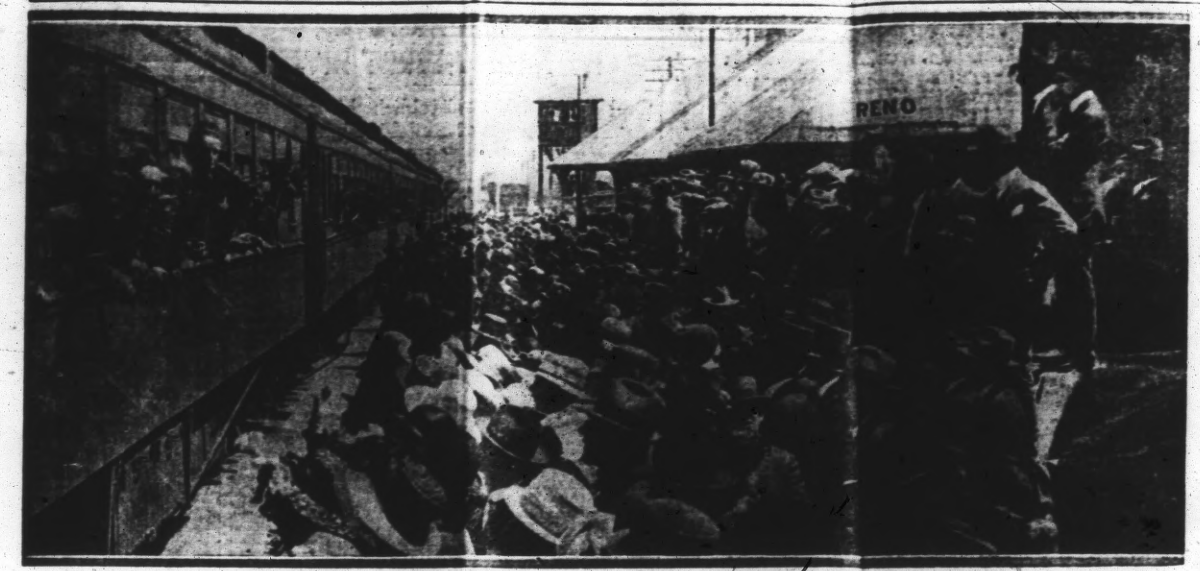
Here are the two most important happenings at the entry of the first section of the 363d into the capital city of their own home State. From the point of the veteran doughboys—coffee and doughnuts and other things like their own mothers make. The Red Cross contingent is seen handing them out in huge quantities to be poured into grinning mouths. One of the "waitresses" might look like "mother" herself and the others are easy to rest the eye on. Next, from the point of the city—the triumphal march of the Colors, the Regimental and "Old Glory," up the capital streets at the head of the marching column of veterans. They carried 'em just as high overseas.



Officers of the 363d, left to right—Captain F. S. Seaver, Lieutenant J. D. Murray, Captain Manton D. Armstrong, Lieutenant Antone Elliott, Captain Ward Ackley, Lieutenant Burt Waddell, Captain Oscar C. Gibbs, Lieutenant Andrew Akers, Captain D. G. Smith, Lieutenant Gustav H. Lindberg, Captain R. W. Wheeler, Lieutenant Daniel C. Upp, Captain O. B. Jockel, Private Rasielman, Captain Charles M. Ross, Sergeant Torrance, Colonel H. LaT. Cavenaugh, Sergeant Spandow, Major Walter E. Garrison, Color Sergeant Griffith, Major Paul E. Johnson, Private Tuttle, color guard; Major Edward J. Mitchell, Lieutenant Parker V. Foster, Captain Robert B. Shields, Lieutenant Ernest G. Reas, Captain W. R. Strong, Lieutenant Henry S. Bailey, Lieutenant Joseph Boyd.

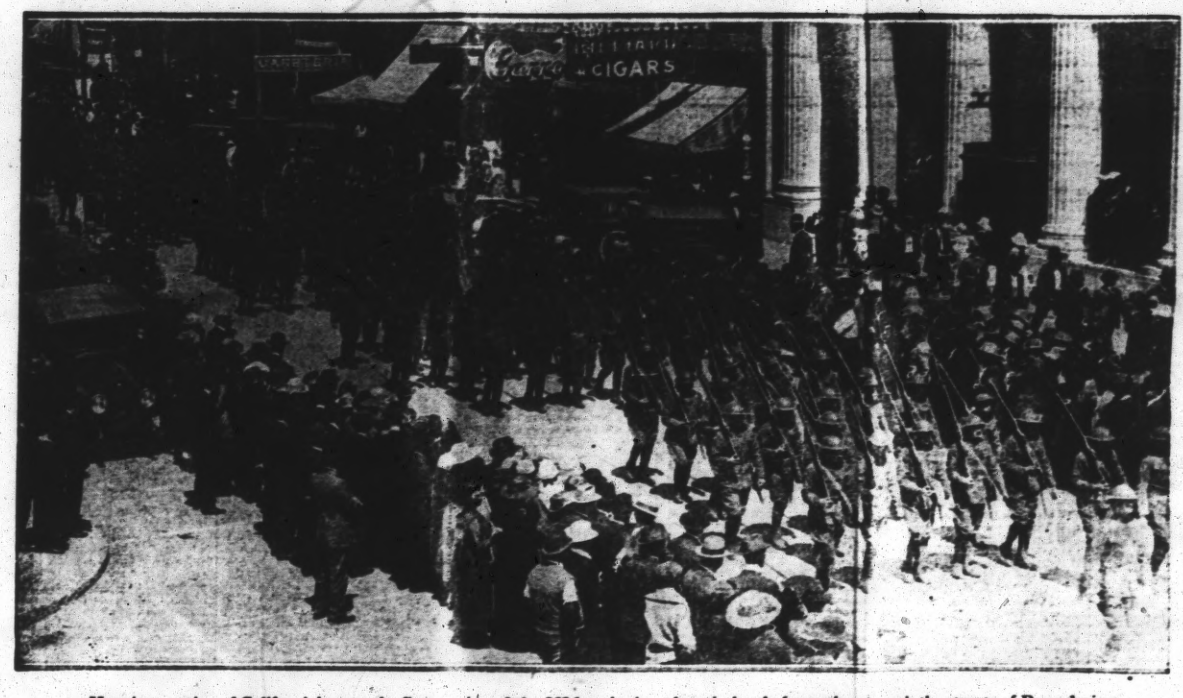
ORIGINAL DEFE

CALIFORNIA "BEAR CATS" CAPTURE RENO ON WAY TO COAST



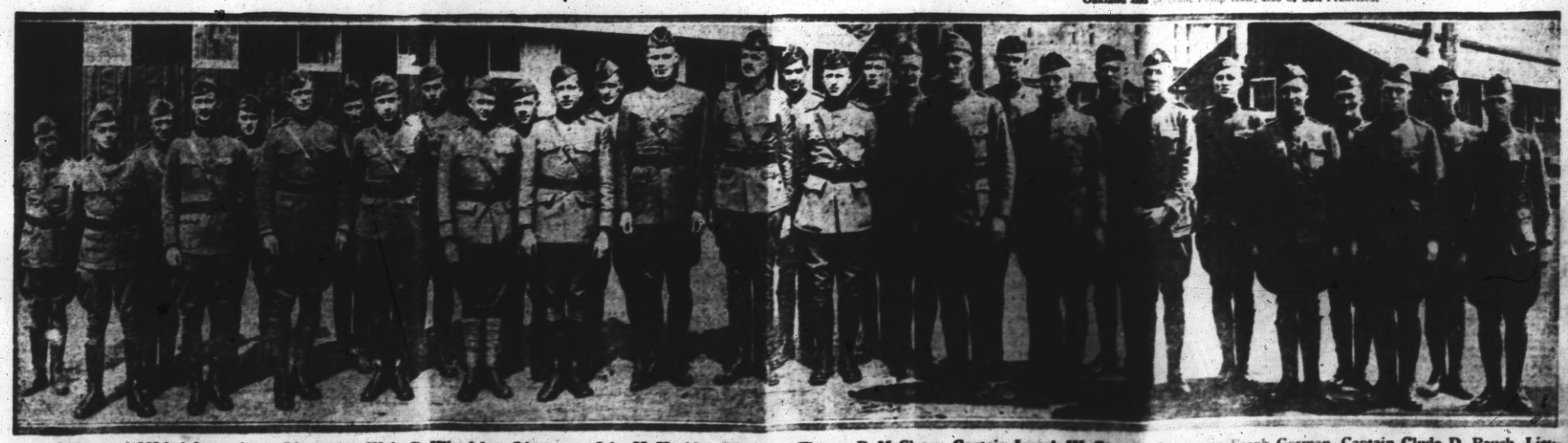
Here are the boys of the first section of the 363d as their troop train came grinding to halt at Reno, Nevada, just a few miles from their own State borders. We'll soon have the same line of grinning faces peering from the windows round Oakland way. A portion of the great crowd that poured out to cheer them on their visit is visible.

Colonel H. L. T. Cavenaugh, commander of the 363d, taking tribute in the form of a piece of cake from Mrs. Cole L. Harwood, commandant of the Red Cross Unit in Reno. The pup is "Blanton Churn," presented to the colonel by Mayor Rolph.



Here is a portion of California's own, the first section of the 363d, swinging along in battle formation through the streets of Reno during a brief halt there en route to the Coast and home. That same long swinging gait carried them to victory while rout marching toward the front in France.

Heroes all—the real stuff! The first and last of these boys, from left to right, wear the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor. The man in the center has the Belgian Croix de Guerre. They are Sergeant Chester H. West of San Francisco, Corporal Antone Boscacci of West Oakland and Sergeant Philip Katz, also of San Francisco.



Officers of 363d, left to right—Lieutenant Wain R. Klinefelter, Lieutenant John H. Hockley, Lieutenant Thomas P. McCleary, Captain Joseph W. Stewart, Lieutenant Frank Gorman, Captain Clyde D. Rauch, Lieutenant Arthur N. Swann, Captain F. C. Erb, Lieutenant Mark E. Moors, Lieutenant Frank H. Postlethwaite, Lieutenant Emmet Britton, Lieutenant Harold Childs, Lieutenant James W. Mooney, Lieutenant Walter Anderson, Captain B. A. Pederson, Lieutenant J. J. Diestel, Captain Morash, Lieutenant Newton J. Jones, Lieutenant Edward C. Keister, Captain J. C. Edenton, Captain O. W. Potter, Captain John V. Richards, Lieutenant Francis H. Phelps, Captain John S. Rankin, Lieutenant Carl E. Hull, Lieutenant Thomas G. McMartin, Lieutenant Maxwell Farley, Captain Robert R. Reed, Lieutenant Lloyd C. Hill and Lieutenant K. R. Rohley.

INAL DEFECTIVE

WILD WEST DIVISION FOUGHT GERMAN GUARDS OFF THEIR FEET

COLONEL SAYS 363D BRAVEST MEN HE KNOWS

Commander of Fighting Regiment Says That High Casualty List Is the Best Sign of Its Valor

Men Fought in Spite of Wounds; Practically Every Officer Hurt, Declares Colonel Cavanaugh

No Such Thing as Failure for 363d

Col. Cavenaugh Gives His Tribute

Argonne Greatest Achievement

[THE following ... Colonel H. ... regiment was ... Francisco ... by for "The Examiner" by ... the 363d Infantry, while ... waiting to entrain for San

BY COLONEL H. ... CAVENAUGH

Commanding 363d Infantry.

... NEVER FALTERED.

... EVERY OFFICER HURT.

... SURPRISE TO BELGIANS.

... CAPT. STEWART GARLED.

... LOSS WAS ... PER CENT.

... FRENCH WON BY MEN.

... to the firing line, brought coffee and potatoes and that was all they had themselves. Our rolling kitchens stayed right with us, too, and the result was that we looked on the Belgian campaign as a picnic.

The most impressive sight I had was at Aix la Chappelle. The Thirty-seventh Division, together with our own (the Ninety-first), entered the city with the Thirty-fourth Division, to occupy the city. This was the first time since Charlemagne, that the French had held the city. General Dé... commanding the French stood in the doorway of the cathedral where lie the remains of Charlemagne and impressively looks over the city. Never have I seen so many French and American generals as on that occasion. It was a sight none of us will soon forget.

WAYS ON TIME.

The French proved themselves good fighters. They are businesslike, but go at their work in a different manner than we do. When a French division moved the orders go out that each organization will assemble in a certain place. The men then leave camp in small groups and meander in a sort of haphazard way. They use trucks, bicycles or any other hand vehicles, but always get to their appointed spot on time. It is absolutely impossible for a house ... to tell either how many men are being moved or where they are going. Thus I never saw the French troops on the march except when they entered Aix la Chappelle for a review.

The soldiers who entered our national army from California and the West need take their hats off to no one. The men will average one and a half inches taller than any troops from any part of the country I have seen. They are intelligent, resourceful, readily adapt themselves to new conditions and are well able to look after themselves. When they went into a fight their one idea was that there was a job to be accomplished, a mission to be performed. And they did it. There was no such thing as failure, the idea never entered their heads that they might fail.

... fight into ... at all. The ... differed radically. ... there were ... the Hun. ... in the Argonne were ... in Belgium, however, ... taking to ... the fighting be... The people ... were intensely interested, ... much so that they ... came to Belgium ... claim of ... They had not ... months and ... the entry of ... the war. But ... generally persuaded ... Belgian experience ... There were no ... to bother you. ... night we were ... comfortable ... coming right ... sent ... without

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WARREN'S STAT. 4022 24th St., near Castro.

DAVIS BROS. PHAR., Hayes, corner 24th St.

COSMOPOLITAN BOOK STORE, 1294 Sixteenth St.

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E. R. RYAN, 903 Cole St., near Carl.

K. & F. DRUG CO., Irving and 9th Ave.

K. & F. DRUG CO., 2000 Ave., corner Wiso.

THE OCEANSIDE, 2000 Ocean Ave., corner Judah.

REEM PHARMACY, 19th Ave., corner Cabrillo St.

ENGLE'S PHARMACY, 20th Ave., corner Geary.

SUNNY'S BAZAAR, 1200 Clement, near 20th.

FRED NERGUSIAN'S, 300 Clement, near 4th Ave.

BERMAN STATIONERY, 551 Haight, or Fillmore.

EGGERS PHARMACY, Divisadero and Page.

EVAN DRUG CO., Divisadero and McAllister.

PATTERSON'S, 1202 McAllister, near Baker.

PECES PHARMACY, Hayes St., corner Laguna.

PELLICE DRUG CO., McAllister, corner Lagunita.

PARENT'S STATIONERY CO., 628 Van Ness Ave.

J. P. STORY, 1707 Divisadero, near Sutter.

HARRY COHN, 2101 Fillmore, corner California.

WEIDEMAN, 1207 Sacramento, near Franklin Ave.

GAFFNEY'S, Broderick, corner Washington.

DELSON'S PHAR., 701 Geary, corner Leavenworth.

FAIRMONT PHARMACY, Fillmore and Jackson Sts.

THE GIFT SHOP, 1716 Pacific St., near Sutter.

WIRDNER'S PHARMACY Union, corner Gerrard.

SAMUEL'S STAT. 1000 Fillmore, near Geary.

BOLLER'S, 230 Columbus Ave., near Broadway.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTATE OF [illegible] Deceased.

NOTICE OF HEARING OF PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the probate of a certain instrument purporting to be the last and testamentary disposition of the estate of [illegible] Deceased, filed in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and that the 28th day of April, A. D. 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the courtroom of the above entitled court, Department 10 thereof, in the City Hall in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has been appointed by said Court as the time and place for hearing said petition, at which time any person interested may appear and contest said petition and show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

Dated April 18, 1919.

[illegible] H. MULCREDY, CLERK.

By [illegible] Deputy Clerk.

LOST AND FOUND.

A pair of glasses in round at Curtis Theater at 2nd Ave. Reward to anybody find same. Address box 3080, Examiner.

Black glasses case, containing lady's horn rimmed glasses. Finder please return to 1000 Ashbury St. Reward. MRS. C. M. MERRILL, 482 Jones st. Phone Franklin 2000.

CANARY—Flew away from 2135 Pacificstreet Sunday. Call Fillmore 979. Reward.

BOY'S CAP lost at Sutter st. Sutter, vicinity Phone Sutter 2200.

Lost, the Tuesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a gold bar brooch, containing a black onyx and about thirty diamonds. Return to the following jewelry stores: Upper Fox Coff to Lane street, ave to 19th ave., 19th ave. to California and home in Zlgt 4th. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 100 Cole Valley st.

Lost, Monday, near Eddy and Larkin st., Pug and Kim, a dark brindle Bulldog and Pug. Finder please call or notify Sutter 4000 or 1000 Eddy st. Reward.

Lost, Tuesday, from the vicinity of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a leather pocketbook. Finder return to Hink, Mangel and O'Farrell sts. and Grant ave. All contents are valueless and to purchase or replace the same.

Lost, about noon time of two white satin [illegible] Finder on 2.45 bus to Sunshine or in vicinity of walk around prop. W. Finder immediately with owner, Franklin and Bryant.

Lost, At the Reef, Moss Beach, lady's leather purse containing gold and watch. Kitty name engraved. A Kaufmann to L. A. reward. Mrs. Overland, Oakland Hotel.

Lost, Silk in paper bag on Sunday, April 20, about 4 o'clock on Lyons st. between Taylor and Leavenworth sts. The finder will receive reward by calling at 2017 Lyons st.

Lost, Black leather hand purse Monday in St. Paul's Church, Ind and Church sts. Can identify contents. Call from 7 to 9 evenings, 740 Bay near ave. Reward.

Lost, Black skin coat, North st. near college st. Reward under made by Mr. Lake. Mayer st. Return to Wade Hotel, 111 Mason st.

Lost, Black fur collar on highway between Millbrae and Hayward, Sunday. Kindly return to A. ANDERSON, 1627 Newcomb ave., Hayward. Reward.

Lost, Saturday night, bundle in regular [illegible] Finder please return to 1000 Bay st. Reward.

Lost, Gentleman's gold ring, set with ruby and diamond. Finder please return to 1000 Bay st. Reward and receive reward, no questions asked.

Lost, Monday, gold watch, in vicinity of Market, Mason and Geary sts. engraved in back. Finder please return to 18 and Mason sts. Reward.

Lost, Diamond pin, set with pearls, on Lorraine Hotel, between Harvard and Tiers, Sunday. Finder please call 300 Vendome Ave.

Lost, Elk in crimson enamel in blue-bordered silver Finder on vicinity of Liberal reward. Call 1530 Union st. Phone Prop. Sutter.

Lost, Early Saturday morning, near Ellis and Fillmore, a black satin purse with ribbon handle. Finder please return to Fillmore st. Reward.

Lost, Sunday, in Key Route waiting room, a diamond ring. Finder please return to 1000 Walker st. Reward.

Lost, Brown purse, Sunday, from Poly hall to Ocean View. Finder please return to 1000 Ocean ave.

Lost, Purse in Park car and Taylor st. car Sunday morning. Finder please return to 1000 Taylor st.

Lost, Sunday, Mar. 23, a pair T. M. A. mountain glasses, both gunner setting. Reward. Return to 1000 Ocean ave.

Lost, Gold bracelet between Sunset and Park cars, gold watch, reward. Finder please call [illegible]

Lost, Sunday, heart-shaped locket, white gold, with initials on back. Finder please call Phone Wal. 2711 Mrs. Hart.

Lost, On Presidio car Sunday, gold bracelet watch, Finder please call 1000 Geary ave. Phone Sutter 1000 Mr. Brant.

Lost, Wednesday, ladies' emblem pin between Polytechnic and Ocean ave. Finder please call Mr. Evans.

Lost, Wednesday, ladies' emblem pin between Polytechnic and Ocean ave. Finder please call Mr. Evans.

Lost, Gold watch, Monday, between Ocean and Mission, Finder please call 1000 Ocean ave

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Professions and Trades.

Upholsterers.

Cont... Mfg. Co.,

HELP WANTED—FE...

WANTED TO LEARN TRADE

TRADE SCHOOLS

MEDICAL

Lefo for Rheumatism.

Janitors, Watchmen, Etc.

Chauffeurs and Mechanics

WOODWORKERS.

Farm and Garden

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

"Select Used Cars"

Sales men and Solicitors.

Advertising Salesmen

Max Arnold

"Select Used Cars"

AA—REBUILT BUICKS

...van R. Gates & Co.

...ken of real appearance

H. O. Harrison Co.

...SS MOTOR CO.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

ARGEST

...ar Establishment

...e Pacific Coast

...uys Worth

...vestigating.

...ard Auto Sales Co.

"Not Abused" Cars

...en Evenings and Sundays.

...RBER-WATKINS

1919 Franklin

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

United Auto Sales Co.,
1655 Van Ness Ave.
At Sacramento St.

United Auto Sales Co.,
1655 Van Ness Ave.

TRUCKS, TRAILERS, TRACTORS.

TRAILERS
RENTED—SOLD

...Harley Davidson,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

...TOMOBILES TO EXCHANGE.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES, TIRES AND REPAIRING.

...mes Owners.

TIRES TIRES

...NEY to LOAN—AUTOMOBILES.

...UTOMOBILES FOR RENT AND GARAGES.

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES.

...TRUCKS, TRAILERS, TRACTORS.

USED TRUCK SALE

Butler-Veitch,

...ageol Distributors,

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

Dollars Saved
ARE
Dollars Earned

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A MOST RELIABLE

...AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

See These Bargains First

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WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

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New
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WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

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DIAMONDS
$100 to $600 Per Karat

Silver and Gold Bought

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DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND PAWN TICKETS
GOV'T. BONDS
WAR STAMPS

We Buy Diamonds

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

FURNITURE WANTED.

Mark J. Levy Auction Co.
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DECKELMAN & CLARK

A—Furniture Bought
OR SOLD ON COMMISSION
GARNIE AUCTION CO.

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HORSES, MULES, VEHICLES, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO REAL ESTATE.

A Charming Residence For Immediate Sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE

BUY A HOME FIRST

Oscar Heyman & Bro.,

OPPORTUNITY

A REAL GIFT

HOME BUYERS' ATTENTION.

Bungalow—Catalogue Free. Address REALTY EXCHANGE,

Wonderful Bargain:

OAKLAND REAL ESTATE.

BEAUTIFUL CEMENT BUNGALOW

Terms like rent.

$250 down, $30 per mo.

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Fruit, Flowers, Garden

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SPECIAL NOTICE

Liberty Bonds.

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PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE

Catalogue Free. Address REALTY EXCHANGE

City Lots or Land

PROPERTY WANTED—CITY.

PROPERTY WANTED—Country.

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COTTAGES TO LET—Furnished.

FLATS TO LET—Unfurnished.

STERLING FURNITURE CO. BUNSTER & SAXE 1049 MARKET ST Tel. Market 1782

FLATS TO LET—Furn

FLATS WANTED—Fur. and Unfur.

FLATS FOR SALE—Furnished.

HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Oakland Houses to Let—Furnished.

HOUSES WANTED—Fur. and Unfur.

HOUSES OUT OF TOWN TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished and Unfurnished.

Oakland Apartment Houses.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfur.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HOTELS.

ACME HOTEL.

Hotel St. Nicholas,

HOUSES, HOTELS, LODGING HOUSES FOR SALE

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfur.

APT. HOUSES, HOTELS LODGING HOUSES FOR SALE

CRESCENT REALTY CO.

APT. HOUSES, HOTELS LODGING HOUSES WANTED

OFFICES, STORES, LOFTS, STUDIOS, HALLS TO LET

OFFICES, STORES, LOFTS, STUDIOS, HALLS WANTED.

ROOMS TO LET, PRIVATE HOUSES (Furnished and Unfurnished.)

ROOMS TO LET, PRIVATE HOUSES, ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING—PRIVATE HOUSES.

ROOMS TO LET—APARTMENTS AND ROOMING HOUSES.

ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING—ROOMING HOUSES.

ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING—PRIVATE HOUSES.

ROOMS AND BOARD — PRIVATE HOUSES.

Berkeley Rooms and Board—Private Houses.

ROOMS AND BOARD—WANTED—CITY.

Oakland Rooms and Board—Wanted.

CHILDREN BOARDED

SANITARIUMS, MATERNITY AND INVALID HOMES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A Business Proposition.

(Continued on Next Page.)

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

"An energetic general Government must prevent the several States from involving themselves in the political disputes of the European Powers." —From a Letter From Washington to Th[illegible]ferson, Dated January 1, 1793.

"The European nations constitu[illegible] separate division of the globe; their localities make them part of a distinct system; they have a set of interests of their own in which it is our business never to engage ourselves."—From a Letter of Jefferson's to Baron Von Humboldt, Written in December, 1813.

San Francisco Today Gives Great Welcome to Her Fighting Sons

HOME again! Into the waiting arms of their own, their very own home town, march today the lads who went eight nearly two years ago to their share, their great share, in the noble work of liberating the world.

Battle-scarred but victorious they will march before us to receive the plaudits they so richly deserve.

The city is on tiptoe to do them honor.

And honor them we shall!

The city's business will come to a standstill for the city has but one business today, and that to show these lads of the Three Hundred and Sixty-third and of the Three Hundred and Forty-seventh how truly glad we are to have them back with us again.

In the midst of our gladness, though, let us be deeply mindful of the men they have left behind them—in graves on French battlefields.

Their banner of gold stars will be carried in the very van of their marching columns, for so do these surviving men feel toward their comrades who do not come home to have their share of the adulation and praise.

They thus give first honors to their dead. Let us do even likewise.

Our cheers and glad shouting can properly be accorded the living heroes who return to us. They fought the good fight, and took their chances. Gladly would they have made the sacrifice which was left for others to make. As back from the very jaws of death we may welcome them, then, today.

Hats off to them as they march up Market street!

Let nothing interfere with our being present somewhere along the line of march to make the welcome a truly big welcome. They must be made to know that this hour of welcome is the hour to which we have all looked forward for so many and many a long day.

As they swing their way through the street, look at them—the bronzed, hardy, gallant lads, the living, moving picture of health, intelligence and valor.

And two short years ago they were students, clerks, laborers, office boys, newsboys, or, maybe, idling, purposeless youths about the town.

Was ever such a transformation wrought in two twelve-months by any shaping hand save the shaping hand of the spirit of patriotism guided by the discipline of the camp, the trench and the battlefield?

Here, before our wondering eyes, is the riddle of Samson answered by these marching columns, this powerful array, this irresistible mass of virile, purposeful armed men, each fit from the crown of his cropped head to the soles of his marching feet to think intelligently, to act quickly, to fight capably for the honors of his flag and the dear sake of his country.

"Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness"—and so, out of this devouring monster of war has plucked the meat to give life to come, and the supreme [illegible] coming home its gallant, vic-[illegible]

[illegible]d that out of so much evil [illegible] and will yet come, so much [illegible]

[illegible]r heart swells with emotion [illegible]y, with streaming flags and [illegible]rough the cheering lanes of [illegible]untrymen, do not forget that [illegible] than cheers and tears and [illegible]d-clapping are due these who [illegible] from the jaws of death and [illegible]l.

[illegible]d glorious welcome San Fran[illegible]em this day will be a rightful [illegible]ghtful debt.

[illegible]another debt to pay when this [illegible]

[illegible]ething else we owe these lads, [illegible]m the debt of opportunity, of [illegible] right pay.

[illegible]gs, these, and not calculated to [illegible] to evoke cheers.

[illegible]portant things—vitally impor-[illegible]hese lads.

[illegible]ot live by bread alone, so, too, [illegible] on glory alone.

[illegible]uld eat, let him work. And, by [illegible], he that would work, let him [illegible] his hand and his brain to do.

[illegible] of all those who went forth to [illegible] people deserves that he should [illegible]fe in the comfortable assurance [illegible]ever lack the opportunity to win [illegible]is willing work.

[illegible] obligation laid upon all the rest [illegible] own patriotism, our own gratitude, [illegible] self-respect—that no soldier of this great [illegible] shall ever, in our land, walk the streets or [illegible] highways begging bread or seeking work in vain.

[illegible] have not in your heart today the firm purpose that you, at least, will do a man's part [illegible] a woman's part to pay your share of this obligation, then you should not salute the flag as it goes by or cheer the marching lads. For, in that case, your patriotism does not really ring true. It is spurious metal.

Make your resolve firm that from today on you will never see one of these soldiers wanting work or bread if any effort of yours can prevent it.

And then go forth and cheer, cheer, cheer for the dear lads, the dandy lads, the brave lads, the good lads who have come back to the arms of their mighty mother—the Republic.

God bless them!

Help Uncle Sam to Curb the Peddlers of Unsafe Securities

THE Federal Trade Commission is widely advising citizens everywhere to get the names and addresses of all persons and companies offering speculative or doubtful stocks and securities, particularly if in exchange for Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps. It asks that these, with copies of the literature, be mailed to it at Washington for investigation.

There is a reason for this activity by the Federal authorities. It was made clear by Mr. Hearst when, in that newspaper last December, he wrote:

United States Government bonds are the best and safest investment in the world.

Nothing can happen to the United States if our people intelligently mind their own business and cultivate their own business.

And nothing can happen to the bonds of the United States except a constant increase in their value as peace conditions are fully restored.

If the millions of small investors, however, do not fully appreciate the value of their investment in Liberty Bonds, there are thousands of wildcat promoters who do appreciate the value of these bonds and who will try their utmost to get the bonds away from these patriotic small investors and try to substitute for the bonds some worthless stock in a glittering promotion scheme that promises much but in the end pays little or nothing.

The small investors of America should keep their money in Government bonds.

The benefits thus acquired will reach not only throughout the whole people in this generation, but in generations to come.

The timeliness as well as the soundness of this advice are proved by the fact that many small investors in these absolutely safe Government securities are now being wheedled by honey-tongued peddlers of worthless or questionable stocks or bonds into making a trade. Thus they lose doubly.

They lose the savings they had invested in a FIRST-CLASS [illegible] habit of investing [illegible]

The best way [illegible] business is to h[illegible] you've already p[illegible] penny you can [illegible] Victory Bonds.

Keep your m[illegible]ed up in GOOD investments. And th[illegible] best investment possible, anywhere [illegible] earth today, is Victory Bonds. Step up [illegible]ay and buy some.

Self-Determination As It Looks Before and After Taking

THESE are [illegible] which de[illegible] of the subject nations [illegible] the right of self-determination:

KOREA.
EGYPT.
INDIA.
PERSIA.
THE PHILIPPI[illegible]
NICARAGUA.
HAYTI.
LITHUANIA.
UKRAINIA.
MONTENEGRO.
ALBANIA.
ARABIA.
MOROCCO.
ALGIERS.
TRIPOLI.
THE DODECANESE.
COS.
IRELAND.

Of these uni[illegible] obligated peoples [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] five: France forcibly rules tw[illegible] forcibly rules two; Japan forcibly r[illegible] the Jugo-Slav king-doom is trying to s[illegible] the new Polish State is trying [illegible] two, and the United States for [illegible] three.

It is going to [illegible] interesting when the Peace Conference [illegible] allies to see how much of the plec[illegible] determination for all nations, great [illegible] redeemed and how much was t[illegible] a scrap of paper.

We strongly [illegible] that the waste paper basket will final[illegible] of this poem and benevolent ante-[illegible]

When the P[illegible] sing the Doxology, self-[illegible] will probably best be described [illegible] determination. You might ask the Ir[illegible] that.

THE EVERGREEN EMBLEM

For purposes of [illegible]entification in the field, particularly when men became separated from their units in the confusion of [illegible], every division in France was given special divisional insignia. The symbol of the "Fighting Ninety [illegible] was a green fir-tree.

More Truth Than Poetry

—By James J. Montague—

San Francisco's Own

THEY never had practised much fighting,
They never cared much about fame,
But they shot fairly straight and they trusted in Fate
When they first took a hand in the game.
They didn't expect to be heroes
When their ships took 'em over to France,
But they knew what they'd do if their dreams should come true
And ever they got a good chance.

THE Boche didn't worry about 'em,
He thought that the Yanks wouldn't fight,
But as soon as they got where the scrapping was hot
He suddenly saw a great light;
For he packed up his cannon and started
Back home to the sheltering Rhine
When these lads got their start and put vigor and heart
Into smashing the Hindenburg line.

TODAY there's a broken old Kaiser,
With a blasted and dishonored name,
And no crown on his head, who is hiding in dread,
His majesty fallen in shame.
And the soldiers whose banners of battle
Stream out on the welcoming air,
As the music rings out and the multitudes shout,
Are the reasons that Kaiser is there.

THEY are home in the land that they fought for,
They have conquered the blustering Hun,
They have proved they could fight for the side of the right,
And the task that was set them is done.
Soft smile the heavens above them,
And loud ring the cheers on their way,
And high rises the tide of a great city's pride
In the heroes she welcomes today.

GROWING FAST.

It looks as if the little group of wilful men in the Senate was about to be increased to ninety-six.

THEY ARE VERY STRICT OVER THERE.

Evidently the truth, like other sojourners in Paris, finds it next to impossible to secure a passport which will enable it to get out.

It Ought to Be a Great Celebration.

Isn't it time to begin preparing to observe the anniversary of the Peace Conference?

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

—By K. C. B.—

THE TRANSFER man sighed.
THAT IT was seventy cents.
TO DELIVER a trunk.
AND BECAUSE we had [illegible]
I GAVE him one forty.
AND A little extra.
TO BUY a cigar.
AND IN the afternoon.
THE TRANSFER truck came.
WITH A couple of men
AND A lot of trunks.
AND THEY put ours off.
DOWN ON the sidewalk.
IN FRONT of the building.
AND RANG the bell.
AND SAID they were there.
AND I called down.
TO BRING them upstairs.
AND THEY said they couldn't.
AND I asked them why.
AND THEY said it was the union.
OR WHATEVER it was.
AND ANYWAY.
ALL THEY could do.
AND THEY both declared it.
WAS TO leave them right there.
ON THE edge of the sidewalk.
AND I tried to tell them.
THAT IN all my life.
I'D NEVER carried a trunk.
UP A flight of stairs.
AND I couldn't do it.
AND IT was raining.
AND I hadn't any idea.
WHERE I could go.
TO HIRE a man.
AND WHAT could I do?
AND THEY both said.
THAT THEY couldn't help it.
AND IT wasn't their business.
TO TAKE trunks upstairs.
AND I pleaded with them.
AND SPOKE about money.
AND WOULD it help?
AND THEY held a meeting.
DOWN IN the hallway.
AND RESCINDED the rule.
AND BROUGHT the trunks upstairs.
AND I paid them both.
AND THEY didn't thank me.
AND WENT away.
AND I asked a man.
IF THERE was such a rule.
AND HE said there was.
AND IT'S all right.
AND I'M not a bit sore.
EXCEPT I'M growing tired.
OF ALL the rules.
THAT EVERYBODY'S making.
FOR THE fellow in between.
IT'S GETTING so.
I'M AFRAID of janitors.
AND STREET car conductors.
AND USHERS in the theaters.
AND CLERKS in the banks.
AND EVERYBODY.
AND THE man who reads the gas meter.
SHOVES ME aside.
AND COMES right in.
WHEN I open the door.
HE DOESN'T even say good morning.
OR IT'S a nice day.
OR ANYTHING.
I THANK you.

TODAY

Your citizenship test.
This loan's meaning.
The world on fire.
Protect your house.

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

Buy the Victory bonds with earnest realization of what the loan means.

This is a serious period in the history of the world and of every nation. This Victory loan to which you are asked to subscribe is the test of national loyalty.

O O O

You may hear many reasons, sound and selfish, why you should buy Victory bonds.

They are the best bonds that have ever been offered anywhere.

Before the war, when the country was not as rich as it is today, four per cent bonds sold above one hundred and thirty. The four and three-quarter per cent bonds offered today will sell far above par.

The banks will want them. They carry exemption from income tax when transferred into a three and three-quarter per cent bond.

Tax exempt bonds bearing only three per cent sold above par when there was no certainty as to how many billions of bonds the Government might issue. These tax-exempt bonds bearing three-quarters of one per cent higher interest will sell above par inevitably and soon.

When these bonds are sold—the LAST the Government will offer, according to its solemn pledge—the whole debt of the United States will not amount to ONE-HALF OF ONE YEAR'S income of the United States, including outstanding treasury certificates.

And Europe owes us more than ten billions, or half of our whole debt.

O O O

These bonds will be secure when nothing else is secure. They are a FIRST mortgage and a LAST mortgage on this great country, separated on each side by wide oceans from the disturbances of Europe and of Asia.

No such bond as the one offered today ever was offered in any nation at any time in the world. To buy these bonds, keeping them for yourself, your children, for the absolutely certain profit that will come in the rise above par, is common sense.

O O O

But there is something in this Victory loan infinitely more important than certain profit. The loan will represent the faith of the people of this country in THEIR kind of government.

The present world disturbance is no passing agitation, no mere "unsettled" period, such as has followed other wars.

The question at issue today is this: SHALL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT SURVIVE or shall new and reckless experiments be made, such experiments as have brought Russia to anarchy and starvation—experiments that have already seized upon central and eastern Europe and that threaten Europe's western civilized strip?

The answer to this question will come in the subscriptions to the Victory Loan.

O O O

At this moment the United States is fortunate above all other countries. Our friends in Europe lost more than seven millions killed in war. The United States lost fifty thousand. Our friends spent scores of billions and literally beggared themselves.

And we have spent in all less than half of ONE year's income of this country. It was though a man with an annual income of fifty thousand dollars had gone through the one dangerous crisis of his life at a total expense of twenty thousand dollars.

O O O

The man of small means who does not buy these Victory bonds, put on sale, neglects the interest of his children and his own interest, because he neglects the most magnificent investment ever offered in any country at any time. But that is as nothing compared with the fact that he neglects also his national safety and that of his family. He helps to advertise the fact that because the war is over patriotism has died down with the shouting.

O O O

As for the rich man, the man with an income beginning at fifty thousand dollars a year and running up to fifty millions a year—both these incomes exist in the United States—it is his business to see to it that the Victory Loan is heavily oversubscribed—not in THREE weeks, but in THE FIRST WEEK, the first six days.

O O O

Taft, once President of the United States, a man of earnest thought and real statesmanship, warns the country that if another great war comes it will exceed in horror the last war as that war exceeded in horror all other wars.

That is a statement of fact. A much greater war may come. If it does, we shall not be left out of it. There must be no uncertain loyalty, no grudging supply of the nation's needs, by little people or by big people.

O O O

Conditions are not what they were while the war was on, when bonds were sold with tearful appeals and amusing monkeyshines.

We knew then that the United States would WIN. There was no possible doubt. The band played, people shouted, men marched to the front, bonds were bought.

But that was not a moment as serious as THIS moment. We knew then that we would win. We did not know what would come after the war; the most pessimistic had not foretold the continent of Europe on fire, the stability of every government in the world outside of this openly threatened.

O O O

The world is unsettled, conditions are dangerous. But this country is, and, if the people choose, WILL REMAIN, safe, self-governing, going ahead on the road to progress.

This is no time for quibbling or questioning in any matter affecting government support.

You need your country's government, your government needs your money, borrows it of you on terms extravagantly generous and absolutely safe.

The man is not a good citizen who does not TODAY, without urging, without waiting, do his full duty and make his utmost possible investment in the bonds of his country.

The size of the figure written on your bond subscription in proportion to your means regulates your status as an American citizen.

The People of San Francisco

WELCOME HOME

THE

363d INFANTRY

"San Francisco's Own"

COLONEL H. LaT. CAVENAUGH, Commanding

ARRIVING IN SAN FRANCISCO
FROM FRANCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1919

THE COLONEL

H. L. T. Cavenaugh, U. S. A., gallant commander of the 363d Infantry, is the man who organized the regiment, trained it, led it into battle and now brings it home. Thousands of letters, written home by the boys of Colonel Cavenaugh's command, attest to the fearlessness and above all to the lovableness of their leader. Henceforth the Colonel is a San Franciscan—he has been "adopted" by popular acclaim.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY
OF THE
Famous 363d Infantry

By CAPT. CHARLES M. ROSS, ADJUTANT

ONE who looks down the ranks of the 363d Infantry Regiment sees the typical American accomplishment of what the world had believed to be impossible. In one brief year, the Regiment was organized of men new to the game of war, trained and placed in the front line of the Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys offensives—battles which brought the Hun to his knees, battles in which the Regiment made a name that will live long in military history.

THE 363d Infantry was formed at Camp Lewis, Washington, on September 5, 1917, as a part of the 91st Division, one of the 16 "National Army" Divisions created by General Order No. 101, August 3, 1917. The Regiment's commanding officer, Colonel Harry LaT. Cavenaugh, who brings the organization back to San Francisco, took command on September 5, 1917, brought its training up to that standard which caused it to be chosen as front line "storm troops," and led it through its two battles, where he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry.

THE rest of the commissioned personnel of the Regiment, at the time of the organization, was made up of officers commissioned on August 15, 1917, from the 5th and 6th Companies of the First Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. A majority of these officers are still with the Regiment.

Majority of Men From San Francisco

THE original enlisted personnel of the Regiment was composed of men inducted into the service from Central and Northern California counties and a majority of these came from San Francisco, which caused the Regiment to be named: "San Francisco's Own." While there have been many changes, the Regiment, as it returns is made up mainly of San Francisco and Northern California men.

THE spirit, energy and determination with which these men went through the long hours of training brought them, in the spring of 1918, into an organization found fit for battle a few weeks after its arrival in France.

THE regimental spirit was engendered not a little with the assistance of those at home, whose contributions and words of encouragement helped in the long hours in camp. San Francisco presented to the Regiment the flag and standard which it carried through the battlefields of France and Flanders. San Francisco did much to make the Christmas of 1917 a merry one. San Francisco sent its Mayor, James Rolph, Jr., to Camp Lewis, where, on May 6, 1918, he gave the men the parting message of the folks at home.

Regiment Leads 91st Division to France

THE Regiment left Camp Lewis for France between the 20th and 26th of June, embarked from Hoboken and Philadelphia on the 6th and 7th of July and arrived at Glasgow, Scotland, and Tilbury Docks, England, between the 18th and 23d of July. The Regiment led the Division out of Camp Lewis and into France.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Continued)

FROM England and Scotland the battalions of the Regiment were sent across the English Channel to France and across France by train (the famous "Hommes 40, Chevaux 8" kind) to a training area a few miles northeast of Chaumont, France. Regimental headquarters was established in the town of Mandres and the battalions were billeted in small towns nearby.

HERE the final touches of training for battle were given the Regiment and, through the hot days of August, the men pursued the imaginary Boche over the hills near Mandres and heard the first faint sounds of guns on the Western front.

Training Ends and Men Move Up to Front

ON September 3, 1918, the Regiment left the training area and started for the front. It went by train to Gondrecourt and then set out by long night marches for the battle front, arriving at St. Germain on September 11, 1918, where it went in, with the rest of the 91st Division, as "reserve" in the St. Mihiel offensive. Leaving St. Germain on September 13, 1918, the Regiment, by more night marches, arrived in the Foret de Hesse, just north of Aubeuville, on September 20, 1918. Here the 91st Division went into position in the center of the line in preparation for the Meuse-Argonne battle. The second battalion took over from the French the line of resistance in trenches behind Mt. des Allieux. The rest of the Regiment was in bivouac in the Foret de Hesse. Here the Regiment was but a short distance from the German front line, where the French in 1914 had stopped the onrush of the Boche.

THE Regiment lay quietly under harassing shell fire of the Germans for six days, in dugouts, camouflaged shelter tents and improvised shelters, suffering all the difficulties of food supply and water transportation.

Fog Hangs Over No Man's Land As Attack Opens

ON September 25, 1918, orders were received that the Division would attack the next morning at 5.30 o'clock. At 7 o'clock that night, the Regiment started to march into the front line trenches, the Second battalion in the front line, the First battalion in support and the Third in divisional reserve.

AT midnight the American artillery bombardment preparation opened, and each whistling shell on its way to the Boche defenses was given a silent cheer by the men of the Regiment as they waited in the trenches.

AT 5.30 o'clock on the morning of September 26, 1918, the 363d Infantry, with the 181st Infantry Brigade on the right and the 138th Infantry on the left, went "over the top," down from the shell-torn slopes of Mt. des Allieux and Cigalleric butte into "No Man's Land" over which hung a heavy fog. The wire in front of the French trenches was thick, high and uncut. Ten minutes after going "over the top" the advancing companies found it impossible to keep contact in the fog. Even platoon leaders were unable to keep their commands together, for by this time the smoke barrage that had been laid down had added to the obscurity and one was able to see only a few yards ahead.

Regiment Gets Baptism of Fire

SCATTERED but enthusiastic bands of infantrymen rushed forward thus across "No Man's Land," forded the creek that ran close to the Boche front line trenches, leaped over the Boche barbed wire and jumped his trenches, where a few of the most daring Boches had survived the American barrage and lay in wait for the Yanks. These were quickly disposed of and the Americans went on, into the Bois de Cheppy, like packs of hounds after rabbits.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Continued)

AS the first waves of the Regiment cleared the north edge of the Bois de Cheppy (the advance all along the 38 mile front of the battle was north), the fog lifted and the first resistance was met—enemy machine gunners, snipers and artillery firing at point blank range. Here officers and men of the Regiment began to fall and here, in the space of a few minutes, it was learned that threatening flanking movements against the Boche strong points and a continued and determined advance were bringing the Germans out in hands to surrender with raised hands and cries of "Kameraf."

Capture Guns While They Are Still Firing

PRISONERS began to pour back into the American lines. One company captured three field pieces, two of which were still firing. The 363d had advanced into the Boche artillery positions and the Boches were in disorganized rout. The advance continued. The town of Very was captured and the scattered companies of the First and Second battalions were moving against strengthening resistance on the slopes north and east of Very when night fell and the order came to withdraw and hold the slopes north and east of the town.

ON September 27, 1918, the Third battalion was placed in the assault wave and the advance went on; but the Boche had strengthened his position during the night and only a short distance was gained the second day—this under terrific shell fire.

THE men had found their first day of battle to be one of sport. They went after snipers concealed in bushes and trees as one would go on a quail hunt. But the second and succeeding days, with the Boche throwing in his best and all available strength against the attack, which threatened Sedan and the most important lines of communication on the Western front, the battle settled into yard by yard gains and hanging on under shell and machine-gun fire.

Relieved Only After Nine Days of Fighting

THE roads in the rear were shell torn and jammed with traffic. Food and supplies were thus slow in getting up to the lines. The men were hungry, water was scarce, the nights were rainy, there was no shelter. At times the Regiment, forced to throw in all of its units in order to fill gaps that appeared in the line, held a wide front with only thin lines. But the Boches were stopped in every counter attack. Not an inch of ground was lost to them.

IN its first battle the Regiment had made good. It had not only done all that was expected, but had extended its flanks and had thrown in troops where other units had been held back and had needed assistance.

THE officers and men, after nine days of fighting, were exhausted when the Regiment, with the Division, was relieved on October 5, 1918, by the 1st Division. The march out of the line was made with great difficulty. Men fell exhausted at every halt. Many had been without a warm meal through most of the battle; many had been without food and water for days.

Regiment Is Transferred to Belgian Front

THE Regiment was assembled at Dombasle on October 7, 1918, and replacements in officers and men were received to fill the ranks for those killed and wounded. By marches the Regiment passed on to Revigny, where on October 17, 1918, it entrained for Belgium. The German Army, being driven north on Sedan by the Meuse-Argonne offensive, was sending all available troops to stop the Allied advance. Meanwhile, there was planned an offensive in Belgium.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Continued)

Regimental staff of the 363d Infantry, photographed in Paris, just before the departure for home. Left to right they are: Captain Robert P. Shields, Jr., Personnel Adjutant; Captain C. B. Joeckel, Operations Officer; Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Brandt; Colonel Harry LaT. Cavenaugh, Commanding Regiment; Captain Charles M. Ross, Regimental Adjutant; Captain DeWitt M. Evans, Regimental Intelligence Officer; Lieutenant Ernest G. Raas, Regimental Gas Officer.

ON the 19th of October, the 363d Regiment arrived in the vicinity of Ypres, where it detrained and marched toward the front, training its replacements and preparing for the Ypres-Lys offensive.

THE British and French had pushed the Boche back across the Lys river where the Allied offensive had halted for a short time. The 91st Division, having gained a high reputation for its dash in offensive action, was chosen with the 37th Division for operations east of the Lys river. By this time the officers and men of the Regiment had learned that the final struggle was on and that the Boche, forced into the open in a running fight, was a Boche defeated.

Lining Up for the Ypres-Lys Offensive

HOW the men of the Regiment marched on, slept in holes, barns and many times in the open under nightly aeroplane bombardment is a story in itself. How they made their meals at times from the turnip patches will live long in their memory.

ON October 30, 1918, the Regiment moved up to the Lys river, east of Oostrosbeke. That night, the Third battalion took over a portion of the line from the French at the town of Waereghem. An Allied offensive, which extended along the entire Belgian front, had been planned for the following morning. The 91st Division was to operate between a British division on the right and a French division on the left.

WHEN the Regiment went into position, the line, in many places, was less than 50 yards from the Boche. Unlike the shell torn fields of the Argonne, the Flanders battlefield of this offensive was over farms and villages occupied at that very time by Belgian civilians. The Boche took

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Continued)

advantage of the cover afforded by hedges. He placed machine guns in the attics of farm houses. Snipers were concealed behind windows.

Six-thirty Is Zero Hour for the Assault

AT 6.30 o'clock on the morning of October 31, 1918, the Regiment went "over the top" under a barrage which failed to clean out the Boches, who were at close range. The assault waves were met by a storm of machine-gun fire. There was a canal and barbed wire to cross under this fire, but the men dashed to their task with determination. It was only thus that the Regiment was saved from being wiped out, for the losses in killed and wounded were withering in the first half hour. In one company, all the officers and the First Sergeant were killed and most of the other companies had to continue the fight with but one or two officers to command them.

DRIVING on in the face of this fire and in a heavy gas and high-explosive shell bombardment that the Germans laid down on the advancing troops, the Regiment drove the Boche from his first positions and the retreat began which carried him over the Scheldt river.

AS the men pushed forward through farm fields, the Belgians, who for four years had been under the heel of the Boche, rushed out with food and wine, cheering the Americans on their way.

363d Is Again Employed As Shock Troops

THE first objective was gained the first day. On the second and third days, November 1st and 2nd, the advance continued, but the German infantry had fled for the most part and left the work of attempting to check the Americans to the artillery. On November 2, 1918, the Regiment had reached the city of Audenarde, where the Boche had blown out the bridges across the Scheldt river and had withdrawn to the heights to the east.

ON the night of the 2nd and 3rd of November, the Regiment, with the rest of the 91st Division, withdrew from the line and marched back to Oosttrosbeke. The line was taken over by the French and held until the next offensive on November 10, 1918, when the 91st Division was again placed in for attack. By this time bridges had been thrown over the Scheldt river. Again the 363d Regiment went into the front line, crossing the Scheldt on the morning of the 10th. The enemy resistance was weakening; the end was near. A few machine-gunners and snipers were left, but the Boche was rapidly withdrawing on Brussels. The heights east of Audenarde were captured and the Regiment was advancing beyond as night came.

Armistice Finds Regiment On Verge of Attack

NEXT morning there was to be a continuation of the attack when word came to delay until 9.30 o'clock. Meanwhile Colonel Cavenaugh had assembled the battalion and company commanders for instructions concerning the attack. He had dismissed them and they were on their way back to their organization when the message came—the message heard around the world.

THE end of the war, the signing of the armistice, the final moment of the struggle, found the Regiment in position ready to attack.

IT has all the ring of the dramatic, the story of how the word that hostilities would cease came only a few moments before the Regiment was to go over the top on the morning of November 11, 1918. But one who might expect to have found the men cheering and dancing with one another would have been disappointed.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Continued)

STRAINED to the high pitch of the struggle, waiting to go forward again into the hell of battle, the men heard the word as in a dream and moved wearily into billets, there to fall into the first sound sleep they had had in two months.

THE war had ended, but the long marches had not. The Division moved on toward Brussels, expecting to go into the Army of Occupation. At Sotteghem, the Division turned and marched out of Belgium to a point near the French border, where after a month's rest, trains were taken to the embarkation center near Le Mans, France, and from there to the home-going transports.

Regiment Has Imperishable Roll of Honor

THERE are stories of bravery that will never be told. There are stories of hardships that will never be recounted. Words cannot express the thoughts of those who fell and did not rise again.

THE casualties in the two offensives in which the Regiment participated were as follows:

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Killed	13	252
Wounded Severely	14	211
Wounded Slightly	36	625
Wounded, Degree Undetermined	0	91
Grand Total of Casualties		1,242

THE following officers and enlisted men were decorated for individual acts of bravery in the two offensives:

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Sergeant Phillip C. Katz, Company "C"

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Officers

Colonel H. LaT. Cavenaugh
Major Edward J. Mitchell
Captain Ward M. Ackley
1st Lieut. Walter N. Anderson
1st Lieut. Henry S. Bailey
1st Lieut. Lloyd G. Hill
1st Lieut. James F. Strain
1st Lieut. Ernest M. Yantis

Enlisted Men

Battalion Sergeant-Major Harold E. Bolin, Headquarters Company
1st Sergeant Irving C. Weik, Company L
Sergeant Floyd Hopping, Company L
Sergeant Antonio Reggardio, Company K
Sergeant Albert C. Presley, Headquarters Company
Sergeant Allan J. Marshall, M. G. Company
Sergeant Carol Walker, Company K
Corporal Fred F. Curran, Company B
P. F. C. Frank Sembertrant, M. G. Company
Private James F. Rodgers, Company L

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Concluded)

BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE

Officers

Major Edward J. Mitchell
Capt. Frank S. Sever
Capt. DeWitt M. Evans
1st Lieut. Lloyd S. Spoomer
1st Lieut. Gustaf H. Lindberg
1st Lieut. Harold P. Fromwiller

Enlisted Men

Sergeant Oliver M. Wallace, Company I.
Sergeant Guy Murphy, Company C
Sergeant Peter F. Sievers, Company C
Sergeant Chester S. Mason, Company G
Sergeant Louis Lamers, Company F
Sergeant Daniel W. Johnson, Company H
Sergeant Ellis L. Spurgeon, Medical Department
Corporal Richard M. Vernon, Company K
Corporal John W. Browning, Company E
Corporal Fred Deuschle, Company M
Corporal Antone Boscacci, Company D

FRENCH CROIX de GUERRE

ARMY CITATION

Private Carrol O. Burr ..... Company "I"
Private Andres Vavasis ..... Company "I"

CORPS CITATION

Private Harry I. Byron ..... Company "L"
Private John Tretz ..... Company "L"

DIVISION CITATION

Captain Oscar C. Gibbs .....
First Lieut. James Boyd, Jr. .....
Sergeant Samuel J. Fox ..... Headquarters Co.
Corporal Isaac L. Fleming ..... Company "M"
Private Charles E. Altpeter ..... Company "G"

REGIMENTAL CITATION

Colonel H. LaT. Cavenaugh .....
Lieut. James M. W. Manning .....
Sergeant Edward C. Johnson ..... Company "C"
Cook Joseph L. Gandolfo ..... Company "C"
Cook Frank G. Kurtz ..... Company "C"
Private Victor Trione ..... Company "C"

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363d Infantry

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Abani, Mrs. Wm.
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Abrams, Emanuel
Abrams, Gertrude
Abrams, Mr. J.
Abrams, Mrs. J.
Abrams, Mr. Kaye
Abrams, Mrs. Minnie
Abrams, Miss M. J.
Abrams, Sam
Aduiman, Rose N.
Adams, Mrs. J. B.
Adams, Anna
Adams, J. Jr.
Adams, W.
Adams, Mrs. W.
Adamson, Earl
Adamson, Mrs. W. H.
Adamy, Estelle
Adamy, Mrs. K.
Adamy, Lillian
Adamy, Mr. P.
Adamy, Mrs. P.
Adamy, Vera
Adamy, Walter
Adkins, H. D.
Adkins, Mrs. Lilian A.
Adkins, Master Lynn H.
Adkins, L. S.
Adler, Dr. Albert S.
Adler, Mrs. Albert S.
Afrey, Mrs. R. J.
Aguayo, A.
Aguayo, Mrs. A.
Ahearn, Mrs. Nora
Albers, Mrs. Marguerite
Albers, Pete
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Albert, Mrs. F.
Albert, Miss J.
Albert, Mrs. J.
Albrecht, Bernard
Albrecht, Catherine
Albrecht, Mrs. Esther
Aldersley, Buddy
Aldersley, Fannie
Aldersley, Lyell
Alexander, Mr. A.
Alexander, Miss Bessie
Alexander, Mr. Egbert
Alexander, Mrs. Egbert
Alexander, Miss Myrtle
Allan, Miss Cosette
Allan, Mrs.
Allegaert, Mrs. Jeania
Allegaert, Raymond
Allen, Charles
Allen, Dolores
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Allen, Mrs. Hugh W.
Allen, Mrs. S.
Allen, Mrs. T. A.
Allen, W. J.
Allen, Mrs. W. J.
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Alvis, Miss Frances
Alvis, Miss Mary
Alvis, Miss Rose
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Anderson, Alice
Anderson, Mrs. Alice
Anderson, Arthur
Anderson, Arthur J.

Anderson, Chris
Anderson, Ethel
Anderson, Mrs. E.
Anderson, Frank H.
Anderson, George H.
Anderson, H.
Anderson, Mrs. H.
Anderson, Mr. M. A.
Anderson, Mrs. M. A.
Anderson, Wm.
Anderson, Mrs. Wm.
Andrews, Mr. A.
Andrews, Mrs. A.
Andrews, Venice
Antebelo, Mr. Andrew
Antebelo, Mrs. Andrew
Anthony, Mrs. Mary E.
Appleton, Mrs. Edith
Appleton, Mr. Harry
Arabia, E. J.
Arana, Mrs. E. A.
Arata, Mr. Annie
Archibald, F. W.
Archibald, Mrs. F. W.
Ariani, Dorothy
Ariani, Emma
Ariani, Paul
Ariani, Margaret
Ariani, Mr. V.
Ariani, Mrs. V.
Ariani, C.
Ariani, Mrs. C.
Armelino, Mrs. Annie
Arntz, Laura H.
Arnitz, Mrs. L. H.
Ashley, Miss Carmen
Ashkin, Mrs. C.
Atkens, Mrs. Anna
Atkens, Tom
Auby, Alfred
Auby, Mrs. J.
Auby, J.
Auby, Lawrence
Auby, Lee
Audiorio, Mrs. Frances
Audiorio, Frank
Audiorio, Miss Frances
Auser, Mrs. Harry
Avery, Mr.
Avery, Mrs. M. E.
Avers, Mrs. J. H.
Avers, Mrs. Loretta
Aylward, Mr. E. F.
Aylward, Mrs. E. F.
Ayman, G. F.
Ayman, Mrs. G. F.
Ayman, Mrs. James E.

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Bacigalupi, Amelia
Bacigalupi, Miss Beatrice
Bacigalupi, Edward
Bacigalupi, Ernest
Bacigalupi, Eva
Bacigalupi, John
Bacigalupi, Mrs. John
Bacigalupi, Lou
Bacon, Mrs.
Baefer, Gustave
Baefer, Mrs. G.
Baefer, Jean
Baer, Mr. H. F.
Baer, Mrs. H. F.
Baer, Mrs. Mabel
Bagnall, George
Bagnall, Mrs. Geo.
Baha, Manuel

Bailey, Mrs. Neta S.
Bain, Miss Anita
Bain, Christine
Bain, Miss Helen
Bain, Henry
Bain, James
Bain, Mr. Wm. A.
Bain, Mrs. Wm. A.
Baker, Mrs. F. H.
Baker, Gilbert
Baker, Mrs. Gilbert
Baker, Miss Gladys
Baker, Mrs. Grace
Bale, Mr. Glen
Bale, Mrs. Glen
Bale, Virginia
Ballard, Mr. Jim
Ballard, Mrs. Jim
Balloun, Miss V.
Ballschmidt, Albert
Ballschmidt, Mrs. Ruth
Balvin, Mr. Victor
Balvin, Mrs. Victor
Band, Mr. Ed.
Band, Mrs. Ed.
Band, Mr. Fred A.
Band, Mrs. Fred A.
Band, August
Band, Emma
Band, Frank
Band, Lulu
Band, Rose
Band, Stephen
Band, Stephen W.
Band, Mrs. Stephen W.
Band, Stephen
Bane, J. H.
Bane, Miss S.
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Barbour, Mrs. E.
Barbour, L. E.
Barbour, Ray
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Barclay, Mrs. John
Barclay, Cassina
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Barett, J. W.
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Barnes, Miss Bessie
Barnes, Ed. H.
Barnes, Ed. L.
Barnes, Geo.
Barnes, Mrs. Geo.
Barnes, Miss Gladys
Barnes, John
Barnes, Laura
Barnes, Mrs. Mary F.
Barnes, Sarah
Barnes, William
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Barr, Mrs. Frank E.
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Barricklo, Miss Amy
Barricklo, Miss Burton
Barricklo, James
Barricklo, Miss Amy F.
Barricklo, Miss Jan
Barricklo, Louisa
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Barrows, Mrs. H. M.
Barry, Miss Agnes
Barry, Miss Barry

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

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Barry, Miss Rose
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Barstow, Thos.
Barstow, Mrs. Thos.
Bartell, Mrs. Clara
Bartell, Dave
Bartell, Miss Helen
Barto, Miss Elvira
Barto, Mrs. Isabella
Barton, Mrs. P. H.
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Batchelor, Mrs. Olive
Batchelor, R. R.
Batchelor, Mrs. R. R.
Baterman, J.
Baterman, Mrs. J.
Battiste, Mrs. I.
Batterson, Mr. G.
Batterson, Mrs. G.
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Bauer, Julius
Bauer, Mrs. J. C.
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Bauer, Miss Ruby
Bauer, William
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Beal, R. W.
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Beall, Thos.
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Beandekofer, Mrs. E. L.
Bearden, Mrs. Ida.
Bearden, Miss Marion
Bearse, Gladys
Bearse, Mrs. M. J.
Beaudikofer, Mrs. C.
Beaudikofer, E.
Beauregard, Miss Laura
Beauregard, N.
Beauregard, Mrs. N.
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Beck, Mrs. I.
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Beck, Mrs. F. E.
Becker, Geo. F.
Becker, Miss Louise
Becker, Mrs. Sophie Affron
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Beguelin, Miss Yolande
Behwisch, Bertha
Behwisch, James
Behwisch, Mrs. James
Beleney, Mr. Geo.
Beleney, Mrs. Marie
Bell, Mrs. E. R.
Bell, Miss Jennie
Bell, Mr. James
Bell, Mr. J. M.
Bell, Mrs. J. M.
Bell, Mr. George
Bender, Mrs. J.
Benoit, Mrs. C.
Benoit, Cecile
Benoit, Clarisse
Benoit, Claudia
Benoit, Geraldine
Benoit, Marie
Benson, Mr. Hugh
Benson, Harry
Benson, Jessie
Benson, Leslie
Benson, Mr.
Benson, Mrs.
Benson, M. L.
Benson, Mrs. M. L.
Benson, Norman
Bepler, A. C.
Bepler, A. J.
Bepler, C. W.
Bepler, J. V.
Bernard, Elsa
Bernard, Mrs. E.
Berni, A., Jr.
Berni, A.
Berni, Miss C.
Berni, E.
Berni, L.
Berni, Mrs. L.
Berni, Miss L.
Berni, M.
Berni, Mrs. N.
Bertolozzi, Agnes
Bertolozzi, Guido
Bertolozzi, Joe
Bertolozzi, Romilda
Bethami, Joe
Bettencourt, Miss E.
Bettencourt, Mrs. Ma.
Bettman, Fred
Bettman, Mrs. Fred
Bignami, A.
Bignami, D.
Bignami, F. C.
Bignami, Mrs. F. C.
Bignami, Ralph
Birkenstock, Mrs. S.
Bissett, Mrs. E.
Black, Mrs. C.
Black, A. G.
Black, Miss E.
Black, Miss Edith
Black, Mrs. Ida E.
Blackstone, Arthur
Blackstone, Henry
Blackstone, Mrs. M. C.
Blackstone, Taylor
Blauert, O. F.
Blauert, Mrs. O. F.
Blauert, Otto F.
Blemerhassett, Mrs. T. J.
Block, Alice
Block, Mr. Willie
Block, Mr. Wm.
Block, Mrs. Wm.
Blois, J.
Blois, Morrison
Bloom, Mrs. J. R.
Bloom, Mrs. Leah
Blumer, Mrs. Theo.
Bodini, Mrs. Olga
Boeser, Mrs. Riley
Bohen, D.
Bohen, Mrs. D.
Bohen, Frances
Bohen, Genevieve
Bohen, Mary
Bohme, Mrs. F. T.
Boland, James, Jr.
Boland, John
Boland, Margaret
Bolton, J. R.
Booker, George
Boothroyd, Miss Theora
Bond, Mrs. A. M.
Borba, Frank R.
Borba, George
Borba, Mrs. M. A.
Bose, Mrs. Albert A.
Bose, Charles J.
Bose, L. C.
Bose, Mrs. L. C.
Bose, Marie
Bose, Mrs. M.
Boston, Mrs. A. G.
Bouchin, Miss Francis
Bowel, T. H.
Bowel, Mrs. T. R.
Bower, Mr. Chas.
Bower, Mr. Chas. E. Jr.
Bowman, Mrs. Nellie
Bowman, Robert
Bowman, William
Boyce, Mrs. E.
Boyce, G.
Boyd, Mrs. G.
Boyd, Mr. C. W.
Boyd, Mrs. C. W.
Boyd, Mr. J. Sr.
Boyd, Mrs. J. Sr.
Boyd, Mrs. James, Jr.
Boyde, Mrs. Goldy
Boyen, I.
Boyen, Mrs. I.
Boyer, Mrs. Francis
Boyle, Mrs. E.
Boyle, Joe
Boyle, Miss I.
Boyle, T. E.
Boyle, Mrs. T. E.
Boyle, Thos. F.
Boyle, Mrs. Thos. F.
Bracker, Mrs. Joseph M.
Brady, Dudley
Brady, Miss Emily
Brady, Irma
Brady, Mr. J. F.
Brady, Mr. J. G.
Brady, Mrs. J. G.
Brady, Mrs. May
Brammer, H. C. E.
Brammer, Mrs. H. C. E.
Branch, Mrs. George
Branscombe, Mrs. V. C.
Brennan, Ethel
Brignoli, Theresa
Brignoli, Catherine
Brittan, Mark
Brittan, Mrs. Mark
Brittan, Martha
Brittan, Wm. G.
Brittan, Mrs. Wm. G.
Britton, Mrs. E. N.
Britton, John A.
Britton, Mrs. John A.
Britton, John A. Jr.
Britton, Van E.
Britton, Mrs. Van E.
Britton, William
Britton, Mrs. William
Brizzee, Edith
Brizzee, Mrs. John
Broad, Edna G.
Broad, Jackson
Broad, May H.
Broderick, Cora
Brochers, H. W.
Brochers, Mrs. H. W.
Brokaw, H. C.
Brokaw, Mrs. H. C.
Brooks, Miss I.
Brooks, Mrs. Chas.
Brown, Artur
Brown, Edna

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Brown, Mrs. H. C.
Brown, Jessie
Brown, Mrs. Jessie
Brown, Mrs. L. W.
Brown, Mrs. M.
Brown, Mr. P.
Brown, Mrs. P.
Brown, Richard C.
Brown, Samuel
Brown, Mrs. Sophie
Brown, S. M.
Brown, Mrs. S. M.
Brown, Mr. V. M.
Brown, Mrs. V. M.
Brown, W. H.
Brown, W. L.
Brownlee, Mrs. C. G.
Brownlee, Mr. G. G.
Brownlee, Mrs. G. G.
Bruler, Adolph
Bruler, Mrs. Adolph
Brumbaugh, Mrs. R.
Bruns, Adella H.
Bryson, Jennie E.
Buchanan, Lilian
Buchanan, Vivian
Buck, Geo.
Buck, Mrs. Geo.
Buckhout, Chester B.
Buckhout, Mrs. Eliza
Buckhout, Ralph A.
Buckley, Chris
Buckley, Mrs. Chris
Buckley, Evelyn
Buckley, J. H.
Buckley, Mrs. J. H.
Buckley, Mabelle
Buckley, Mr. E.
Buckley, Mrs. E.
Buckley, Mr. P. A.
Buckley, Mrs. P. A.
Buehn, Frank
Buehn, Mrs. Olga
Buhs, Mr. Wm.
Bull, Mrs.
Bullen, Mrs. H.
Bunnine, Ida
Burchard, Mr. D. W.
Burchard, Mrs. D. W.
Burchard, Miss Dorothy
Burchard, Mrs. E.
Burdick, Miss A. E.
Burdick, Mr. H. I.
Burdick, Mrs. H. I.
Burger, Adelaide
Burk, Stephen
Burk, W. F.
Burk, Mrs. W. F.
Burke, Mr. Frank
Burke, Mrs. Frank
Burke, Harry M.
Burke, Lawrence
Burke, Mrs. L.
Burke, Lottie
Burkett, Mr. W. H.
Burnett, Mrs. W. H.
Burns, Mrs. Ellen M.
Burns, Harry
Burns, Richard
Burr, Miss Emmy
Burr, Miss Evelyn
Burr, Miss Marjorie
Burrise, R. B.
Burrisi, Mrs. R. B.
Burrise, Clarence
Burrise, Mrs. L. C.
Bush, P.
Bush, Mrs. S.
Butler, Ada M.
Butler, C. F.
Butler, Mrs. C. F.
Butler, Frank R.
Butler, Miss Helen
Butler, Jennie T.
Buttzlach, Alice
Buttzlach, Chas.
Buttzlach, G.
Buttzlach, Mrs. G.
Buzzetti, Mrs. Secondina
Byington, C. F.
Byington, Mrs. C. C.
Byington, C. I.
Byington, Mrs. C. I.
Byington, Miss Ethel
Byington, Miss L.
Byrne, F. X.
Byrne, Agnes P.
Byrne, Miss Alice
Byrne, Edwin
Byrne, Frank X.
Byrne, Frank X., Jr.
Byrne, Garrett
Byrne, Mrs. Georgeanne
Byrne, Gladys
Byrne, Mrs. G.
Byrne, Gus A.
Byrne, Harold
Byrne, Henry D.
Byrne, John D.
Byrne, Joe. P.
Byrne, Miss Lucille
Byrne, Mrs. M.
Byrne, Mrs. T. H.
Byrne, Winifred
Byrum, Albert
Byrum, E. H.
Byrum, Mrs. M. E.
Byrum, Miss N.
Byrum, Miss Nita
Byrum, Miss W.

Cabassel, Mr. Jack
Cabassel, Mrs. Jack
Cadrett, Mrs. M.
Cadwallader, N. G.
Cady, Clarence
Cady, Eveline
Cady, Mary
Calder, James
Calder, Mrs. James
Caldiera, Mrs. H.
Caldwell, Mr. F. D.
Caldwell, Mrs. F. D.
Calfee, Burke S.
Calfee, Mrs. D. W.
Calfee, Rev. D. W.
Calfee, Mrs. George N.
Calfee, Tom
Calfee, Walter
Callison, Miss Cecil
Callison, Mrs. E. M.
Callison, Mr. I. M.
Callison, Mrs. I. M.
Calzal, Miss Del
Calzal, Miss J.
Cameron, F. J.
Cameron, Mrs. F. J.
Cameron, Frank
Cameron, Mrs. Frank
Cameron, Mrs. George
Cameron, Mrs. Geo. E.
Campbell, Miss Bessie
Campbell, Mrs. C. C.
Campbell, Mrs. J.
Campbell, Martin Wm.
Campbell, Patrick H.
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick H.
Campbell, Miss Teresa M.
Campbell, Mr. W. F.
Campbell, Mrs. W. F.
Camper, Mrs. H. H.
Canevaro, Mr. N. J.
Canevaro, Mrs. N. J.
Canfield, Chas.
Canfield, Mrs. Chas.
Canning, Mrs. J.
Canning, Mrs. M.
Canning, William
Capderell, Mrs. M. J.
Capelli, J.
Capelli, Mrs. J.
Capelli, Leona
Capelli, Miss M.
Capitani, Mrs.
Capitani, Mrs. M.
Carberry, Carl
Carberry, Clarie
Carberry, Mrs. E. P.
Carberry, Edgar
Carberry, Frances
Carberry, Genevieve
Carberry, Gertrude
Carberry, Hugh
Carberry, Mr. James H.
Carberry, Mrs. James H.
Carberry, Josephine
Carberry, May
Carey, Miss Mamie
Carillon, Chas. A.
Carillon, Mrs. Chas. A.
Carleton, Miss Edith
Carlson, Mr.
Carlson, Mrs.
Carlson, Mr. A.
Carlson, Mrs. A.
Carlson, Mr. Chas. E.
Carlson, Henry
Carlton, Mr. E. C.
Carlton, Mrs. E. C.
Carmack, Duke
Carmack, Mrs. Duke
Carnoch, Mary
Carpenter, Lewis H.
Carpenter, Wm. T.
Carpenter, Mrs. Wm. T.
Caro, Mrs. A.
Carroll, Mrs. A.
Carroll, Mr. D.
Carroll, Mrs. D.
Carroll, Miss Kathleen
Carroll, Miss Lucille
Carroll, Mrs. Maude
Carroll, Miss May
Carroll, Miss Mary
Carroll, M. J.
Carroll, Mrs. M. J.
Carroll, Thomas
Carroll, V. A.
Carroll, William
Carter, Charles F.
Carter, Mrs. Charles F.
Carter, George
Cashman, Miss Lillie
Casini, Mr. E.
Casini, Mrs. E.
Casini, Mr. R.
Casini, Mr. S.
Caulkins, Mary E.
Cavalli, Mrs. Frank
Cavagnaro, Dave
Cavagnaro, Mrs. Dave

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Cavagnaro, Henry
Cavagnaro, Mrs. Henry
Cavanaugh, Jack
Cavanaugh, Mr.
Cavanaugh, Mrs.
Cavanaugh, Ruth
Cavanaugh, Mrs. W. J.
Cavenaugh, Mrs. H. LaT.
Caviglia, Mr. Alfred
Caviglia, Mrs. M.
Cavis, Mrs. Ethel
Chalder, C. N.
Chalder, Mrs. C. N.
Chalmers, Grace
Chamberlain, Mrs. A.
Chamberlain, F. H.
Chamberlain, Mrs. F. H.
Chamberlain, Miss Georgia L.
Chamberlain, G. J.
Chamberlain, Mrs. H. R.
Chamberlain, Mrs. J. B.
Chick, W. M.
Chick, Mrs. A. I.
Chisem, Mrs. John
Chisholm, Thos. W.
Christensen, H. H.
Christensen, H. H., Jr.
Christensen, Mrs. H.
Christensen, Mr. John
Christensen, Mrs. John
Christensen, Miss S.
Christensen, Mr. S. S.
Christern, Mrs. A. H.
Christian, Miss B.
Christian, Miss Velda
Christian, Mr. W. E.
Christian, Mrs. W. E.
Christopherson, Mr.
Christopherson, Mrs. Marie
Clark, Alonzo
Clark, Catherine
Clark, Charles
Clark, Mrs. Charles
Clark, Dick
Clark, Helen
Clark, Joseph
Clark, Mrs. Joseph
Clark, Leo
Clark, Mrs. Leo J.
Clark, Mrs. Margaret
Clark, Mary
Clark, Mathew
Clark, Mrs. Mathew
Clark, Mathew, Jr.
Clark, Mrs. R.
Clark, Zenova
Clausen, Mrs.
Clausen, Mr. Chas
Clausen, Mrs. Jim
Clausen, Miss Minnie
Clausen, Mrs. John
Cleavers, Mrs. Agnes
Close, Lansing P.
Close, Mrs. Lansing P.
Cobb, Mrs. Fa.
Cobb, W. H.
Cobb, Mrs. W. H.
Cochrane, Miss Jean
Cochn, Mrs. A.
Cochn, Mr. A.
Coffee, Miss Grace
Coffee, Mr. H. I.
Coffee, Mr. I. H.
Coffee, Mrs. I. H.
Coffee, Mrs. I. J.

Coffey, Jeremiah
Coffey, Mrs. Jeremiah
Coffman, Mildred
Cohen, Miss B.
Cohen, Mr. Max
Cohen, Mrs. Max
Cohen, Yida
Cohen, Sidney
Colgan, Helen
Colgan, Mrs. Mary E.
Collier, Bernard
Collier, Miss Gertrude
Collier, Miss Marguerite
Collier, Miss Mary
Collier, W. J.
Collier, Mrs. W. J.
Collier, William Alfred
Collier, Zita J.
Colliers, Mrs. Annie
Colliers, George
Colliers, George
Colliers, William
Collins, A. B.
Collins, Mrs. Nell
Collins, Wm. R.
Collins, Mrs. Wm. R.
Colton, L. M.
Colton, Mrs. M.
Colton, Mrs. M. R.
Coney, Miss Belle
Coney, Mrs. S. A.
Conlon, Albert Edward
Conlon, Mrs. Bernard S.
Conlon, Mrs. K.
Conlon, Lawrence
Conlon, Winifred
Conlon, F. J.
Conlon, Mrs. F. J.
Connelly, Miss Alice
Connelly, Mr. John
Connelly, Miss Francis
Connelly, Miss Margaret
Connelly, Mr. W. B.
Connelly, Mrs. W. B.
Cook, Charles
Cook, John A.
Cook, Mr. J. A.
Cook, Miss Minnie
Cook, O. P.
Cook, Oscar B.
Coombs, Miss Lotus
Cooper, Mrs. Alice C.
Cooper, Chas. N.
Cooper, Chester S.
Cooper, Mrs. Chester S.
Cooper, Dorothy
Cooper, Dr. Eugene
Cooper, Mrs. Eugene
Cooper, Mrs. Horace B.
Cooper, Leland S.
Copper, John
Copper, Mrs. John
Corbett, William
Corbett, Mrs. William
Corbova, Carlos
Corkery, Mrs. A. M.
Cormack, Mr. D.
Cormack, Mrs. D.
Cormack, Jean
Cormack, Donald
Cormolly, Mrs. Catherine
Cormolly, Miss Marie
Cornall, Mr.
Cornall, Mrs.
Corson, Mr. A. C.
Corson, Mrs. A. C.
Corson, Eva E.

Corson, John
Cosgrove, Mrs. Catherine
Cosgrove, Francis
Cosgrove, Mae
Cosgrove, Paul
Costello, Mr. P. J.
Costello, Mrs. P. J.
Cotta, Mr. Wm.
Cottz, Mrs. Wm.
Courtney, Mrs. E.
Courtney, Mrs. T. B.
Courtright, Mrs. T. D.
Craig, Mrs. W.
Creigh, Miss Winona
Crewe, Geo.
Crewe, Mrs. Geo.
Cribari, Erma
Cribari, F.
Cudare, Mrs. Claire
Cuom, C. D.
Cuom, Mr.
Cuom, Mrs.
Cummie, Mr. W.
Cummie, Mrs. W.
Cummie, Mrs. Wm.
Cuon, Miss Anna
Cuon, Miss Minnie
Cuonan, Mr. J. W.
Cuonan, Miss Mary
Cuoon, George
Cuoon, James
Cuoon, Mrs. Josephine
Cuoon, Sadie
Cuosley, N. M.
Cuosley, Mrs. N. M.
Cuowe, Mr. Geo. C.
Cuowe, Mrs. Geo. C.
Cuowley, Mr.
Cuowley, Mrs.
Cuowley, Miss Nora
Cruse, Robert
Cruse, Mrs. Robert
Crutcher, Mrs.
Crutcher, Miss Mary
Crutcher, Estes
Crystal, Mr. J.
Crystal, Mrs. M.
Cullen, Irene
Cullen, Louise
Cullen, Mrs. L.
Cummings, Mr. R. J.
Cummings, Mrs. R. J.
Cuneo, Mrs. Clorinda
Cunning, Mr. H.
Cunning, Mrs. H.
Cunningham, Mr. D. K.
Cunningham, Mrs. D. K.
Cunningham, Vera
Cunningham, Margaret
Cunningham, James
Cunningham, Mrs. James
Cunningham, Mrs. E.
Cunningham, Miss H.
Curran, Miss Margaret
Currier, Fred J.
Currier, Mrs. Fred J.
Curry, Jane
Cutberth, Mr. W. G.
Cutberth, Mrs. W. G.
Cutler, Mrs. Josephene

Da Casse, Mr. A.
Da Casse, Mrs. A.
Daggett, Mrs. A. J.
Dahler, Mrs. A. M.
Dahler, Adam, Jr.
Dahles, Adam M.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Dulessi, Miss Lena
Dulton, Miss
Daly, Miss Tessie
Danly, C.
Danly, Mrs. C.
Dunstan, Mr. E. H.
Dunstan, Mrs. Grace
Dunville, Harry B.
Dargle, Mrs. Bessie S.
Durkie, Mrs. Pauline A.
Davidson, Mrs. Julia
Davidson, Miss Marguerite
Davidson, Mr. R.
Davidson, Mrs. R.
Davidson, W. H.
Davie, Mrs. Frank
Davie, Mrs. Lena
Davie, Mrs. Mabie
Davis, Charles M.
Davis, C. F.
Davis, Mrs. C. F.
Davis, Dan D.
Davis, Delecia
Davis, Emma
Davis, Eva
Davis, Mr. Frank
Davis, Mrs. Frank
Davis, Henry
Davis, Ida
Davis, Mrs. Jefferson
Davis, John V.
Davis, Joseph
Davis, Mrs. Leah H.
Davis, Lillian
Davis, Margaret
Davis, Mattie F.
Davis, Mr. N. C.
Davis, Mrs. N. C.
Davis, Mrs. Nolia
Davis, Mr. Percy A.
Davis, Mrs. Percy A.
Davis, Mrs. Sarah
Davis, Mrs. W. J.
Dyson, Miss E.
De Beer, Mr. Christ
DeCamp, Frank
DeCamp, Mrs. Frank
DeCamp, Virginia
De Carly, Mrs. C.
De Carly, Miss B.
Dedini, Miss Romilda
De Gregorio, Elige
De Gregorio, Frank
De Gregorio, Mrs. Frank
De Gregorio, Mrs. K.
De Gregorio, Mary
Del Bondif, Mrs. P.
De Martina, P. J.
De Martina, Mrs. P. J.
De Martina, Mrs. P. T.
De Martina, Ruth
De Martini, Mrs. C.
De Martini, Mrs. Carmel
De Martini, Miss Della
De Martini, Frances
De Martini, Frank
De Martini, Mrs. Frank
De Martini, Frank, Jr.
De Martini, John
De Martini, Marie
De Martini, Mrs. M.
De Martini, William
Dewars, Irene
De Mattie, Mr. Tony
Demetrakopulos, George
Demetrakopulos, James
De Natale, Andro
De Natale, Frank
De Natale, Mrs. Frank
Dench, Mrs. J.
Denike, Cyral
Denike, Ethel
Denike, Irene
Denike, Mrs. M.
Denike, Van
Dennis, Frances
Dennis, Ida B.
Dennis, Jackson, Sr.
Dennis, Mrs. Matilda
Dennis, Wilfred
Derham, Chesternut F.
Derham, Mrs. Chesternut F.
Derham, Mrs. Joseph
Derham, Stanley J.
Desmond, Dennis
Desmond, Mrs. Dennis
Desmond, John
Desmond, May
Desmond, Mary F.
Detro, J. E.
Detro, Mrs. J. E.
Devan, Alma
Devan, Andrew J.
Devan, Belle
Devan, Charlotte
Devan, E. E.
Devan, Mrs. E. E.
Devan, Evelyn
Devan, Margaret E.
Devan, William E.
Devenengi, Toni
Devenengi, Mrs. Toni
Devine, Agnes
De Watt, E.
De Watt, Mrs. Ella
Diaz, Mrs. J. P.
Diez, Mrs. Phil J.
Dilling, Mrs. G.
Dillon, Agnes
Dillon, Agnes B.
Dillon, Catherine
Dillon, David
Dillon, Mrs. David
Dillon, Mrs. Earl
Dillon, Ellen
Dillon, Hannah
Dillon, Ilene
Dillon, James
Dillon, Jim
Dillon, John
Dillon, Katherine
Dillon, Marie
Dillon, Marguerite
Dillon, Marie B.
Dillon, Maurice
Dillon, Mike
Dillon, Thomas
Dillon, Victor
Dillon, William
Dingle, Mrs. J.
Dixon, Mrs. W. G.
Doering, Mrs. Chas.
Doering, Elvira
Doering, J.
Doering, Mrs. J.
Doering, Josephine
Doering, Lloyd
Doering, Marguerite
Doering, Viola
Doherty, George
Doherty, Mrs. George
Doherty, Daniel
Doherty, E. W.
Dolter, Ernest
Dolter, Mrs. Ernest
Dolter, Ernest, Jr.
Doherty, Mrs. Lizzie
Donaldson, Eleanor
Donaldson, Marjorie
Donaldson, Mrs. R. B.
Donaldson, Wm.
Donaldson, Mrs. Wm.
Donnelly, Harold
Donnelly, Violet
Donnelly, Mrs.
Donohue, Annie J.
Donohue, Frank
Donohue, James
Donohue, Robert
Donovan, E.
Donovan, Mrs. J. J.
Donovan, Mrs. L.
Donovan, Miss Margaret
Donovan, Michael
Donovan, Mrs. Michael
Donovan, M.
Donson, Mrs. Clara
Doran, J. T.
Doscher, Mrs. H.
Doud, Mrs. Neva
Dougherty, Frank J.
Dougherty, Mrs. Frank J.
Dougherty, Joseph
Douglas, Ernest C.
Douglas, Mrs. Ernest C.
Dow, Mrs. Florence
Dow, Harry
Dow, Mrs. Harry
Downey, Mrs. Cecilia
Downey, Mr. C. J.
Downey, Mr. J. J.
Downey, Mrs. M.
Downey, Miss Margaret
Downey, Miss Mary
Downey, Mr. P.
Downey, Mrs. P.
Doyle, Agnes
Doyle, Catherine
Doyle, Edmond
Doyle, Irene
Doyle, Jack
Doyle, James
Doyle, Mrs. James
Doyle, Mae
Doyle, P.
Doyle, Mrs. P.
Doyle, Richard H.
Doyle, Ruth
Doyle, T.
Doyle, Mrs. T.
Doyle, Viola
Driefer, Mrs.
Driscoll, J. A.
Driscoll, Mrs. J. A.
Driscoll, Mrs.
Driscoll, Lawrason
Driscoll, Noell
Drummond, Mr. Harry
Drummond, Mrs. Lena
Drummond, Mrs. Teresa
Duckett, Mrs. R. E.
Duffey, Mrs. C. G.
Duffy, C. S.
Duffy, F. W.
Duffy, Mrs. J. H.
Duffy, Miss Mary
Duke, T. B.
Duke, Mrs. T. B.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Dukich, Antoinette E.
Dunbar, Mrs. Alice
Dunbar, Bertha
Dunbar, Mr. Charles
Dunbar, Edith
Dunbar, Flora
Dunbar, Mrs. M. V.
Dunbar, E. D.
Dunbar, Mrs. E. D.
Dunbar, Mrs. Ella R.
Dunlap, A.
Dunlap, Clarence I.
Dunlap, Lieut. G. H.
Dunlap, Mrs. G. H.
Dunlap, Mrs. Maggie K.
Dunlap, Ruth
Dunlap, S. A.
Dunn, Mrs. Elizabeth M.
Dunne, Mrs. W. J.
Dusey, Helen
Dusey, Thos.
Dusey, Mrs. Thos.
Dwyer, Alice
Dwyer, Louise
Dwyer, T. T.

Eagan, J.
Eagan, Mrs. J.
Eagan, Miss Marie
Eagle, Mr. N. F.
Eagle, Mrs. Natalie F.
Eber, Mr. B.
Eber, Mrs. B.
Eber, Laura
Eccleston, Mrs.
Eckert, Harry M.
Eckert, Mrs. Hattie
Eller, G. W.
Eller, Mrs. G. W.
Ellund, J. A.
Ellund, Mrs. J. A.
Edmunds, Mrs. Jane
Edmunds, Joe
Edmunds, Miss Sadie
Edsberg, Mr. C.
Edsberg, Mrs. C.
Edsburg, Miss Emily
Edsburg, Miss Mable
Edsburg, Miss Olga
Edsburg, Miss Ruth
Edwards, Edward
Edwards, Edward H.
Edwards, H.
Edwards, Mrs. H.
Edwards, T. M.
Edwards, Mrs. T. M.
Edwards, Walter
Egan, Dan
Egan, James
Egan, John
Egan, Mrs. John
Egan, William
Egan, Mrs. William
Egans, Blanch
Egans, Claire
Egans, Lucile
Eisenberger, Mr. J.
Eisenberger, Mrs. J.
Eggert, Mrs.
Eggert, Mrs. William
Eichenberger, Mrs. Bertha
Eichenberger, H.
Eichenberger, Mrs. Matilda
Eichenberger, Miss Matilda

Elliott, Mr.
Elliott, Mrs.
Elliott, T. D.
Elliott, Mrs. T. D.
Elliott, Miss Elizabeth
Elliott, Mr. Henry
Ellis, Karl E.
Ells, Mrs. Henry
Ellis, Roma
Elmer, Mr. A. J.
Elmer, Mrs. . . J.
Elmer, Harry A.
Elmer, L. H.
Elmer, Ray
Elmer, W. M.
Elmer, Wilber
Enderlin, Blanch
Enderlin, Ernest
Enderlin, Estelle
Enderlin, Evelyn
Enmor, H. W.
Enmor, Mrs. H. W.
Enos, Mrs. Mary
Enyeart, Mrs. Helen
Erlandsen, Mrs. S.
Erving, Mrs. Anastasia
Erving, Mr. C.
Erving, Ellie
Erving, Myrtle
Erving, Rita
Essich, Mrs. Adele
Essich, Emma
Essich, Lawrence
Essich, Lee
Espiasse, Mrs. C.
Estes, Curt C.
Evans, Mrs. Bertrice
Evans, Ellis
Evans, J. S.
Evans, K. H.
Evans, Mrs. Ellis
Evenden, Mrs. James
Everhart, Marie
Everson, Jos.
Everson, Mrs. Jos.
Ewing, Mrs. Anastasia
Ewing, C. S.
Ewing, Ellis
Ewing, G. W.
Ewing, Mrs. G. W.
Ewing, Miss Myrtle
Ewing, Miss Rita
Ezettie, Miss Flora

Fagiani, N. F.
Fahy, Elsie
Fahy, Clarence E.
Fahy, James E.
Fahy, Mrs. James E.
Fahy, Mrs. J. E.
Fahy, Kearce R.
Fahy, Leonard
Fahy, Leon J.
Fahy, Philip
Fahy, Mrs. Phillip
Fahy, Philip R.
Fahy, Mr. Richard
Fahy, Susette
Fahy, Mr. Wm.
Fahy, Mrs. Wm.
Faller, J. R.
Faller, Mrs. J. R.
Faller, Kathryn D.
Faller, R. E.

Farber, Mrs. J. L.
Farnham, Carrie B.
Farnham, Frank H.
Farnham, Mary E.
Farrand, Frank
Farrand, Mrs. Jno.
Farrier, Mrs. Nell
Fatum, Mrs. Lester
Fawke, Emma
Fawke, Mrs. Grace B.
Fawke, Mabel
Fawke, Philip
Fawke, Rose
Fawke, Richard M.
Fay, Mrs. D. A.
Fay, Miss Helen
Fay, Mrs. Paul
Fehiger, Lea Col.
Feeney, Mrs. Jas.
Fenelon, Mrs. T. P.
Fenelon, Edmund
Fenelon, Gertrude
Fenelon, Harold
Fenelon, Michael
Fenelon, Thos.
Fenelon, Viola
Fenlon, Miss Gert.
Fenlon, Mrs. J.
Fenlon, Miss Marg.
Fenlon, Mr. Ray
Ferdinando, Miss K.
Ferdinando, Miss L.
Ferrari, Miss Evelyn
Ferrari, Miss Lillian
Ferrari, Frank
Ferrill, H. R.
Ferrill, Mrs. H. R.
Ferrill, L. H.
Ferrill, Mrs. L. H.
Ferris, Miss Ethel
Ferris, Miss Malvina
Ferry, Miss Elizabeth A.
Ferry, Miss Josephine M.
Field, Inez M.
Field, Mrs. Mary
Fields, Mrs. P. F.
Fingado, Mr.
Fingado, Mrs.
Finn, Mrs.
Fischer, Mrs. Jos.
Fischer, Eva
Fisher, F. E.
Fisher, Mrs. F. E.
Fisher, Miss Grace
Fisher, Mrs. H. E.
Fitzgerald, Miss Marguerite
Fitzgerald, Miss Mary
Fitzgerald, Miss X.
Fitzgerald, Walter
Fitzpatrick, W. E.
Fitz Maurice, James
Fitz Maurice, John
Fitz Maurice, Miss M.
Fixa, John
Fixa, John M.
Flehartz, A.
Flehartz, Mrs. A.
Flehartz, Miss
Flehartz, Miss Florence
Flood, Mrs. C. C.
Flood, Mrs. H.
Flurschutz, C.
Flynn, Mrs. Beulah
Foden, Mrs. Oscar

(Continued on Page 20)

Colonel H. LaT. Cavenaugh and Origi

Photo taken at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, a short time before th

FIRST ROW, SITTING. LEFT TO RIGHT.

1st Lieut. DeWitt M. Evans, Co. D. 1st Lieut. Maurice R. Walker, Supply Co. 1st Lieut. William W. Frank, Medical Corps. 1st Lieut. William W. McMartin, Medical Corps. 1st Lieut. John S. Rankin, Medical Corps. Capt. Charles H. Abercrombie, Co. M. 1st Lieut. Jamie de Angule, Medical Corps. 1st Lieut. James Sloan, Headquarters Co. Captain Thomas A. Driscoll, Headquarters Co. 1st Lieut. Manton D Armstrong, Co. C. Capt. Edward J. Mitchell, Co. C. Capt. John G. Heywood, Co. B 1st Lieut. Camillus Christian, Co. E. 1st Lieut. Robert P. Shields, Co. A. 1st Lieut. Truman A. Starr, Machine Gun Co. Capt. Robert R. Childs, Co. E. Capt. Edmund O. Forsyth, Co. K. Major Bertram A. Cadwalader, 1st Battalion, Lieut. Col. Reginald R. McNally. Colonel Harry LaT. Cavenaugh, Commanding Regiment. Major Copley Enos, 3rd Battalion. Major Henry Breckinridge, 2nd Battalion. Capt. Charles C. Quigley, Regimental Adjutant. Capt. Charles E. Chenoweth, Regimental Supply Officer. Capt. Andrew J. McCallen, Co. L. Capt. Edward L. Welsh, Co. H. Capt. Walter E. Garrison, Co. D. Capt. Walter E. Wilson. Capt. Edwin B. Callahan, Co. A. 1st Lieut. Louis M. Walden, Co. L. Capt. Orrin W. Potter, Co. F. Capt. Emmett P. Colpin, Machine Gun Co. 1st Lieut. James Boyd, Jr., Machine Gun Co. 1st Lieut. Percy M. Smith, Co. K. 1st Lieut. James C. Evenden, Co. F. 1st Lieut. Walter R. Marquart, Co. M. 1st Lieut. Carlos S. Greeley, Co. M. Capt. Frank S. Dover, Co. I. 1st Lieut. Cecil H. Anderson, Co. B. 1st Lieut. Edward Blair, Co. G.

THIRD ROW, STANDING. LE

1st Lieut. Henry S. Bailey, Co. B. 2nd Lieut. La William S. Jones, Supply Co. 2nd Lieut. Milton Gu Fromwiller, Co. C. 2nd Lieut. Charles M. Ross, Co. ning, Co. G. 1st Lieut. Lloyd S. Spooner, Headqu Childs, Co. L. 2nd Lieut. Fremont W. Walton, Co. B Co. 2nd Lieut. H. H. Vickers, Headquarters Co. 2 2nd Lieut. Grover Achors, Machine Gun Co. 2nd L Lieut. Francis H. Fartridge, Co. H. 2nd Lieut. Joh Russell T. Robinson, Machine Gun Co. 1st Lieut. G Guernsey P. Frazer, Co. I. 2nd Lieut. Cedric W. Cl

nd Original Staff of Officers of the 363d

n short time before the departure of the regiment overseas. Those in the group are:

SECOND ROW, STANDING. LEFT TO RIGHT.

2nd Lieut. Theodore C. Jones, Co. G. 1st Lieut. Rowdy Gentry, Co. K. 2nd Lieut. Herman Amos, Co. D. 2nd Lieut. Wendell S. Kuhn, Battalion Adjutant, 1st Battalion. 1st Lieut. Winfred P. McDaniels, D. C. 2nd Lieut. R. Lester Kelley, Co. H. 1st Lieut. Charles R. McCreery, Medical Corps. 2nd Lieut. Lloyd G. Hill, Co. C. 2nd Lieut. William J. Coyle, Co. A. 2nd Lieut. William E. Fitzpatrick, Co. B, 2nd Lieut. Edgar A. Freeman, Headquarters Co. 2nd Lieut. Walter E. Erb, Headquarters Co. 2nd Lieut. Carl G. Hjelte, Battalion Adjutant, 2nd Battalion. 2nd Lieut. Frederick C. Erb, Co. H. 2nd Lieut. Harold Jenness, Co. E. 2nd Lieut. James A. Vincent, Co. G. 2nd Lieut. Francis M. Phelps, Co. G. 2nd Lieut. Everett R. Leisure, Co. A. 2nd Lieut. Abraham L. McMahon, Co. A. 2nd Lieut. Edgar G. Kester, Co. A. 2nd Lieut. Walter N. Anderson, Co. B. 2nd Lieut. William S. Zimmerman, Co. E. 2nd Lieut. Maurice P. Mitchell, Co. D. 2nd Lieut. Forrest A. Cobb, Co. C. 2nd Lieut. Charles P. McLaughlin, Co. D. 2nd Lieut. David H. Cohn, Co. K. 2nd Lieut. John H. Hackley, Co. M. 2nd Lieut. Joseph G. Cheney, Co. E. 2nd Lieut. Edwin O. Slater, Co. K. 2nd Lieut. Earl T. Parrish, Co. F. 2nd Lieut. Gustaf H. Lindberg, Co. L. 2nd Lieut. Harold P. Vickery, Co. K. 2nd Lieut. Thomas Lynch, Supply Co. 2nd Lieut. Joseph Kreutz, Machine Gun Co. 2nd Lieut. Ernest G. Raas, Co. I. 2nd Lieut. Oscar C. Gibbs, Co. I. 2nd Lieut. Orville R. Emerson, Co. I. 2nd Lieut. Daniel C. Upp, Jr., Battalion Adjutant, 3rd Battalion. 2nd Lieut. Howard M. Estes, Co. H. 1st Lieut. Kenneth A. Carey, Co. I. 2nd Lieut. Carleton B. Joeckel, Co. L. 2nd Lieut. Andrew J. Aiken, Co. M.

W. STANDING. LEFT TO RIGHT.

Co. B. 2nd Lieut. Lambert A. Beard, Co. E. 2nd Lieut. 2nd Lieut. Milton Gunn, Supply Co. 2nd Lieut. Harold Charles M. Ross, Co. H. 2nd Lieut. James M. W. Man- S. Spooner, Headquarters Co. 2nd Lieut. Harold M. ont W. Walton, Co. B. 2nd Lieut. James Siddall, Supply Headquarters Co. 2nd Lieut. Lloyd T. Cochran, Co. F. hine Gun Co. 2nd Lieut. Hayden O. Duke, Co. F. 1st o. H. 2nd Lieut. John W. Lawton, Co. M. 2nd Lieut. Gun Co. 1st Lieut. Gorver Baichley, Co. G. 2nd Lieut. Lieut. Cedric W. Clark, Co. C.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

(Continued from Page 17)

Foley, Alfred
Foley, Mrs. Bessie
Foley, Mr. Jack
Foley, James
Foley, Mrs. James
Foley, John
Foley, John, Jr.
Foley, Mrs. Mollie
Folie, Oscar A.
Folie, Mrs. O.A.
Fonte, Mrs. Eleanor
Ford, J.
Foot, Mrs. J.
Foote, Elton C.
Foote, G.M.
Foote, Mrs. G. M.
Foote, Hazel M.
Foote, Helen J.
Foote, Ida V.
Fopiano, Mrs. Antanesca
Fopiano, Mr. Joe
Fopiano, Mr.
Forbes, Mrs. Donald W.
Forbes, Major
Ford, Chas.
Ford, Mrs. Chas.
Ford, Marguerite
Foreman, Mrs. Charles
Forni, Mrs. E.
Forni, Ernestine
Forni, Miss Louise
Fornier, C. V.
Forrest, Mr. Harry W.
Forrest, Mrs. Harry W.
Forrest, Alfred
Forrest, Dorothy
Forrest, Mrs. Forrest
Forrest, Kenneth
Forrest, Lyon
Forrest, Sterling B.
Forrest, Mrs. Sterling B.
Forrest, Sterling, Jr.
Forrest, Mrs. Sterling, Jr.
Forrest, Walter E.
Forrest, Mrs. Walton E.
Forrester, M.
Foster, George
Foster, Mrs. Ida
Foster, John F.
Foster, Miss Louise
Foster, Mrs. R. A.
Fournier, Mrs. C. V.
Fowler, Mrs. Chas.
Fowler, Mrs. E.
Fowler, Mrs. L. E.
Fowler, W. H.
Fowler, Mrs. W. H.
Fox, Mrs. Delia
Francard, Alfred
Francard, Estelle
Francard, Ernest
Francard, Mrs. Mary
France, Chas.
Frances, John
Frances, Mrs. John
Franke, Francis
Franks, Mrs. Edwin
Fraser, Miss Anna
Freeland, Miss M. E.
Freeman, Mrs. E. A.
Freeman, Miss Gladys
Freeman, Mr. Ray
Freeman, Herbert
Freeman, Howard

Freeman, W. J.
Freeman, Mrs. W. J.
French, Mr. C.
French, Mrs. C.
French, James
French, Mrs. M.
Freund, Mr. Edmond
Freund, Mrs. Edmond
Friedman, Mrs. H.
Friedrichs, W.
Friedrichs, Mrs. W.
Fredericks, Mrs. Wm.
Freeman, Mrs. L.
Frisco, Mrs. C.
Fritz, Marguerite
Fritts, Mrs.
Frizzi, Mrs. G.
Frizzi, William
Frosin, Miss Priscilla
Fulda, R.
Fulda, Mrs. B.
Fulkerson, L.
Fulkerson, Mrs. M.
Fullerton, Miss Grace
Fullerton, Malcolm
Fulton, Edta
Fulton, G. A.
Fusco, Miss
Fusco, Fred

Gaffney, Mrs. Esther
Gaffney, Frances
Gaffney, Frankie
Gaffney, Mariel
Gaffney, William
Gaffney, William W.
Gaffney, Mrs. William W.
Gagna, Mrs. M.
Gale, Mrs. Florence L.
Gale, Miss Gertrude
Gale, Roderick L.
Gallagher, Miss Anna
Gallagher, Mrs. A. R.
Gallagher, Chas. E.
Gallagher, C. M.
Gallagher, Emmet P.
Gallagher, Miss Mae
Gallagher, Patrick F.
Gallagher, Mrs. Patrick F.
Gallagher, Peter J.
Gallagher, Mrs. Peter J.
Gallagher, Mrs. Sarah
Gallagher, Susan
Galland, Mr. Jesse
Galliano, Mrs. Josephine
Gallieshota, Katherine
Galy, Mrs. A.
Garafates, G.
Garbo, Miss Sadie
Garbo, Mrs. S.
Garaghty, Cecelia
Garaghty, Fred
Garcia, A. P.
Garcia, Mrs. A. P.
Garcia, Anita
Garcia, Alfred
Garcia, Alvera
Garcia, Mrs. Carrie
Garcia, Mrs. F. O.
Garcia, Frank
Garcia, John
Garcia, Lawrence
Garcia, Manuel
Garcia, Mary

Garcia, Toney
Garcia, Mrs. Toney
Gardiner, Mrs. K.
Garfield, Mrs. C. A.
Garfield, C. A.
Garlinghty, Miss Cecile
Garlich, Mr.
Garlich, Mrs.
Gastineau, Mrs. Mildred
Gastman, Miss Alene E.
Gastman, Miss Anna S.
Garrisiano, Mrs. Louisa
Gault, A. M.
Gault, Mrs. A. M.
Geisler, Miss Mary
GeBause, Mr. Fred
GeBause, Mrs. Fred
Gelroy, M.
Gelroy, Mrs. M.
Genard, James W.
Gerardi, E. L.
Gerard, Mrs. R. L.
Ghezzi, Miss Edith
Gibson, Mr. Jack
Gibson, Mrs. Jack
Gibson, Mrs. Thos. J.
Gilbert, Mrs. W. J.
Giffart, Mrs. Geo.
Gilliland, Ed.
Gilliland, Mrs. Ed.
Gilliland, Leota
Gilney, Ruth T.
Gilney, Mrs. Thomas A.
Giovanetti, Chas.
Giovannetti, Elsie
Giovannetti, Evelyn
Giovannetti, Mrs. Mary
Gittere, Ralph
Gittere, W.
Gittere, Mrs. W.
Gladfelter, Chas.
Gladfelter, Mrs. Chas.
Glaeser, Frank
Glaven, Miss W. J.
Glaven, Mrs. W. J.
Glavin, Miss M. E.
Glavin, Miss M. M.
Glavin, P. J.
Glavin, Ruth
Glavin, Wm. J.
Glavin, Mrs. Wm. J.
Gleason, Mrs. H.
Godfrey, G. E.
Goldberg, Mrs. Arthur
Goldberg, Mrs. D.
Goldberg, Hannah
Goldberg, Morris
Goldberg, N. A.
Goldberg, Sol
Goldstein, Mrs. F. M.
Golloh, Miss
Golloh, Mrs. Dora
Golloh, W. H.
Gomez, Mrs.
Gompertz, Mrs. H. R.
Good, Rita C.
Goodman, Miss Ellen
Goodman, Ellen T.
Goodman, T. B.
Goodrich, Leroy R.
Goodrich, Mrs. Leroy R.
Goodrich, Virginia S.
Goodwill, Mrs. R. B.
Goodwill, T. L.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Goodwill, Mr. T. M.
Goodwill, Mrs. T. M.
Goodwin, Mr. Lloyd
Goodwin, Mrs. Lloyd
Gordan, Mrs. A.
Gordan, Mr. A.
Gordan, George
Gordan, Gobert
Gordan, Mrs. Gobert
Gordan, John
Gordon, Mrs. Emma
Gordon, Miss Ester
Gordon, Mrs. Jos. B.
Gordon, Mr. Jos. B.
Gordon, Mr. Wm. E.
Graham, Mr. F. E.
Graham, Mrs. F. E.
Graham, Frank
Gorman, James
Gorman, J. J.
Gorman, Mr. J.
Gorman, Marie
Gorman, Mr.
Gorman, Mrs.
Graham, Mildred
Gorman, Tom
Gorman, Will
Gould, C. E.
Graff, George
Graff, John
Gramont, J. K.
Grant, Alice
Grant, Catherine
Grant, Hugh
Grant, Miss Lottie
Grant, Margaret
Grant, Marie
Grant, Wallace
Grant, Wm. P.
Grant, Mrs. Wm. P.
Grant, Mr. R. C.
Grant, Mrs. R. C.
Granucci, Mrs. Annie
Granucci, Lazaro
Graumont, Morris
Graves, Mrs. N. I. V.
Graves, Little Miss Jean
Graves, Master Norbert
Gray, Fred L.
Gray, Florence L.
Gray, Gladys
Gray, James
Gray, Warren
Greeley, Mrs. C. B.
Greely, J. J.
Greely, Mrs. J. J.
Green, Mrs. Geo.
Greene, Miss F.
Greene, Mrs. F.
Greene, Mrs. Ida
Greene, L. H.
Grenfell, Mrs. Mary
Greenfield, Charles
Greenfield, Mrs. Charles
Gregory, Miss Dorothy H.
Grey, James H.
Griffin, Harold J.
Griffin, Mrs. Annie
Griffin, Mrs. Maurice
Griffin, R.
Griffith, Mr. G.
Griffith, Gladys
Griffith, Gerald
Griffith, Mr. J.
Griffith, Mrs. M.
Griffith, Miss M.
Griffith, Roland
Griffith, Mrs. Roland
Griffith, Mrs. Sadie
Griffin, Anita
Griffin, Mrs. Mary
Griffin, Philip
Grimes, Mrs. E.
Gross, Henry
Gross, Mrs. Henry
Gross, Herbert
Gross, Mrs. Herbert
Gross, Morris
Gruwell, Frances
Gruwell, Mrs. Frances
Gschaidle, F.
Gschaidle, Mrs. F. C.
Guenley, Dewey
Guenley, George
Guenley, Miss Irene
Guenley, Raymond
Guenley, William
Guenley, Mrs. William
Guild, F.
Guild, Mrs. F.
Guild, George
Guisto, Emmett
Guisto, Mr. Lawrence
Guisto, Mr. L.
Guisto, Miss Lillian
Gulley, Mr. D.
Gulley, Mrs. G.
Gulnizzo, Mrs. Tina
Gun, Mrs. Grace
Gunter, Ellis H.
Gunter, Mrs. Ellis H.
Guppy, Mrs. C. R.
Guppy, Mrs. J.
Gyle, Mrs. Joseph C.

Hadler, H.
Hadler, Mrs. Henry
Hadler, Mrs. L.
Haffey, Hugh E.
Haffey, Hugh, Jr.
Haffey, Irene
Haffey, Katherine
Haffey, May
Hafschmidt, Walter
Hagehorn, Frederick
Hagist, Adolf
Hagist, Arthur
Hagist, Mrs. Augusta
Hagist, Edward
Hagglund, Mrs. W. C.
Hahn, Mr. Henry
Hahn, Mrs. Henry
Hain, Mr. Arthur
Hain, Mrs. Arthur
Hain, A. T.
Hain, Mrs. A. T.
Haines, Anna M.
Haines, Hattie
Haines, Mrs. Lena
Haines, Michael
Haines, Mrs. M.
Haines, R. M.
Hales, Mr. W. J.
Hales, Mrs. W. J.
Haley, Mrs. Katherine
Ham, Mrs. Lucy C.
Ham, Percy
Ham, Mrs. Percy
Hambe, Mrs. Clarence
Hamilton, W. Hart
Hamilton, Mrs. W. Hart
Hamilton, Miss Janet
Hamman, Miss Ina
Hammers, F. A.
Hammers, Mrs. F. A.
Hammers, Harold
Hammers, Ida
Hammond, Mrs. C. J.
Hammond, Charlie
Hammond, Charles
Hampel, C. F.
Hampel, Mrs. C. F.
Hampel, Miss Louise
Hampel, Steno
Hampel, William
Hampel, Mrs. William
Hansen, Miss Bertha
Hansen, John J.
Haraix, Mary
Haran, Mrs. A.
Harcksen, Mr. Adam
Harcksen, Mrs. Adam
Harmeson, Prudence Lewis
Harmeson, True
Hamilton, M. A.
Hamilton, Ralph
Hamilton, Mrs. Sylvia
Hammell, Tim
Hammer, Miss Rose
Hammett, Gertrude
Harbon, Miss Clella
Hanlon, Miss Clou
Hanlon, Mrs. Eva
Hanlon, Mr. Wm.
Hansen, Mr. H.
Hansen, Mrs. H.
Hargrave, Mr. H. E.
Hargrave, Mrs. H. E.
Harksen, Mr. A. G.
Harksen, Mrs. A. G.
Harper, Miss Amy
Harper, Mrs. Annie
Harper, John
Harper, Miss Kate
Harrington, Annie
Harrington, Agnes
Harrington, Dennis
Harrington, Nellie
Harrington, Richard
Harris, Ernest
Harris, Mrs. Jane
Harris, John
Harris, Mrs. John
Harris, Lawrence
Harris, Mrs. Lawrence
Harris, Leonard
Harris, Samuel
Harris, Mrs. Samuel
Harrold, J. Boyd
Harrold, Mrs. J. Boyd
Harry, Mattie E.
Harry, Willard C.
Harry, W. J.
Hart, A. M.
Hart, Mrs. A. M.
Hart, Miss Eva
Hart, Miss Lydia
Hartman, Cary W.
Hartment, Mrs. Cary W.
Hartman, Mrs. Frances
Hartz, Mr. Fred
Hartman, Mrs. Fred E.
Hartman, Josephine
Hartz, Mrs. Mary
Hatch, Jackson
Hatch, Mrs. Jackson
Haun, Mrs. A.
Haupt, Miss Nellie
Haven, Harold E.
Haven, Mrs. Harold E.
Haven, Judge Thos. E.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Haven, Mrs. Thos. E.
Hawes, Mrs. H. E.
Hawkinson, Miss Amelia
Haworth, Mr. A. S.
Haworth, Mrs. A. S.
Haworth, Mrs. E. M.
Hayden, Mrs. E. C.
Hayden, Mrs. Noel E.
Hayden, Mrs. U. E.
Hayes, Miss
Hayes, Miss Hallie
Hayes, Margaret
Hayes, Michael
Heid, Miss Eunice
Head, Fred
Head, Mrs. Fred
Healey, Miss Dorothy
Healey, Miss Gladys
Healey, L. E.
Healey, Mrs. Mary G.
Healy, Mr.
Healy, Mrs.
Healy, Florence
Healy, Lawrence
Heard, Frederick
Heard, Mrs. Frederick
Heard, Rita
Heermance, Edgar
Heermance, Mrs. Edgar
Heermance, J. G.
Heilbuth, Mrs. J.
Heiden, Mrs. Edwin H.
Heiden, Mr. G.
Heiden, Mrs. G.
Henderson, Mr. James
Henderson, Mrs. James
Hendricks, Miss Mae
Henk, Augusta
Henk, J. F.
Henk, Lucile
Henmon, Mrs. T. E.
Henry, Miss Helen
Hensel, P. E.
Hensel, Mrs. P. E.
Herbert, Mr. F. J.
Herbert, Mrs. F. J.
Herbert, Mrs. Francis J.
Herberth, Mrs. F. W.
Herman, Mr. & Mrs. V. H.
Hermansen, Miss
Hermansen, Mrs.
Herold, Miss A.
Herring, Mr. Carl
Herring, Miss Caroline
Herring, G.
Herring, E.
Herring, Miss Margaret
Herring, Mrs. M.
Herscovitz, Miss Bettie
Herscovitz, Miss Betty
Herscovitz, Mrs. Elsie
Herscovitz, Jay
Herscovitz, Samuel
Herscovitz, Mrs. Samuel
Herscovitz, Simon
Heyer, Irene E.
Hickox, Mrs. R.
Hildebrand, Mr. F. H.
Hilder, Mrs. Louis
Hill, Chas.
Hill, Mrs. Chas.
Hill, Mrs. L. T.
Hill, Artur
Hill, Lois
Hill, Lulu
Hill, L. F.
Hill, Mr. Marion
Hill, Ralph
Hillen, E.
Hills, Mr. H. E.
Hills, Mrs. H. E.
Hilton, Mrs. Jack
Hink, Lester
Hinricks, Geo. P.
Hinricks, Mrs. Geo. P.
Hinricks, Mrs. Myrtle
Hinricks, Vernon
Hirst, M. D.
Hitchcock, Miss Katherine
Hourdon, John N.
Hourdon, Mrs. Katherine
Hobson, Miss. E. F.
Hobson, Miss Lydia
Hobson, G. R.
Hobson, Ralph
Hock, Mrs. Sadie
Hodge, Rita
Hodgers, Mrs. S. M.
Hodgkins, F. G.
Hodgkins, Mrs. F. G.
Hoey, Mr. M.
Hoey, Mrs. M.
Hofer, Mr. J.
Hofer, Mrs. J.
Hoffman, A. D.
Hoffman, Mr. A. R.
Hoffman, Mrs. A. R.
Hoffman, Florence A.
Hoffman, Mrs. Fred
Hoffman, Miss Kate
Hoffman, Mrs. Maude
Hoffman, Samuel
Hoffman, Mrs. S.
Hofsus, Mrs. Myrtle
Hogan, Mrs. Ed
Hogan, Mr. J.
Hogan, Mrs. J.
Hogan, Miss Marjie
Hogan, Miss Ollie
Hoit, T.
Hoit, Mrs. T.
Holdoff, Mr.
Holdoff, Mrs. Hazel
Holgate, Joe A.
Holgate, Mrs. Joe A.
Holland, Miss Margaret
Holland, Vincent
Hollett, Mrs. Ethel
Hollett, James
Hollett, Vernon M.
Holme, Garnet
Holmes, Miss Alice
Holmes, E. F.
Holmes, Mrs. E. F.
Holmes, Mr. Ernest F.
Holmes, Mrs. Harriet W.
Honchin, Mrs. Eliza
Honlihan, J.
Honlihan, Mrs. J.
Honlihan, Will
Hood, Geo.
Hood, Geo. J.
Hood, Harold
Hood, Mrs. Mary
Hooper, Miss Edna E.
Hooper, Mrs. C. R.
Hopper, Mr. Geo. W.
Hopper, Mrs. G. W.
Hopkins, B. S.
Hopkins, Mrs. B. S.
Horan, Mrs. Honora
Horibut, Mr. H. R.
Horibut, Mrs. H. R.
Horn, Mrs. M.
Horn, Miss Ruth
Horn, Sealon
Hosker, James
Hosker, Mrs. Margaret
Hosker, Ralph
Hosker, Statia
Houston, Mrs. Agnes
Houston, C. C.
Houston, Mrs. C. C.
Howard, Arthur
Howard, Mrs. Arthur
Howard, Miss Bertha
Howard, Ellis L.
Howard, W. P.
Howe, Mrs. Josephine
Howe, Mrs. Theo.
Howe, Theo. G., Jr.
Howell, Miss Ada M.
Howell, Mrs. Jesse S.
Howland, Emma
Howland, Bessie
Hoyle, Mrs. C. R.
Hubback, A.
Hubback, Mrs. A.
Hubback, Edward
Huck, Anna
Huck, Dr. H. C.
Hudson, Mrs. Clarence
Hudson, H. C.
Huffman, Mrs. Susie
Hughes, Frank
Hughes, Mrs. Hugh
Hughes, James
Hughes, Mrs. Jennie
Hughes, John D.
Hughes, Joseph
Hughes, Miss Jennie
Hughes, Miss Teresa
Hunter, Mr. A. S.
Hunter, Mrs. A. S.
Hunter, Mrs. R.
Hurley, Mr.
Hurley, Mrs.
Hurley, Mrs. Margaret
Hurnhall, Mrs. F. W.
Huse, Harry C.
Husing, Charles
Husing, Henry
Husing, Lena
Husing, Mrs. Lena
Hussey, Mrs.
Huthmacher, Miss F.
Huthmacher, Miss M.
Huthmacher, F.
Huthmacher, Mrs. A.
Hyatt, Mrs. E.
Hyatt, Mr. E.
Hyatt, Miss G.
Hyatt, Geo.
Hyatt, R.
Hyatt, R. M.
Hyatt, W. G.
Hyman, Charles
Hyman, Dave
Hyman, George
Hyman, Mrs. Ida
Hyman, Louis
Hyman, Mrs. Louis
Hyman, Milton
Hyman, Mrs. Rose
Hyman, Prof. Wm.
Hyman, Mrs. Wm.
Hyman, William
Hyman, Mrs. William
Hymon, Louis
Hymon, Mrs. Rosa

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Imlay, W. T.
Imlay, Mrs. W. T.
Imperial, Miss Christina
Imperial, Mario
Imperial, Miss Marguerite
Imperial, P.
Imperial, Mrs. P.
Imperiale, Mrs. M.
Inman, E. F.
Inman, Miss Edna
Inman, Everett
Ipsen, Andrew
Ipsen, Mrs. Andrew
Irwin, Mrs. O. C.
Isaeva, Miss Theresa
Isaaya, Mr. V.
Isaaya, Mrs. V.

Jacat, Mr. Geo.
Jacat, Mrs. Louis
Jackson, Miss Alma K.
Jackson, Miss Annie
Jackson, Chas. A.
Jackson, Mrs. Freda
Jackson, Miss Hattie
Jackson, Henry E.
Jackson, Mrs. Henry E.
Jackson, Miss Mary
Jacobs, David S.
Jacobs, Mrs. Goldye O.
Jacobs, Millard Wolford
Jacobus, Miss Florence
Jambet, Mrs. J. A.
James, Miss Bethelene
James, Mr. E. G.
James, Mrs. E. G.
James, Raymond
Jansen, D. M.
Jansen, Mrs. D. M.
Jansen, Mr. Howard
Jansen, Mrs. Howard
Jansen, Mr. W.
Jansen, Mrs. W.
Jansen, Mrs. Annie
Jaurez, Mrs. A.
Jaurez, Clyde
Jebb, Mrs. Frances
Jenkins, Mrs. R.
Jennings, Miss Helen
Jennings, Mr. Lloyd
Jennings, Mr. John
Jennings, Mr. T.
Jennings, Mrs. T.
Jennings, Mr. W.
Jennings, Mrs. W.
Jennings, Wm. C.
Jennings, Mrs. Wm. C.
Jenson, Mrs. Helen
Jensen, Miss Helga
Jensen, James
Jensen, Peter
Jett, Mrs. Geo.
Jett, Mrs. J. F.
Johnson, Miss Lillian
John, Mrs. Grace
John, Miss Ramona
John, William
Johnson, Mrs.
Johnson, Mr. C. G.
Johnson, Mrs. C. G.
Johnson, Chas.
Johnson, Mrs. Chas.
Johnson, Mr. C.
Johnston, Miss Clara
Johnson, C. B.
Johnson, Mr. C. W.
Johnson, Mrs. C. W.

Johnson, D. E.
Johnson, Mrs. D. E.
Johnson, Mrs. D.
Johnson, Mrs. Delia
Johnson, Mrs. E.
Johnson, Miss Edith
Johnson, E. B. Sr.
Johnson, E. B. Jr.
Johnson, Mrs. E. B.
Johnson, Miss Eleanor
Johnson, Mrs. E. C.
Johnson, Frank, Sr.
Johnson, Frank
Johnson, Mrs. Frank
Johnson, Mrs. F. M.
Johnson, Mrs. G. L.
Johnson, Gert. J.
Johnson, George Wm.
Johnson, Mrs. H.
Johnson, Ira
Johnson, Mrs. Ira
Johnson, Miss Irene
Johnson, Irving
Johnson, John
Johnson, Mrs. J. F.
Johnson, J. J.
Johnston, J. H.
Johnston, Miss Janis
Johnston, Mrs. Julia
Johnston, Mrs. J. B.
Johnson, Miss Lulu
Johnson, Miss Lulu J.
Joinson, Mrs. M.
Johnston, Mrs. R. B.
Johnson, Miss Ruth
Johnson, Shad D.
Johnson, Ted
Jones, C. N.
Jones, Mr. D.
Jones, Mrs. D.
Jones, Mrs. Elmer W.
Jones, Miss F. L.
Jones, Geo. C.
Jones, Mrs. Geo. C.
Jones, Master
Jones, W. A.
Jones, Mrs. W. A.
Jordan, Mrs. E.
Jordan, Genevia
Jordan, Mrs. L. A.
Jordan, Mr. L.
Jordan, Louis
Jordan, Mary
Jordan, Walter
Joyce, Mrs. E.
Joyce, Mrs. Elizabeth
Joyce, Mrs. O. G.
Joyce, Mr. Wm.
Juda, Mrs. E. M.
Judd, Gertrude
Judd, Henry
Judd, John J.
Judd, Mrs. Lettie M.
Juevenan, Miss Anna
Judge, Hugh
Junor, Mr. E.
Junor, Mrs. E.
Junor, Helen
Junor, Louise
Juss, John H.
Juss, Mrs. John H.

Kadlock, Mr. Sam Jr.
Kadlock, Mr. Sam Sr.
Kadlock, Mrs. Sam Sr.
Kain, Mrs. Amanda
Kalas, A. T.

Kalas, Mrs. Lucy M.
Kalas, Miss Lucy
Kalas, Miss Myrtle
Kalas, Miss Quincy
Kalas, Stanley
Kalas, Thos.
Kammeyer, Miss Elizabeth
Kammeyer, Julius
Kammeyer, Mrs. Julius
Kampschmidt, Myrtle
Kane, Miss Clare
Kane, Jas.
Kassner, Mrs. Lillian
Kassner, Martin
Katz, Mrs. Virginia
Katz, Mr. L. R.
Katz, Mrs. L. R.
Katz, Fred
Katz, Florence
Katz, Lillian
Katz, Virginia
Kavanaugh, Mrs. M. A.
Keating, Mrs. Della
Keating, Mrs. Ellen
Keating, Frances
Keating, Leonia
Keating, Maril
Kedall, Lee
Kedall, Mrs. Lee
Keefe, Miss Aileen
Keefe, Miss Catherine
Keefe, Dr. E. D.
Keefe, Mr. James
Keefe, Miss Phyllis
Keefe, Mr. Wm.
Keegan, Mrs. W.
Kelleher, Daniel
Kellen, Mrs. Mary
Kelley, Florence
Kellogg, Mrs. W. T.
Kelly, Mr.
Kelly, Mrs.
Kelly, Evelyn M.
Kennans, Walter
Kemp, Mr. A. G.
Kemper, G. W.
Kemper, Mrs. G. W.
Kenbrook, Mr. C. A.
Kenbrook, Mrs. C. A.
Kenbrook, Miss Elizabeth
Kenbrook, Mr. Wallace
Kendall, Mr. C. C.
Kendall, Mrs. C. C.
Kendall, Mrs. C. F.
Kendall, Mrs. L. B.
Kendall, Mr. P. J.
Kendrick, Mrs. Julia
Kendrick, Mr. Michael
Kendrick, Peter
Kendrick, Rose
Kenney, Jos. E.
Kenny, Miss
Kenny, Mrs.
Kent, G. H.
Kent, Mr. E. B.
Kent, Mrs. Mary
Kerman, Mrs. James
Kerman, Mrs. J. A.
Kerr, Robt. I.
Kerr, Mrs. Robt. I.
Kerrick, Mr. J. D.
Kerrick, Mrs. J. D.
Kerwin, Miss Ann
Kerwin, Edward P.
Kerwin, Mrs. Edward P.
Kerwin, John

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Kerwin, Mrs. John
Kerwin, John, Jr.
Kerwin, Mrs. John, Jr.
Kerwin, Miss Margaret
Kerwin, Richard
Kerwin, Thos. J.
Kerwin, Miss Winifred
Keyser, Mr. H.
Keyser, Mrs. H.
Keyser, Miss Kate
Kieffe, Mrs. E. D.
Kimball, Mr. L. F.
Kimball, Mrs. L. F.
Kimball, Mr. H. L.
Kimball, Mrs. H. L.
King, Mrs. F. J.
King, M.
Kipp, Gladys M.
Kirk, Mrs. Annie
Kirk, Harry
Kirk, Mrs. Pearl
Kirk, William
Kittinger, Miss G.
Klein, Albert
Klein, Miss Addie
Klein, Miss Anita
Klein, Arthur
Klein, E. S., Sr.
Klein, Mrs. E. S.
Klein, Miss Lena
Knoblock, Mr. W.
Knudsen, Mr. H. E.
Knödsen, Mrs. H. E.
Knudson, Harold
Knudson, Mrs. Harold
Koch, Herman
Koenig, Mrs. Louis M.
Kohn, Mrs. Geo.
Kohn, Mrs. Sig.
Kraus, Miss Clara
Krausse, Anna
Krauter, Miss Alice
Krauter, Chas.
Krauter, Lorraine
Krauter, Mrs. Chas.
Krauter, Miss Helen
Krauter, Miss Louise
Krauteg, Miss Marie
Krauter, Mr. W.
Krauter, Mrs. W.
Krauter, Willie
Krestovich, Christopher
Krestovich, Geo.
Krestovich, Mrs. Geo.
Krestovich, John
Krimphoff, Miss Agnes
Krimphoff, Miss Elizabeth
Krimphoff, George
Krimphoff, Mrs. George
Kristovich, Chris
Kristovich, Geo.
Kristovich, Michel
Kristovich, Stephen
Krogh, Hans
Krogh, Mr. C. H
Krogh, Mrs. C. H.
Krogh, Mrs. Hans
Krohn, Miss Anna
Krohn, Claus
Krueckel, Mrs. W.
Krueckel, Mr. Ralph
Kuder, Harry
Kuder, Miss Marion
Kuder, Mrs. Nettie
Kyne, Mr. C.
Kyne, Mrs. C.

Kyne, Mr. J.
Kyne, Mrs. L.
Kyne, Mrs. M. A.

La Dieu, Mrs. W. E.
La Due, Alice
La Due, A. V.
Lafourquette, Mrs. D. J.
Lafourquette, Geo.
Lafourquette, Jacque
Lafourquette, Paul
Lafranchi, Mrs. J.
Lagomarsino, Mr. J.
Lagomarsino, Mrs. J.
Lagoria, Mr.
Lagoria, Mrs.
Lague, Mr. O.
Lague, Mrs. O.
Lamb, Miss Dolores
Landq, Miss Lucy
Lammers, Peter E.
Lammars, Mrs. P.
Lampson, L.
Lampson, Mrs. L.
Land, Walter
Land, Mrs. Walter
Lane, Mrs. C. H.
Lane, L. H.
Lane, Mrs. Preston R.
Langridge, F. W.
Lansfield, Mr. R.
Lansfield, Mrs. R.
Langridge, George D.
Langridge, F. W.
Langridge, Mrs. F. W.
Langridge, Miss Katherine
Lanza, D.
Lanza, Mrs. D.
La Perle, Mrs. Alice
La Page, Miss Florence
Lara, Mrs. Joseph
Larsen, Albin
Larsen, Chas.
Larsen, Ellen
Larsen, Miss Jeanette
Larson, Carl
Latham, Miss Florence
Latham, Grace
Latham, J. H.
Latham, Mrs. J. H.
Laughton, Alex
Laughton, Dudley
Laughton, Dudley, Jr.
Laughton, Elizabeth
Laughton, J. A.
Laughton, Mrs. J. A.
Laughton, James, Jr.
Laughton, Kenneth
Laughton, Lucile
Laughton, Maud
Laughton, Susan
Laukenau, Mrs. Eva
Laukeneau, John
Laukeneau, Mrs. John
Lausten, Mr. L.
Lausten, Mrs. L.
Laurent, J. B.
Laurent, Mrs. J. B.
Lawrence, Matthew J.
Lawson, Mrs. Helen
Lawson, Mrs. J. M.
Lawson, Mrs. Mary
Lawton, Miss M. E.
Layne, Dr. L. Walker
Layne, Mrs. Hazel Walker
Lazzareschi, Bruno
Lazzareschi, Edwina

Leach, Mrs. Dalton
Leach, James M.
Leach, Mrs. James M.
Leach, Laurie
Leach, Lawrence
Leach, Richard
Leach, Mrs. Richard
Lean, A. K.
Lean, Mrs. A. K.
Lean, Mrs. H
Learned, Robert
Learned, Mrs. Robert
Leary, M.
Leary, Mrs. M.
Lechner, Miss Florence
Le Claire, J. H.
Le Claire, Mrs. Ruth
Lee, Mrs. Rose
Lee, Frank
Lee, Robert
Leech, T. R.
Leech, Mrs. T. R.
Leggett, C. H.
Leggett, Mrs. C. H.
Lehafer, Ethel G.
Leighton, Mrs. Callie
Leighton, Mr. F. W.
Leighton, Mrs. F. W.
Leighton, Miss Rachel
Lellard, Mrs. Z. M.
Lemmerhirt, Mrs.
Lenoini, Albino
Leonard, Katherine
Leonard, Jas.
Leonard, John
Leonard, Thos.
Lerada, Mr. G.
Lerada, Mrs. G.
Lerner, Eva
Lerner, Herman
Lerner, Manuel
Lerner, Tessie
Lertora, Miss Marie
Lertora, Mrs. Rose
Lester, Mrs. A. M.
Leugn, Mrs. Verine
Levy, Miss Alice
Levy, Mrs. A.
Levy, Mrs. Chas.
Levy, Mr. Henry
Levy, Mrs. Henry
Levy, Miss Marian
Levy, Mrs. Paul
Levy, Mrs. Rube
Levy, Mrs. S.
Lewin, Mrs.
Lewis, G. C.
Lewis, Mrs. G. C.
Lewis, Mrs. Hester R.
Libby, Mrs. Louise
Liecy, Earl
Liecy, Garth
Liecy, Josephine
Liesy, Geo. H.
Liesy, Mrs. Geo. H.
Liesy, Miss Margaret J.
Lilly, Mrs. Arthur
Lilt, Henry
Lilt, Mrs. Henry
Lincoln, R. S.
Lincoln, Mrs. R. S.
Lincoln, Mr. H
Lipman, A.
Lipman, Mrs. A
Lobingier, Mrs. Della
Lobingier, Evely

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Lobingier, Geo.
Lobingier, M. S.
Locey, Mr. Fred
Locey, Mrs. Fred
Locey, Mr. Ray
Locey, Warren
Locey, Miss Virginia
Loney, Mr. J. A.
Loney, Mrs. J. A.
Loney, J.
Lopes, Annie
Lopes, Joe
Lopes, J. M.
Lopes, Adeline
Lopes, Mrs. M. P.
Lord, Katerine A.
Lorenson, Mrs. Iz
Losee, E. L.
Losee, Mrs. E. L.
Lovett, James
Lovett, Mrs. James
Lowell, Mrs. A.
Lucas, W. E.
Lucas, Mrs. W. E.
Lucio, Mrs. R.
Lucy, Miss Josephine
Lundell, Albin
Lundell, C. A.
Lundell, Mrs. C. A.
Lundell, Henry
Lundell, Olive
Lundt, Jennie C.
Lundt, Miss
Lustig, Mrs.
Lydon, Miss E.
Lydon, Mrs. L.
Lydon, Mr. M.
Lydon, Mrs. Mary
Lydon, Mary
Lynch, Andrew
Lynch, Mrs. Andrew
Lynch, Andrew J.
Lynch, Miss Elizabeth
Lynch, Mrs. Etta
Lynch, Miss Joan
Lynch, Miss T.
Lyons, Mrs. E.
Lyons, Mrs. Emma
Lyons, Wm. A.
Lyons, Mr.
Lyons, Mrs.
Lyster, Mrs. E.

Maccovin, Mrs. S. T.
Macdougall, G. W.
Macdougall, Mrs. G. W.
Macdougall, Robert
MacGregor, A. H.
MacKenzie, A. B.
MacKenzie, Mrs. A. B.
Mackel, Philip
MacMillan, D. C.
MacMillan, Mrs. D. C.
MacMillan, Wallace
MacMurray, Mr.
MacMurray, Mrs.
Madden, Mrs. S.
Madden, Mrs. Margaret
Madden, Clara
Madden, Frank Jr.
Madden, Frank
Madden, Harrett
Madden, Helen
Madden, Maud
Madden, Mrs. Mary
Madden, Paul

Madden, Tad
Madden, Miss U.
Madden, Ward
Madiedros, J. A.
Madiedros, J. C.
Madiedros, M. F.
Madiedros, Miss M. L.
Madiedros, Matthew R.
Madiedros, Priscilla
Madison, J. E. Jr.
Madison, Mrs. J. E. Jr.
Madonna, Miss A.
Madonna, F.
Madonna, Miss Hazel
Madonna, Miss Geneva
Madison, Mr. M.
Madison, Mrs. M.
Maggi, Mr. G. R.
Maggi, Mrs. G. R.
Magher, Antoinette
Magher, Gerald
Magher, James
Magher, Mrs. James
Magher, James, Jr.
Magher, Jos.
Magher, Mrs. Jos.
Magher, Lieut. Jos. E.
Magher, Yeoman Harry Vincent
Magher, Leslie
Magill, Miss Amelia
Magill, Chas. T.
Magill, Miss T.
Magill, W. J.
Magill, Mrs. W. J.
Magill, W. W.
Magill, Mrs. W. W.
Maggio, Mrs. F. D.
Malone, A. W.
Mahane, Mrs. A. W.
Mahane, Norine
Maher, Eileen
Maher, James
Maher, J. P.
Mahey, Martin
Mahey, Mrs. Martin
Maher, William J.
Maher, Mrs. William J.
Maher, William, Jr.
Mahl, Edward
Mahl, Mrs. Edward
Mahl, John
Mahl, Mrs. John
Mahl, William
Mahl, Mrs. William
Malaspina, Mr. G.
Malley, Ed.
Malley, Mrs. Mary
Malley, Miss J.
Malley, James
Malley, Patrick
Mellon, Miss E. H.
Maloney, Bernard
Maloney, Edward
Maloney, Mrs. Edward
Maloney, Madden
Maloney, Grace
Maloney, Thomas
Maloney, Mary
Maloney, Mildred
Maloney, Rieta
Maltesta, George
Maltesta, Mrs. Geo.
Maltesta, Helen
Mandel, Mrs. F. M.
Mangeie Carrie H.

Mankervis, Mr. W. M.
Manervis, Mrs. W. M.
Mann, Mrs. C. S.
Mann, Dr. C. S.
Mann, Fred A.
Manning, J.
Manning, Mrs. J.
Marchant, Mrs. Ida
Marchant, M.
Marenco, Miss C.
Mario, Chas.
Marie, John
Maroni, George
Marone, Miss Louise
Maroni, Pete
Maroni, R.
Maroni, Mrs. R.
Marr, Rose
Marsh, Mrs. R. W.
March, Geo.
Marsh, Mrs. Geo.
Marsh, G. P.
Marsh, Mrs. G. P.
Marsh, Geo. Raymond
Marsh, H. I.
Marsh, Mrs. H. I.
Marsh, Lucy
Marsh, Lucien A.
Marsh, Mrs. L. A.
Marchi, Mr. P.
Marchi, Mrs. P.
Marlow, Mrs. Alice
Marshall, Allan
Marshall, Clyde
Marshall, David
Marshall, Mrs. David
Marshall, Donald
Marshall, Mrs. John
Marshall, J.
Marshall, Mrs. J.
Marshall, Mrs. J. W.
Marshall, Kenneth
Marshall, Lorraine
Marshall, Miss Mable
Marshall, Miss Nellie
Marsili, Mrs. Assunta
Marsili, Miss Lillian
Marsili, Miss Maggie
Marsili, Master Lawrence
Marsili, Virgil
Martin, H.
Martin, Mrs. H.
Martin, Mrs. Theo. E.
Martin, Mrs. T. P.
Martin, Mrs. J. T.
Martin, Miss Louise
Martini, Paul De
Marzoff, Mrs. G.
Marzoff, Annie
Marzoff, George Jr.
Marzoff, George Sr.
Marzoff, Katie
Marzoff, Madeline
Mason, Mrs. Annie
Mason, Mrs. Chester S.
Mason, Edwin
Mason, Ernest
Mason, Mrs. Ernest
Mason, Gertrude
Mason, Harry
Mason, Lois
Mason, Miss Pearl
Massane, Ben
Massane, Mrs. Ben
Massane, Eddy
Massane, Mamie

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Mas ie, Elizabeth
Massie, John
Massie, Mrs. John
Masson, Mrs. Elda
Masson, R. G.
Masson, J. R.
Masson, Mrs. John
Masson, Mrs. J.
Mast, Miss Bertha
Mast, Miss Carolyn
Mast, Martin R.
Matron, Mae R.
Matheson, Mrs. Jas. D.
Mathison, Joseph
Mathison, Mrs. Joseph
Mathieson, O.
Mathieson, Mrs. O.
Mathison, F.
Mayer, Adolph
Mayer, Mrs. Hazel A.
Mayse, Ruth
McAdam, Mr. M.
McAdam, Mrs. M.
McArthur, Mrs. S.
McBain, Dr. James A.
McBain, Mrs. James A.
McBain, Miss Martha
McBain, Miss Mildred
McBain, Mrs. Thos.
McCabe, Mrs.
McCabe, Mr. Thos. J.
McCabe, Mrs. Thos. J.
McCann, Jas.
McCarthy, Andrew J.
McCarthy, Mrs. Andrew J.
McCarthy, D. E.
McCarthy, Mrs. Mamie
McCarthy, Miss May A.
McCaughey, Jas.
McClellan, Margit
McClellan, Laurette
McClellan, Lilly
McClellan, Wm.
McClellan, Wilson
McClellan, Robt.
McClish, Leonard
McClory, Harry T.
McClory, Helen
McClory, C. H.
McClory, Lizzie
McConnell, Mr. M.
McConnell, Mrs. M.
McCready, Evans
McCready, Mrs. Rose
McCready, Virginia
McCullough, W. J.
McDermott, W. J.
McDermott, Mrs. M.
McDiarmid, Mr. W. G.
McDiarmid, Mrs. W. G.
McDonald, Alfred
McDonald, Allen
McDonald, Allen, Jr.
McDonald, Mrs. A.
McDonald, Mrs. R.
McDonald, Christiana
McDonald, Hugh
McDonald, Mrs. Hugh
McDonald, Mrs. M.
McDonald, Mubell
McDonald, Nellie
McDonald, Patrick
McDonnell, John J.
McDonnell, Mrs. John J.
McDonnell, Mrs. Agnes
McDonnell, Mrs. E.
McDonnell, John
McDonnell, Patrick
McDonnell, G.
McDonnell, Thos.
McElroy, Mrs. R. L.
McEntee, Miss A.
McEntee, Miss J.
McEwen, Mrs. Jessie A.
McFarland, Miss Leona
McGilvery, Dr. Ella
McGilvery, Thomas
McGilvery, Mrs. Thomas
McGrail, Mrs. P.
McHugh, Agnes
McHugh, Miss Rita
McHugh, Thos.
McHugh, Thos. Jr.
McEnerny, M. V.
McGuire, C. J.
McGuire, Mrs. C. J.
McGuire, Eunice
McGuire, Florence
McGuire, Frank
McGuire, Miss Florence
McGuire, Mrs. Mary
McGuire, M. D.
McGuire, T. A.
McGuire, Thos.
McKenzie, Marguerete
McKenzie, Wm.
McKenzie, Wm. J.
McKenzie, Mrs. Wm. J.
McLean, Miss Gloria
McKeon, Mrs. Annie
McKeon, Miss Mae
McKeon, Mrs. Terrence
McLane, Christopher
McLane, Ellen
McLane, Hugh
McLean, Mrs. T.
McLean, Mr. John L.
McLean, Mrs. John L.
McLeod, Mrs. A. S.
McNabse, John
McNally, Frank E.
McNally, Mrs. Frank E.
McNally, Mrs. George
McNamara, Miss Helen
McNamara, Miss Florence
McNamara, Mr. Grover
McNamara, Miss Kate
McNamara, Mrs. Katherine
McNamara, Mr. Thos.
McNamara, Mrs. Thos.
McPhail, Mrs. Ella
McPhum, Mrs. Mary
McNachlan, Donell
McNaghten, Mrs. Cornelia
Meadow, Mrs. A.
Meads, Mrs. Eunice
Meagher, Antoinette
Meddaugh, J. A.
Meddaugh, Mrs. J. A.
Meinberger, Henrietta
Meinberger, Val., Sr.
Meinberger, Mrs. Val.
Meiarkey, Mrs. E. H.
Melchior, Henry
Melchior, Mrs. Elsie
Mendicoa, Miss Juanita
Merkel, Miss Marcella
Merkel, Mrs. Mirie
Mercurio, Earl
Mercurio, Frank
Mercurio, Miss Anna
Mercurio, Helen
Mercurio, Miss Ida
Merle, Mrs. L. V.
Merman, Gladys
Merman, Lester
Merman, F.
Merman, Mrs. P.
Merrill, Frank
Merrill, Geraldine
Merrill, Lowell
Merrill, Mrs. Lowell
Merrill, M. A.
Merritt, Mrs. Ella
Merritt, F.
Merritt, Mrs. Louise B.
Merz, Wm.
Merz, Mrs. Wm.
Meyer, Mr.
Meyer, Mrs.
Meyer, Henrietta
Mesquite, Mrs. Jack
Mesquite, Joe
Mesquite, Mrs. Joe
Messini, Alta
Mesquite, Ida A.
Mesquite, Joe
Mesquite, Mrs. Jos. S.
Mesquite, Melvin J.
Meyer, Mr. A. P.
Meyer, Ernest
Meyer, Fred
Meyer, Gwendolyn
Meyer, Mrs. N. P.
Meyer, Mr. H. C.
Meyer, Mrs. H. C.
Meyer, Robert
Meyer, Mrs. Fred A.
Meyer, Henry
Meyer, Inga
Meyer, Mrs. R.
Michael, Arnold
Michael, Francisco
Michael, Walter
Michaelson, C. H.
Michaelson, Mrs. C. H.
Michelson, Arthur
Michelson, Robert
Michelson, Mrs. Robert
Miguel, Miss Andrey
Miguel, Jerome
Miguel, Miss Pearl
Miguel, Miss Selma
Miguel, Miss Sophie
Miller, C. L.
Miller, Mrs. G.
Miller, Mr.
Millnovich, Mrs.
Miller, Miss A.
Miller, Mr. A. P.
Miller, Mrs. A. P.
Miller, A. S.
Miller, Mrs. A. S.
Miller, Mrs. Blanch
Miller, C. A.
Miller, Chas.
Miller, Mrs. Dava
Miller, Mrs. E.
Miller, Mrs. E. L.
Miller, Mr. F. E.
Miller, Mrs. F. E.
Miller, Miss Helen
Miller, Miss J.
Miller, Mrs. J.
Miller, Joseph
Miller, Miss Kathryn
Miller, Kenneth
Miller, Leontta

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Miller, Mrs. Lillie
Miller, Louis
Miller, Miss R.
Miller, Robert
Miller, Mrs. Robert
Miller, Rob. P.
Miller, Mrs. Sarah
Mills, Mrs. I. R.
Mischevich, Milan
Mitchell, Evelyn
Mitchell, Mrs F. H.
Mitchell, Grace
Mitchell, Miss Mamie
Mitchell, Mr. Roy
Mitchell, Mrs Roy
Mize, Margaret
Moeller, Mrs. Dora
Molinari, Mrs. Joseghine
Molitor, Miss C.
Molitor, Mrs. E.
Mollo, F. J.
Molloy, Miss Alice
Mollor, Thos. S.
Mollor, Mrs. Thos. S.
Monahan, Frank
Monahan, Mrs. Frank
Monfort, Miss Florence
Montgomery, Mrs. E. A.
Montgomery, E. A.
Montgomery, Mrs. Hazel
Montgomery, Lester
Montgomery, Margaret
Moody, Mrs. Frank
Moody, Mrs. Frank
Moore, Miss Bernice
Moore, Bernice E.
Moore, Ethel C.
Moore, Mrs.
Moore, Eli D.
Moore, Mrs. Florence S.
Moore, G. E.
Moore, Mrs. G. E.
Moore, Mrs. E. G.
Moore, Mrs. Francis
Moore, Miss Francis
Moore, Mrs. F. H.
Moore, G. E.
Moore, Mrs. Hattie
Moore, Miss Iene
Moore, Ione F.
Moore, James
Moore, Mr. John F.
Moore, Mrs. Mary
Moore, Miss Virginia
Moore, Mrs. W.
Moore, William
Moore, Wm. A.
Mora, Mrs. Rose
Morch, Leo
Morch, Mrs. Leo
Morchio, Alvira
Morehaut, Ida S.
Morehaut, Mr. M.
Morehead, Paul
Morehead, Mrs. Paul
Morehouse, E. C.
Morehouse, Mrs. E. C.
Morehouse, Miss Jean
Morgan, Mrs. Josie
Morgan, Miss Salome
Morgariedge, R. S.
Morgariedge, Mrs. R. S
Moriarty, Catherine
Moriarty, Grace
Moriarty, John
Moriarty, Josephine

Moriarty, Josephine A. V.
Moriarty, Jule
Morley, Mrs. H. W.
Morris, G. L.
Morris, Mrs. G. S.
Morrison, C. E.
Morrison, Mrs. C. E.
Morrison, Chester
Morrison, John
Morrison, Mrs. John
Morrison, Tenal
Morrison, F. F.
Mortensen, Mrs. A.
Mortensen, M.
Morton, Miss Myrtle
Mosier, Edgar D.
Mosher, Mrs. Edgar D.
Mosher, Edwin
Mosher, Mrs. Edwin
Moss, Miss A.
Moss, Agnes
Moss, Cecil
Moss, Mr. J.
Moss, Wm.
Mothorn, Mrs. Addie
Mothorn, Herbert N
Mothorn, Lydon E.
Mothorn, Mrs. F. D.
Mott, Miss Isabel E.
Mountain, Mr.
Mountain, Mrs.
Mover, Mr. L. H.
Mover, Mrs. L. H.
Moyle, Mrs. Nellie
Moyles, J.
Moyles, Mrs. J.
Moyse, J.
Moyse, E. E.
Muench, Dr. Albert
Muench, Mrs. Albert
Mueller, Mrs. C.
Mueller, Miss E.
Mueller, Miss L.
Mugg, Fred H.
Mugg, Mrs. Mary F.
Mulkeen, Patrick
Mullan, Miss A.
Mullan, Miss C.
Mullan, Joe.
Mullan, Mrs. Jos.
Mullan, John
Mullan, Miss M.
Mullan, Thos.
Mullane, T.
Mullane, Mrs. T.
Mullen, Frank
Mullen, Mrs. Frank
Muller, Wm.
Muller, Mrs. Wm.
Mullin, Miss Bessie
Mullin, Dan
Mullin, John
Mullin, Mrs. John
Mullin, Wm.
Mullins, Jos.
Mundhake, Miss Pearl
Munson, N.
Munson, Mrs. N. F.
Murch, Merl L.
Murphy, Mrs. E.
Murphy, Fred
Murphy, Mrs. Alice V.
Murphy, Charles
Murphy, Chas. P.
Murphy, Mrs. Mary
Murphy, Miss M.

Murphy, Mrs. M.
Murphy, Mr. Walter
Murray, Miss Essie
Murray, Miss Helen
Murray, Mr. James
Murray, Mrs. James
Murray, Jas. A.
Murray, Mrs. J. E.
Myers, Jesse
Myers, May E.
Myers, W. E.
Mylio, Mrs. Chas.

Nagal, Miss Delma
Nagal, Miss Ella
Nagal, Mr. Gus
Nagal, Mrs. Gus
Napoleon, Artur
Napoleon, Mr. Geo.
Napoleon, Mrs. Geo.
Nash, Mrs. A. M.
Nash, Mrs.
Nash, John J.
Nash, Mrs. John J.
Naughton, Bernard
Naughton, Bernard, Sr.
Naughton, Mrs. Sarah
Nealon, Joseph
Nealon, Mrs. Joseph
Nealon, Raymond B.
Neergaard, Fred
Neergaard, F. H.
Neergaard, F. H. Jr.
Neergaard, Robert
Neergaard, Margaret
Neergaard, Ruth
Nelson, Mr. C. T.
Nelson, Mrs. C. T.
Nelson, Mrs. Estella
Nelson, Victor
Neres, Mrs. Olivia
Nerhalmes, Carl
Nerhalmes, Mrs. Carl
Neshett, Miss Evelyn
Neshett, Mrs.
Nessa, Mrs. Myrtle
Nevin, Emma
Nevin, John
Nevin, Frank
Nevin, Mrs. Katherine
Nevin, Patrick
Nevin, May
Newman, Mrs. Elizabeth
Newman, Mrs. Emily A.
Newman, Mrs. M.
Nicholls, Philip
Nicholls, Mrs. Rose F.
Nicholls, Thos. H.
Nichols, Mr. H. J.
Nichols, Mrs. H. J.
Nicholas, Mrs. Margaret
Nichols, R. T.
Nichols, Mrs. R. T.
Nichols, Elmer J.
Nichols, Miss Grace E.
Nichols, Mrs. V. R.
Nilesen, Clara
Nilesen, Ellen
Nilesen, Helda
Nilesen, S.
Nilesen, Mrs. S.
Nilesen, Sophie
Nilligan, Miss
Nilsson, Mrs. A.
Nilsson, R. [illegible]
Nisbet, Mrs. Chas.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Nonnemann, Mrs. Hannah
Nonnemann, Louis
Northop, Mrs. Ruth
Norton, Albert
Norton, Mrs. Albert
Norton, Webster
Nuns, Mrs. Chas.
Nuns, Mrs. Chris

O'Brien, Mrs. Etta
Ochs, Miss Anna
O'Connell, Eugene
O'Connell, Mrs. Eugene
O'Connell, Julia
O'Conner, Mrs.
O'Conner, Miss A.
O'Conner, Miss N.
O'Connor, Mrs. Mary
O'Connor, Redmond
O'Connor, R. V.
O'Connor, Mrs. R. V.
O'Connor, Vincent J.
O'Dea, Alice M.
O'Dea, Mr. T. M.
O'Dea, Mrs. T. M.
O'Dea, Loretta
O'Donnell, Aileen
O'Donnell, Annie L.
O'Donnell, Mrs. Catherine
O'Connor, Mrs. C.
O'Donnell, Catherine E.
O'Donnell, Edward T.
O'Donnell, Eugene
O'Donnell, E. W.
O'Donnell, Mrs. E. W.
O'Donnell, James
O'Donnell, James J.
O'Donnell, Joseph W.
O'Connor, Miss Katheryn
O'Connell, Mrs. Lena
O'Connor, Margaret
O'Connell, Miss Manel
O'Donnell, Mary E.
O'Connor, Miss Nellie
O'Donnell, Robert
O'Donnell, Stephen
O'Dea, Mistasha
O'Hara, Mrs. E. P.
O'Hara, Russell
O'Hara, Miss Ruth
Ogden, Mrs. Ralph
Olcese, Angelo
Olcese, Attilio
Olcese, Angelina
Olcese, Dominic
Olcese, Frank
Olcese, Mrs. Frank
Olcese, Rico
Olcese, Rose
O'Leary, Mrs. T. J.
Oliphant, Henry
Oliphant, Robt. C.
Oliphant, Mrs. Robert C.
Oliva, A. C.
Oliva, Mrs. A. C.
Olsen, Mrs. E. A.
Olsen, Mrs. Sophie
Olsen, Wm.
Olson, Miss Anita
Olson, Richard
Olson, Leonard W.
O'Neil, Joe
O'Neil, Mae
Oniel, Mrs. M. J.
Orack, Miss D.
Orack, I.

Orack, Mrs. I.
Orton, W. E.
Orton, Mrs. W. E.
O'Toole, Patrick
O'Toole, Mrs. Patrick
Orton, Mrs. Grace
Otis, Mr. Ed
Otis, Mrs. Helen
Otto, Miss Agnes C.
Ottoboni, Mrs. A.
Ottoboni, R.
Ottoboni, E.
Ottoboni, Olga
Ottoboni, Master R.

Pack, Mr. Thos.
Pack, Mrs. Thos.
Palmer, F. N.
Palmer, Mrs. F. N.
Panch, J. H.
Panch, Mrs. J. H.
Panch, Marion
Pape, Miss Anna
Pape, Henry
Pape, Mrs. Henry
Pape, Wm.
Pardee, Bob
Pardee, Mrs. Bertha
Pardee, Bernice
Pardee, Clara
Pardee, Clarence
Pardee, George
Pardee, Hazel
Pardee, Ida
Pardee, J. W.
Pardee, Mrs. J. W.
Pardee, Jack
Pardee, Lawrence
Pardee, Margaret
Pardee, Peter
Pardee, Mrs. Peter
Pardee, Roy
Pardee, Mr. Thos.
Pardee, Mrs. Thos.
Pardee, Thomas
Pardee, Ruth
Paris, Fred
Paris, Mrs. Fred
Parker, Bernice
Parks, Catherine
Parks, E. H.
Parks, Mrs. E. H.
Parrish, Alan R.
Parrish, Edwin
Parrish, Mrs. Elwin
Parrish, Mrs. F. W.
Parrish, Geo. M.
Parrish, Mrs. Grace
Parrish, Miss Margaret
Parrish, Paul H.
Parry, Mrs. J.
Parsons, Isaac W.
Parsons, Mrs. Isaac W.
Pattillo, Frank
Patterson, Mae
Patterson, F. W.
Patterson, Mrs. F. W.
Paulsen, H. E.
Paulsen, Mrs. H. E.
Paulsen, F. M.
Paulsen, Mrs. F. M.
Paymiller, Mrs. Christine
Paymiller, Mr. John
Pearsons, Mr. Chas.
Pearsons, Mr. Harold
Pearsons, Mable

Pease, Mr. John
Pease, Mrs. John
Peckham, Chas. E.
Peckham, Mrs. Chas. E.
Peckham, H. A.
Peckham, Mrs. H. A.
Pederson, Miss A.
Pedroni, Gertrude
Pedroni, J.
Pedroni, Mrs. J.
Pedroni, Lena
Pedroni, Mary
Pell, Adele
Pell, Gibbon
Perrin, I. M.
Perrin, Mrs. I. M.
Peltier, Joseph
Peltier, Mrs. Joseph
Peltier, Mrs. Victor
Pence, Mrs. Fletcher
Pence, Lenven
Pennington, A. E.
Pennington, Mrs. A. E.
Perata, Miss Anita
Perata, Mrs. L.
Perazo, Mrs. Marie
Perkins, Harry N.
Perrin, Olive
Perrin, Yates
Perroni, G.
Testoni, Mrs. A.
Peters, W.
Petersen, Henry
Petersen, Mrs. Henry
Peterson, Ada
Peterson, Bernard
Peterson, G. W.
Peterson, Helen
Peterson, Claire
Peterson, Emma
Peterson, Ernest
Peterson, Genevieva
Peterson, Mrs. G. W.
Peterson, Mr. Thos.
Peterson, Mrs.
Peterson, John
Peterson, Mrs. John
Peterson, Stella
Petrusich, Tony
Pettie, Thos.
Pettie, Mrs. Thos.
Peyser, H. M.
Peyser, Mrs. H. M.
Phair, Miss Florence
Phelps, Forrest
Phelps, George
Phelps, J. W.
Phelps, Mrs. J. W.
Philbuck, Mrs. Ida
Pickard, Miss Marion
Pierce, Russell
Pierce, Mrs. Russell
Pilbashy, Mrs. C.
Pilbashy, B. Mr.
Pilbashy, Mrs. B. M.
Pilster, Miss Emma
Pilster, Mr. H.
Pilster, Mrs. Herman
Pilster, Martha
Pilster, Mrs. S.
Pinkham, Mr. C. H.
Pinkham, Mrs. C. H.
Pinkham, Miss G.
Pinkham, Mrs. G.
Pinkham, Mrs. L. J.
Pinkham, Mrs. Mary

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Pitts, Mrs. Harry
Place, Mrs. Annie
Plazar, Anna
Plesa, L. S.
Plume, Ed. H.
Plume, Mrs. Ed. H.
Podesta, Frances
Podgeta, Pete
Podesta, Miss E.
Podesta, Mrs. Pete
Polito, Mrs. M.
Pollastrini, Mrs. C.
Pollastrini, T.
Pomfret, Miss Arvilla
Pomfret, Mrs. Cordelia J.
Poncet, Miss Adaline
Poncet, Eugene
Poncet, Mrs. Eugene
Poncetta, Mrs. E.
Pool, Mrs. J. I.
Pool, Mrs. J. S.
Pope, Mr. H. F.
Pope, Mrs. H. F.
Porter, R. D.
Porter, Mrs. R. D.
Porter, Mrs. Robert D.
Porter, R. S.
Postlethwaite, H. R.
Postlethwaite, John R.
Postlethwaite, Mrs. Mildred E.
Pothouser, Mrs. Jennie
Potter, Mrs.
Potterton, Clarence
Potterton, Mrs. Clarence
Potts, Amel
Potts, Ed.
Potts, Miss Ester
Potts, Mrs. F.
Poulter, Mrs. A.
Poutoppidan, Hans R. J.
Poutoppidan, Mrs. Mary
Powell, Ruth E.
Powers, Miss Irene
Prail, Horace E.
Prall, Mary M.
Pramme, Mrs. H.
Pramme, Mr. H.
Pratt, Mrs. Clelia
Pratt, Miss Jessie D.
Preshaw, W. S.
Preshaw, Mrs. W. S.
Preston, Mrs. Sadie
Price, Mrs. Alma
Price, Russell I.
Price, Miss Stella
Pringle, Arthur
Pringle, Bert
Pringle, Dorothy
Pringle, Edwin
Pringle, George
Pringle, Jessie
Pringle, John
Pringle, Mrs. John
Pringle, Mrs. John J.
Pringle, Minnie
Pringle, Robert, Sr.
Pringle, Mrs. Robert
Pringle, Robert
Pruess, A. F.
Pruess, Miss A.
Pruess, Mrs. A. T.
Pruess, Clara A.
Pryor, Hazel
Puckhaber, David
Puckhaber, Herman
Puckhaber, Miss M.
Puckhaber, Miss Matilda
Puckhaber, Miss May
Puckhaber, Mrs. Meta
Puckhaber, William
Puharich, E.
Puharich, Mrs. E.
Pulis, Miss Helen
Pyle, Mrs. Anna

Quigley, Mrs. Chas. C.
Quinn, Anthony
Quinn, Helen Teresa
Quinn, Kathryn
Quinn, Max
Quinn, M. F.
Quinn, Mrs. M. F.
Quinn, Ruth
Quirk, Miss Marie

Raas, Andre
Raas, Mrs. Hortense
Raas, J. C.
Raas, Mrs. J. C.
Raas, Miss Margaret
Rabbitt, Mrs. Louise
Rackley, Luther
Rafter, John F.
Rafter, Mrs. John T.
Rifleet, F. W.
Ralston, Mrs. Jennie
Ramsey, Miss Ethel
Randt, Mrs. E.
Ranzoni, Mrs. S. A.
Rasmusen, Mrs. A.
Rath, Charles
Rathbun, Frank
Rathbun, Mrs. F. W.
Rathbun, Genevieve
Ratto, Frank
Ratto, Matilda
Raymond, Mr. J.
Raymond, Mrs. J.
Raymond, Mrs. M. C.
Rea, Mr. E. S.
Rea, Mrs. E. S.
Reames, Mr. F. J.
Reames, Mrs. F. J.
Reames, Mrs. Hofsas
Reardon, Jim
Rebard, Mrs. J.
Reddy, Miss Alice
Reed, Mrs. Nellie
Reene, Miss Mary
Reese, Mr. John
Reese, Mrs. John
Regalia, Carlo
Regalia, John F.
Regato, Mr. Wm.
Regato, Mrs. Wm.
Reggiardo, Mrs. L.
Reid, Miss Louise
Reinolds, Joe
Rentsch, E.
Rentsch, Mrs. E.
Reporich, S.
Reporich, Mrs. S.
Rerdon, Charles
Rerdon, Mary
Resech, Mr. Frank
Resech, Mrs. Frank
Restini, Mr. Emil
Restini, Mr. John
Restini, Mrs. Pauline
Restini, Miss Rose
Rhodes, Al E.
Rhodes, Nellie A.
Ribens, Miss Alva
Rice, Mr. Chas.
Rice, Mrs. Chas.
Rice, Mr. Joseph
Rice, Mrs. Felix
Rice, Francis
Richard, J. P. M.
Richard, Mrs. Jno. V.
Richards, Dorothy Lewis
Richards, J. P. M.
Richardson, Alex W.
Richardson, Chester
Richardson, Henry
Richardson, Ralph James
Richardson, Mr. Wm. A.
Richardson, Mrs. Wm. A.
Rich, Miss D.
Richols, Mrs. E.
Ridd, Mrs. Elmer Wm.
Rider, Edward M.
Rider, Lena
Riechhold, Mrs. A.
Riechhold, Arthur
Riechhold, Ernest
Riechhold, Henry
Riechhold, Margaretta
Riechhold, Minnie
Riechhold, Wm.
Riese, Casper E.
Riese, Mrs. David
Riese, Miss Edna
Riese, Harold Alvin
Riese, Leon Raymond
Riese, Miss Madeline
Riese, Paul E.
Riesenberger, Mrs. Mary
Riley, Mrs. Thos.
Ringer, Mrs. E. E.
Ringer, Ada E.
Ringer, Albert J.
Ringer, Harrison G.
Ringer, Helen D.
Ringer, J. H.
Ringer, Mary A.
Riordan, Eva
Riordan, Donald
Riordan, J.
Riordan, Mrs. J.
Riordan, J. D.
Riordan, Mrs. J. D.
Riordan, Miss Nellie
Risdon, Carl
Risdon, Mrs. Lily
Risdon, Paul
Rivolta, Gertrude
Robart, Theo.
Robart, Mrs. Theo.
Robbins, Miss Leigh
Robejohannes, F.
Robejohannes, Mrs. F.
Roberts, Miss Athena
Roberts, Frank
Roberts, Lillian
Roberts, Mr.
Roberts, Mrs. W. D.
Robertson, Mr. Evan
Robertson, Mrs. Evan
Robertson, Miss Lucile
Robison, A. C.
Robison, Mrs. A. C.
Robinson, Florence
Robison, Miss Florine
Robinson, Mr. A. J.
Robinson, Miss Flossy
Robinson, Mrs. May

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Robinson, Mrs. R. W.
Robyohannes, Elna
Robyohannes, Elsie
Robyohannes, Lillie
Robyohannes, Orester
Roche, Miss Mary
Roche, Frank C.
Roche, Joseph A.
Roche, Mrs. J. L.
Roche, Stephen J.
Roche, Thomas G.
Roche, Mrs. Thomas G.
Rochfort, Miss Amy
Rochfort, Miss Edith
Roddy, Mrs. Patrick
Rodgers, Mr. H. W.
Rodgers, Mrs. H. W.
Rogers, C. D.
Rogers, Miss Ethel
Rogers, Harry
Rogers, Mrs. Harry
Rogers, Miss L.
Rogers, Mrs. Lucy M.
Rolls, Rev. F. C.
Rolls, Mrs. F. C.
Rose, M. P.
Rose, Mrs. M. P.
Rosen, Mrs. Ida
Rosen, Jack
Rosen, Stella
Rosa, Mr. I. G.
Rosa, Mrs. I. G.
Rosa, Sidelton
Rosa, Shirley
Ross, Malcolm
Ross, Mrs. Malcolm
Rossi, Mr. B.
Rossi, Mrs. B.
Rossi, Emil
Rossi, Mrs. Rose
Rossi, Carlo
Rossi, Mrs. C.
Rossi, Victor
Row, G. C.
Row, Mrs. G. C.
Rowe, Harris
Rowe, Mrs. Harris
Rowe, Walter
Rowe, Mrs. M. P.
Rubens, Mrs. S.
Rude, Miss Edythe
Ruedy, Mr. Henry
Ruedy, Mrs. Henry
Ruff, Joe
Ruff, L.
Ruff, Mrs. L.
Ruffins, Mary
Ruiz, Robt. M.
Ruiz, Mrs. Robt. M.
Rumetsh, Mrs.
Rummelsburg, Mrs.
Rummelsburg, S.
Rummesburg, Mrs. S.
Russell, Miss Louise
Russell, W. H.
Russell, Mrs. W. L.
Rutter, Mrs. Anna
Rutter, Mr. Fred
Rutter, Harry
Rutter, Fred S.
Rutter, Mrs. Mabel E.
Ryan, Mrs. Irene
Ryan, M.
Ryan, Mrs. M.
Ryan, Mary

Ryland, F. W.
Ryland, Mrs. B. W.

Sackett, Earl
Sage, Philip
Sage, Mrs. Philip
Sager, C. W.
Sahebiagne, A.
Sahebiagne, Mrs. A.
Salinas, Mrs. Sarah
Salisbury, Mrs. Rosa B.
Salmon, Mrs. Rose
Salmon, Wm.
Salter, Thos. F.
Salter, Mrs. Thos. F.
Salter, Tom, Jr.
Samuels, Mrs. S.
Samfield, M.
Sampson, T.
Sampson, Mrs. I.
Silstorn, Miss M.
Sanchas, Mrs. J. S.
Sanders, D. H.
Sanders, Mrs. D. H.
Sanders, Estelle
Sanders, Miss Eva
Sanders, John K.
Sanders, Mrs. J. K.
Sanders, Paul
Sanford, Walter
Sanford, Mrs. W.
Sanguinetti, Ben
Sanguinetti, Mrs. Ben
Sanguinetti, Joe
Sanguinetti, Theresa
Sansoni, Josephine
Sansone, Antone
Sansone, Almond
Sansone, Ernest
Sansone, Marie
Sansone, Philip
Sargent, Mrs. Louise
Sauter, Mrs. K.
Sauter, Miss Katherine
Sauter, Miss Mildred
Sawyer, Miss Ella May
Sawyer, Mrs. Ella M.
Sawyer, Joseph H.
Saxton, Albert
Saxton, Mrs. Albert
Saxton, J. G.
Saxton, Mrs. J. G.
Saxton, Ruth
Saxton, Stanley R.
Saxton, Mrs. Stanley R.
Sayler, Miss Marcella
Scanlon, Mrs. A.
Scanlon, R.
Scannell, Miss Nellie
Scannell, Miss Nora
Scannell, Mr. Michael
Scannell, Mrs. Michael
Scheibel, F. J.
Scheibel, Mrs. F. J.
Schellinger, Mr. A. E.
Schellinger, Mrs. A. E.
Schlefer, Miss Aganita
Schiefer, Mrs. Agnes
Schiefer, Arthur
Schiefer, Miss Christina
Schiefer, P.
Schiefer, Mrs. P.
Schiller, Mrs. Geo.
Schiller, Mrs. L.
Schiller, M.
Schiller, Mrs. M.

Schmidt, Mrs. A.
Schmidt, Mrs. Barbara
Schmidt, Geo. H.
Schmidt, Mrs. Geo. H.
Schmidt, Henry
Schmidt, Mrs. H.
Schmidt, Miss M. R.
Schmidt, Rudolph W.
Schmidt, Mrs. Rudolph W.
Schmitz, J.
Schmitz, Fred W.
Schmitz, Mrs. F. W.
Schmulowitz, Miss Katherine
Schmulowitz, Nat.
Schmulowitz, S.
Schmulowitz, Mrs. S.
Schneider, Miss Julia
Schoenduby, Mrs. Amanda
Schoenduby, Mr.
Schoenduby, Clara
Schoenduby, Clarence
Schoenduby, Clemens
Schoenduby, Elmer
Schoenduby, Miss Myrtle
Schomberg, G. W.
Schomberg, Mrs. G. W.
Schrechel, Mrs. Lee
Schroeter, Mr. Harry
Schroeter, Mrs. Harry
Schudel, A.
Schudel, Mrs. A.
Schudel, Gerhard
Schudel, Katherine
Schuler, Mrs. L. D.
Schuler, Mrs. Lena
Schultz, Miss L.
Schultz, Dority
Schultz, Mr. W.
Schultz, Mrs. W.
Schultz, Willard
Schum, Max
Schumacher, Albert
Schumacher, Ernestine
Schumacher, Mrs. M.
Schumacher, Minnie
Schumacher, William
Schuster, M. Jos.
Schuster, Mrs. Marion
Schwartzmann, E.
Schwartzmann, Mrs. E.
Scollan, Edna A.
Scollan, James T.
Scollan, Thos. P.
Scollan, Mrs. Thos. P.
Scott, Tom
Scott, Mrs. Tom
Seadell, Ernest
Sears, Mrs. R. J.
Sechini, Mrs. Annie
Sechini, J. P.
Sechini, Mrs. J. P.
Sechini, Mrs. Vera
Seeba, Mr. John H.
Seeba, Mrs. John H.
Seeba, Mrs. John H. Jr.
Seeba, Mrs. M.
Seeba, Walter J.
Seebart, Miss Agnes
Seebart, Dr. E. M.
Seebart, Mrs. Emma B.
Seebart, Miss Frances
Sembertrand, John
Sembertrant, Rose
Settle, Dorothy
Settle, J. C.
Settle, Marcelle

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Settle, Mrs. J. C.
Sexton, George E.
Sexton, Mrs. Jennie C.
Seymour, Miss Agnes
Seymour, Miss Dolly
Seymour, George
Seymour, Capt. John F.
Seymour, Mrs. John F.
Seymour, Mabel
Shaefer, Miss E. G.
Shane, W. S.
Shane, Mrs. W. S.
Shank, Floyd C.
Shank, Mrs. Floyd C.
Shank, William
Shank, Mrs. William
Shannon, H. Raymond
Shannon, J.
Shannon, Mrs. J.
Sharp, Mrs. Mabel
Shaw, Dr. Joseph H.
Shaw, Mrs. Mary E.
Shearman, B. K.
Shearman, J. P.
Shearman, Mrs. J. S.
Sheehan, Miss Kate
Sheehan, Miss M. G.
Sheehan, Miss N. T.
Shell, Miss L.
Sheriey, Miss Edith
Sherwood, L. A.
Sherwood, Mrs. L. A.
Shields, Miss Florence
Shields, Mr. R. P.
Shields, Mrs. R. P.
Shipp, Mrs. Laura
Shone, Miss Ethel R.
Shone, Miss Sylvia M.
Shortridge, L.
Showe, Mrs. Phoebe
Shreve, Miss Edna
Siddall, Mrs. C. H.
Sievers, John
Sievers, John L.
Sievers, Otto H.
Siffam, R.
Siffam, Mrs. L.
Silva, Mrs. A. J.
Silva, Mrs. Bell
Silva, Walter
Silveira, Mrs. J. M.
Silveira, Manuel
Silveira, Mrs. Manuel
Silveira, Miss Margaret A.
Silverthorn, Ida E.
Silverthorn, W. A.
Simi, Miss Pici
Simonck, Mrs. P.
Simpson, Mrs. Mae
Simpson, Mrs.
Simpson, Tom
Simpson, Vivian
Simpson, Mrs. Wm. A.
Singleton, Mrs. Minnie G.
Singley, Mrs. J. N.
Sivers, Fletcher
Sivers, George J.
Sivers, Joy
Sivers, Mrs. Winifred E.
Skinner, John J.
Skinner, Miss Mary
Skinner, Robert
Skinner, Mrs. Robert
Skinner, Robert F., Jr.
Slaght, J. A.
Slaght, Mrs. J. A.
Slater, L. M.
Slater, Mrs. L. N.
Slattery, Mrs. A.
Smiley, Miss Alice
Smiley, Miss Doris
Smiley, Naomi
Smiley, Mrs.
Smith, Alivia
Smith, A. J.
Smith, Mrs. A. J.
Smith, Mrs. C. R.
Smith, Clyde L.
Smith, Mrs. Clyde L.
Smith, Doris
Smith, Ethel
Smith, Ethel G.
Smith, Mrs. E. E.
Smith, E. I.
Smith, Mrs. E. I.
Smith, Frank
Smith, Mrs. F. G.
Smith, Mrs. G. H.
Smith, Harold
Smith, Mrs. H. F.
Smith, Howard
Smith, Mrs. Howard
Smith, Jas. C.
Smith, Mrs. Jas.
Smith, Janet T.
Smith, Mr. John
Smith, Mrs. John
Smith, J. K.
Smith, Mrs. J. K.
Smith, Mr. K. F.
Smith, Mrs. K. F.
Smith, Louise
Smith, Mamie
Smith, Mr.
Smith, Mrs.
Smith, Miss Mathew
Smith, Mrs. M.
Smith, Mrs. Max
Smith, Mrs. Maude
Smith, Miss Rita
Smith, Miss V. L.
Smith, Mrs. W.
Smith, Mrs. W. H.
Smith, Webb
Snow, A. P.
Snow, Dorothy
Snow, H. J.
Snow, Mrs. H. J.
Snow, Mrs. L.
Snyder, Mr. Arthur
Snyder, Mrs. Geo. D.
Snyder, Mrs. Lenora
Soares, Frank
Soares, Mrs. Frank
Soares, Mrs. M.
Son, Miss Jennie
Sonderup, Miss Elsie
Sonderup, Mrs. M.
Sorensen, Mrs. C. R.
Souza, J. B.
Souza, Mrs. J. B.
Spandau, Adolph
Spandau, Mrs. Adolph
Spandau, Miss Matilda
Spiegl, Miss F.
Spillane, Ed.
Spillane, Mrs. Lilie
Sprung, Mrs. C. R.
Spry, Miss Grace
Spry, Mrs. J.
Stacy, Ethel
Stacy, Mrs. H. L.
Stallard, Phyllis
Stallard, Mrs. M.
Stallard, George
Stanton, Mette
Stark, Mrs. Anna
Starrs, Miss.
Starrs, E.
Starrs, Mrs. E.
Starrs, George
Starrs, Mr. J.
Starrs, Miss L.
Staunton, F.
Staunton, Mrs. F.
Staunton, Miss Meta
Stearn, H. P.
Stearn, Mrs. H. P.
Stebbins, Mrs.
Stedman, Mrs. Lucy J.
Steele, Mrs. C. E.
Steele, Ida J.
Steffen, Louise
Steffen, Mrs. M.
Steinmetz, Miss F.
Steinmetz, Mr. Gus
Steinmetz, Mr. Joseph
Stetson, Lucy
Stetson, L. H.
Stevens, Mrs. S.
Stevens, Margarete
Stevens, Nina
Stevens, Mrs. W. R.
Stewart, Miss Esther
Stewart, Mrs. Jas.
Stewart, Mrs. J. B.
Stewart, H. B.
Stimbecher, Chas.
Stimbecher, Mrs. Chas.
Stimbecher, Doris
Stockfleth, Mrs. A.
Stockfluth, A.
Stocking, W. E.
Stobing, Mrs. Rose
Stokes, Mr.
Stokes, Mrs.
Stolp, Herman A.
Stone, Mrs. J. G.
Stonehouse, Chas.
Stonehouse, Mrs. Chas.
Stough, Mrs. Harry C.
Stout, Arthur
Stout, Angeline
Stout, Lulu
Stout, Lydia L.
Stout, Milton A.
Stout, Morrell
Stout, Mrs. M. A
Stout, Milton W.
Strobell, Wm.
Strong, Lieut. Ed. B.
Strong, Mrs. Elizabeth V.
Strong, Mrs. Wm. R.
Sturtevant, Mrs. Julia
Styan, Elizabeth
Styan, Harriet J.
Styan, James Wood
Styan, John George
Styan, Mrs. Mary Jane
Styan, Thomas E.
Suez, M.
Suez, Mrs. M.
Sullivan, Catherine
Sullivan, G.
Sullivan, Mrs. G.
Sullivan, Miss Helen
Sullivan, Katherine
Sullivan, Marie

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Sullivan, Mrs. Mary
Sullivan, Nellie
Sullivan, Mr. P.
Sullivan, Patrick
Sullivan, Mrs. Patrick
Sullivan, Vincent
Sullivan, Mr. Walter
Swanson, Wm. H.
Swanton, Mrs. Effie C.
Swing, Miss E. H.
Sword, Mrs. Carl
Sylva, Miss Blanche
Sylva, Henry G.
Sylva, Mrs. Henry G.
Syn, J.
Syn, Mrs. J.

Tafora, Frank
Tafora, Mrs. Frank
Tait, Annie
Talbage, Ralph
Taloff, Mrs. Anna
Taloff, Harry
Taloff, Ida
Tangney, Clifford
Tangney, Clarence
Tangney, Dave
Tangney, Hannah
Tangney, John
Tangney, Katherine
Tangney, Marguerite
Tangney, Mary
Tangney, Mitchell
Tangney, Patrick
Tassi, Mr. C. G.
Tavollera, John
Tavollera, Mrs. John
Tavollera, Miss Jessie
Tavollera, Miss Jessie
Tavollera, Lewis M.
Tavollera, Mary
Taylor, Mrs. Alice M.
Taylor, L. A.
Taylor, Lawrence
Taylor, Mrs. Lawrence
Teaffay, Mrs. Rose
Tegler, Wm.
Tenent, Mrs. Antone
Tenent, Frank
Tenent, Mrs. T. F.
Terrill, Mrs. F. P.
Terry, Mrs. M. L.
Thollander, Chas.
Thollander, Mrs. Chas.
Thollander, Gus.
Thomas, Roy
Thomas, Mrs. Roy
Thompson, A. L.
Thompson, Anita
Thompson, Mrs. Anna
Thompson, Annie
Thompson, Catherine
Thornton, Chas.
Thornton, Mr. Geo.
Thornton, Mrs. Geo.
Thornton, Geo. Jr.
Thompson, Kathryn
Thompson, Leslie
Thompson, Madeline
Thompson, Nita
Thompson, W. G.
Thomson, Mrs. D. B.
Thorpe, Mrs. Lena
Throne, Mrs. J.
Throne, George S.
Throne, Mrs. George S.

Thurman, Frederick H.
Thurman, Mrs. Lillian
Thurman, Virginia A.
Tiaffay, Mrs. Rose
Tiedeman, Mrs. Bertha
Tiedeman, J.
Tiedeman, Mrs. J.
Tiedeman, C.
Tiedeman, Mrs. C.
Tiedeman, Miss F. F.
Tiedeman, H.
Tiedeman, Mrs. S.
Tiedeman, Miss S.
Tietjen, Elmer
Tietjen, Leland
Tietjen, Otto
Timbel, E.
Timbel, Mrs. E.
Tinbel, E. Jr.
Tindell, A. E.
Tindell, D. Q.
Tindell, F. L.
Tindell, F. R.
Tindell, Mrs. F. R.
Tindell, Mrs. R. D.
Tinker, Mrs.
Tinnemann, Mrs. O.
Toffelmier, Bruce
Toffelmier, D. V.
Toffelmier, Mrs. D. V.
Toffelmier, Douglass
Toner, Lillian
Tonner, Miss Carolyn
Toomey, Gertrude
Toomey, Helen
Toomey, H. C. J.
Toomey, James
Toomey, John
Toomey, Miss Mary
Toomey, William
Tormey, Mrs. E. J.
Totherph, Chester
Totherph, Mrs. Chester
Totherph, John E.
Totherph, Mrs. John E.
Totherph, Wallace
Toubey, Pauline
Touzend, Mrs. Emma
Tremewan, Mrs. A.
Trethewan, Mrs. A.
Trethewan, Mrs. Mabel
Trimble, Arthur
Trimble, Mrs. Arthur
Trimble, A. J.
Trimble, Mrs. A. J.
Trimble, Arthur
Trowbridge, Miss J.
Tubbs, David A.
Tubbs, Mrs. David A.
Tucker, Mrs. Victor
Tully, Mrs. F. D.
Turner, Mr.
Turner, Mrs. E.
Turner, Miss Lillian
Turner, Mrs. M.
Turner, Mrs. T. J.

Uchtman, Mrs. H.
Ufford, Grace
Ufford, Helen
Ufford, John
Ufford, Mrs. John
Ufford, Marie
Underwood, Mr. H. L.
Unger, Miss Gertrude
Urquhart, Mr. R. F.

Urquhart, Mrs. R. F.
Ussery, Mrs. Blanche B.
Ussery, Butler B.
Ussery, Mr. Thos. M.

Valley, Mrs. J.
Valentine, Mrs. Agnes
Valentine, John
Valentine, Patrick
Vallerga, Mrs. Antonette
Vallerga, Madeline
Van Acker, Miss Ethel
Van Acker, Mrs. F.
Van Acker, Mrs. Robert
Van der Zee, Mrs. H.
Van Mourick, Mrs. Annabel
Vannucci, Miss L.
Vannucci, Lawrence
Van Sant, Mr. Bert
Van Winkle, Mrs. C. W.
Varellas, G.
Varenge, Miss Lena
Varenge, Miss Rita
Varenge, Miss Rosie
Varney, Miss Edith
Vaughan, John A.
Vaughan, Mrs. Nona L.
Veil, M.
Veil, Mrs. M.
Veirlenky, Mrs. Alma
Venturi, Luis
Verduzco, Arthur
Verduzco, Mrs. F.
Verduzco, Josephine
Ver Linden, A. E.
Ver Linden, Mrs. A. E.
Ver Linden, Alden
Ver Linden, Fabian
Ver Linden, Irene
Ver Linden, Lester
Ver Linden, Violet
Vernengo, Louise
Vernengo, Mrs. Marcella
Vernengo, Teresa
Vernon, R. W.
Vernon, Mrs. R. W.
Vieira, Frank
Vieno, Miss Mary
Vier, W. J.
Vier, Mrs. W. J.
Vieth, Mr. Fred
Vieth, Mrs. Fred
Vigna, Mr. Joseph
Vigna, Mrs. Joseph
Vigna, Miss Julia
Vireno, T.
Vireno, Mrs. T.
Virgi, Albert
Virgi, Mrs. Albert
Virgi, John
Virgi, Michael
Vogel, Charles
Vogel, Mrs. Charles
Vogel, Emma
Vogel, Lena
Volz, Mrs. F.
Voudervoort, Mrs. Mabel

Wade, Mrs. Walter
Wafer, Mrs. S.
Wagner, Fred
Wakefield, H.
Wakerow, Mrs. Helen
Wales, Mrs. B.
Walker, Edith
Wall, A.

Wall,
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Walsh
Walsh
Walsh

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Wall, Mrs. E.
Walls, Mrs. Jos.
Walls, Mr Ben Paul
Walls, Mrs. Ben Paul
Walsh, Mr.
Walsh, Mrs.
Walsh, Miss Isabelle
Walsh, Charles L.
Walsh, George B.
Walsh, Joseph G.
Walsh, Miss Mary
Walsh, Margaret G.
Walsh, Mr. M. H.
Walsh, Mrs. M. H.
Walsh, Paul J
Walsh, Peter G.
Walsh, Ruth L.
Walsh, Mr. T. J.
Walsh, Mrs. T. J.
Walshe, Miss Alice
Walshe, Marlin
Walter, Fred
Walter, Mrs. Fred
Walthers, Mrs. M.
Waltz, Ben
Waltz, Mrs. B. B.
Warberton, Ethel
Ward, Miss Agnes
Ward, Harry
Ward, Helen E.
Ward, Mrs. M.
Ward, Martin
Ward, Mrs. Mary
Ward, Master Thos.
Ward, Master Stephen
Ward, Tom
Ward, Roy
Ward, Mrs. W. F.
Ware, Arthur
Ware, Mrs. Arthur
Ware, E. J.
Ware, Mrs. E. J.
Ware, Mrs. E. L.
Ware, Helen.
Warne, Mrs. J. H.
Warner, Helen
Warner, J. C.
Warner, Mrs. J. C.
Warner, Mrs. Margaret
Warren, Mary
Waterbury, Geo. A.
Waterbury, Mrs. Geo. A.
Watkins, Mr. G.
Watkins, Mrs. G.
Watkins, Miss Grace
Watson, Geo. G.
Watson, Mrs. G. T.
Watson, Mrs. M. A.
Waymire, Mrs. H. J.
Waymire, N.
Waymire, Mrs. N.
Webb, Sidney
Webb, Mrs. Sidney
Weber, Mr. Max
Webster, J. M.
Webster, Mrs. J. M.
Weinstein, Mrs. E.
Weinstein, Miss Ida
Weinzeimer, Mrs. Ray.
Weiss, Miss Mary
Weiss, Mrs. Mary
Weisman, Henry J.
Weisman, Mrs. Henry J.
Weisman, L. M.
Weisz, Mary
Welch, Mr.

Welch, Miss
Welch, C. H.
Welch, Mrs. C. H.
Welch, Miss Helen
Welch, Miss M.
Welch, Miss Marjorie
Welch, Miss Verda
Wentworth, Miss
Wentworth, Mrs.
Werner, Mrs. Frank
Werner, J.
Werner, Mrs. J
Werner, Mrs. Margaret
Werry, Miles
Werry, Mrs. Miles
West, Miss Anita
West, Miss Claribel
West, Miss Anita B.
Wester, Frances
Wester, Mr. K. O.
Wester, Mrs. E. O.
Wester, Miss Mildred
Wester, Miss Rose
Westfall, Mrs. J. C.
Westup, Chas.
Westup, Francis
Westup, Fred
Westup, John
Westup, Olga
Whalley, Miss Dorothy
Whalley, Mrs. E. M.
Whelan, Mr. F. P.
Whelan, Mrs. F. P.
Whelan, Miss M.
Whelan, Miss B.
Whipple, Mrs. N. S.
White, Mrs. A. C.
White, Mrs. D. W.
Whitfield, Miss Tess
Whitford, H. F.
Whitford, Mrs. H. C.
Whitford, John
Whitford, Miss
Whitford, William
Whitworth, Mrs. Eliza
Wick, Herman
Wick, Mrs. Herman
Wiebalk, Ernest E.
Wiebalk, Mrs. E. E.
Wiebalk, Ernest S.
Wiebalk, Mrs. F. S.
Wiebalk, Hazel
Wiebalk, Will P.
Wiester, Mrs. W. H.
Wiemore, S. W.
Wilkes, Mr. Sam
Wilkes, Mrs. Sam
Wilkinson, Miss Mildred
Will, Dorothy
Will, Frederick G
Will, Mrs. Frederick G.
Will, F. G.
Will, Mrs. F. G.
Will, Helen
Willeut, Geo. B.
Willeut, Mrs. Geo. B.
William, Mr. Harry
William, Mrs. Harry
Williams, Albert
Williams, Mr. Alvin
Williams, Charles
Williams, Cyril
Williams, Mrs. Cyril
Williams, Mrs. E.
Williams, Miss Ethel
Williams, Mr. F. N.

Williams, Mrs. F. N.
Williams, Miss Helen
Williams, Mrs. Jennie
Williams, Mrs. L. C.
Williams, Mrs.
Williams, Stella
Williamson, Miss Aileene
Williamson, Earl A.
Williamson, Frank
Williamson, Mrs. Frank
Williamson, F. G.
Williamson, Hartiel H.
Williamson, Louise M.
Williamson, William A.
Williamson, Mrs. William A
Wilsey, Mrs. H. C.
Wilson, Mrs. Burt
Wilson, George
Wilson, Mrs. J.
Wilson, Mr. M. V.
Wilson, Mrs. M. V.
Wilson, Mrs. Nellie
Wilson, Mrs. Ray
Wilson, Mrs. R. L.
Wilson, Mrs. S.
Wilson, Mrs. S. K.
Wilson, Mrs. Sarah
Wilson, Mr. Stanley P.
Wilson, Mrs. Willa S.
Wise, A. H.
Wise, C. H.
Wise, Mrs. Lila
Wissel, George
Wissel, Gussie
Wissel, Mrs. M.
Witmer, Miss Beatrice
Wittman, Miss Edna
Wittman, Geo.
Wittman, Mrs. Geo.
Wittman, Miss Irma
Wobcke, Miss A.
Wobcke, H.
Wobcke, Mrs. H.
Woelsner, M. 1st
Wolf, Mrs. Ellsie
Wolf, Max
Wolf, Olga
Wolf, Richard
Wollenberg, Albert
Wollenberg, C. M.
Wollenberg, Mrs. C. M.
Wollenberg, Fannie
Wollenberg, Harold
Woodard, Mr. Louis
Woodard, Mrs. Louis
Woodroffe, Mr. M. L.
Woodroffe, Mrs. M. L.
Woodward, Mr. R. T.
Woodward, Mrs. R. T.
Woolley, Mrs. W. T.
Wright, Mrs. D. F.
Wright, Mrs. Ida M.
Wright, John
Wright, Miss Narcissa
Wright, Mrs. Sarah
Wugher, Louis
Wugher, Mrs. Louis
Wugher, Master
Wurthman, H.
Wurthman, Mrs. H.
Yeni, Mrs. John
Yeni, Mrs. John
Yeni, Mr. John
Yeni, Miss Lena
Young, Beatrice
Young, Charles

KINSFOLK DIVISION

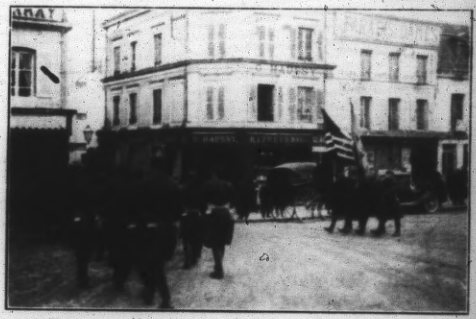
363d Infantry

Young, Mrs. Charles
Young, Carl
Young, Conrad Jr.
Young, Mr. Conrad
Young, Edna
Young, George
Young, Mrs. Helen
Young, Irene
Young, Katherine
Young, Louis
Young, Miss Marjorie
Young, Sadie
Young, Mrs. Tilla
Young, Wm. T.
Young, Mrs. Wm. T.
Young, William

Zambalich, Mrs.
Zanone, Armond
Zanone, A. E.
Zanone, James
Zappan, Miss E.
Zappan, Frank
Zappan, Mrs. F.
Zappan, Helen
Zaro, Miss Carisa
Zaro, Domenico
Zaro, Maria
Zaro, Meri
Zavatello, Mrs. Anita
Zavatello, Vincent
Zecker, Mrs. F. N.
Zeimer, Dr. Irving S.

Zeimer, Mrs. Irving S.
Zeimer, Irving S., Jr.
Zeimer, Robert Riese
Zellar, Mr. Arthur A.
Zelms, Mrs. Anna
Zelms, Herman
Zelms, Mildred
Zeus, C. H.
Zeus, Mrs. C. H.
Zeus, Ed. A.
Zeus, Mrs. Ed. A.
Zimmerman, O. E.
Zincand, Ed.
Zinns, Annette M.
Zinns, F. A.
Zinns, Mrs. Franklin A.
Zinns, Olive E.

THE 363d IN FRANCE



Two pictures of the 363d Infantry, taken at Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, after the signing of the armistice. The National colors here shown were presented to the regiment by the City of San Francisco. The stand of regimental colors was the gift of Buena Vista Parlor No. 68, Native Daughters of the Golden West, of San Francisco.—(Photos by courtesy of Sergeant Melville B. Estes, Co. B, 316th Supply Train, 91st Division, American E. F.)

WELCOME HOME

COLONEL CAVENAUGH and boys of the 363d Infantry, all San Francisco, all California, takes you to its heart on this great day, to let you know you are welcome home.

With the keenest interest we have followed your triumphal progress; followed you from the day when, as raw recruits, carrying the flag presented and entrusted to you by the City of San Francisco, you lined up in regimental formation at Camp Lewis; followed you as you went to France to do your part in laying the enemy prostrate; followed you in the historic battles you waged at St. Mihiel, in the Meuse-Argonne, in the Ypres-Lys offensive; followed you, finally, every step of the long journey that brings you back to the best town on earth, to San Francisco—HOME—as the most distinguished and most heroic American regiment of the war.

Some of those to whom we bade good-bye in 1917 from the steps of our City Hall lie today beneath the fields of France and Belgium and we will see them no more. Gold-star mothers and wives and sisters there are who will watch your triumphant home-coming with tear-dimmed eyes, weeping for their own boys whom you left sleeping "over there." To these we extend our boundless sympathy. To these we do honor, as do you, who know better than any others the noble manner in which the flower of our manhood laid down their lives.

Again, boys of the 363d, boys of the Glorious West, we say to you: "Welcome, a hundred times Welcome, Home." We love you. We admire you. You are our own.

Sincerely,

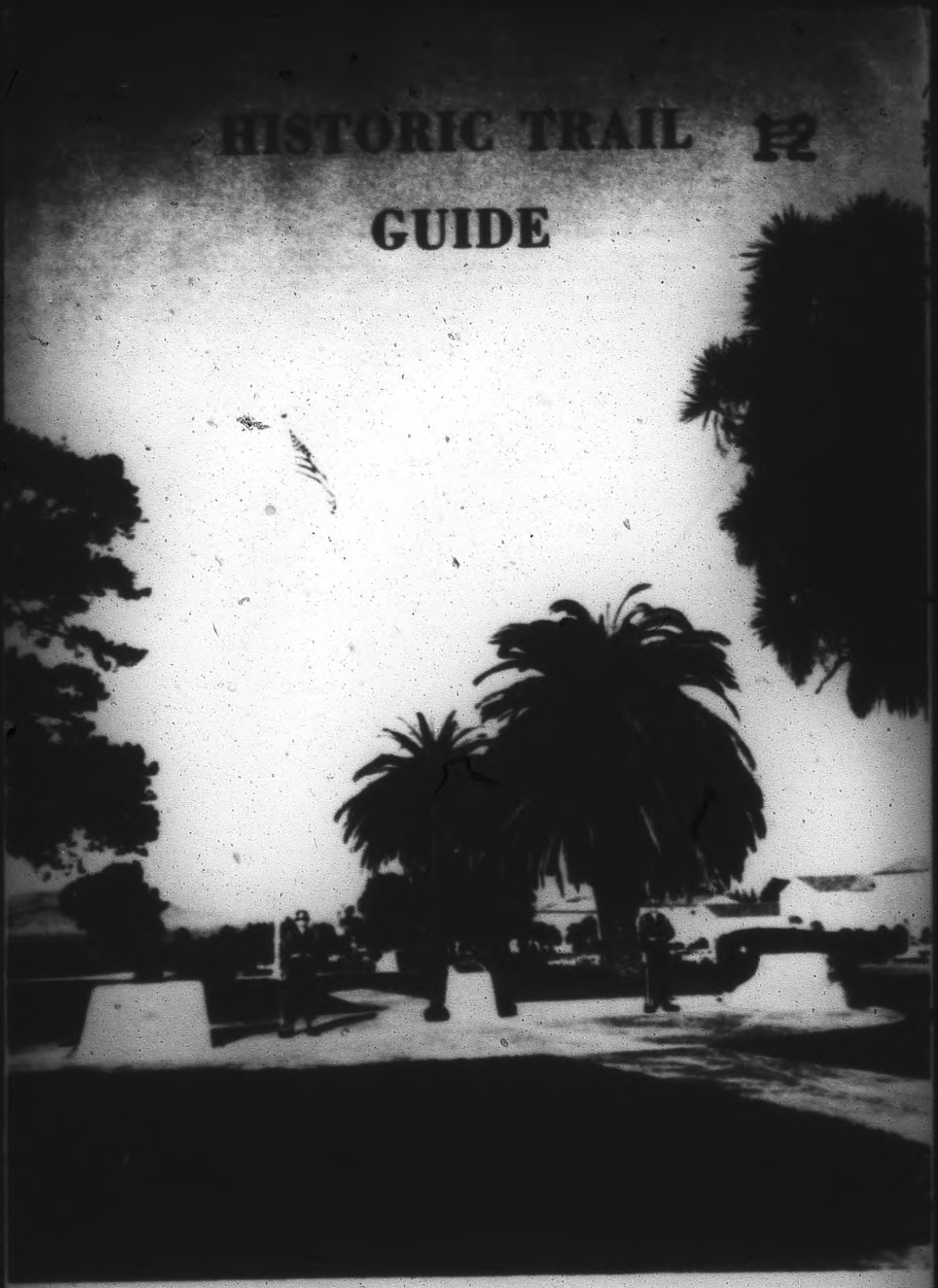
JAMES ROLPH, JR.,
Mayor of San Francisco.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
TRAILS. NATURE & HISTORICAL.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

TRAILS. NATURE & HISTORICAL.

HISTORIC TRAIL GUIDE



PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The People of San Francisco

WELCOME HOME

THE

363d INFANTRY

"San Francisco's Own"

COLONEL H. LaT. CAVENAUGH, Commanding

ARRIVING IN SAN FRANCISCO
FROM FRANCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1919

THE COLONEL

H. LaT. Cavenaugh, U. S. A., gallant commander of the 363d Infantry, is the man who organized the regiment, trained it, led it into battle and now brings it home. Thousands of letters, written home by the boys of Colonel Cavenaugh's command, attest to the fearlessness and above all to the lovableness of their leader. Henceforth the Colonel is a San Franciscan—he has been "adopted" by popular acclaim.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY
OF THE
Famous 363d Infantry

By CAPT. CHARLES M. ROSS, ADJUTANT

ONE who looks down the ranks of the 363d Infantry Regiment sees the typical American accomplishment of what the world had believed to be impossible. In one brief year, the Regiment was organized of men new to the game of war, trained and placed in the front line of the Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys offensives—battles which brought the Hun to his knees, battles in which the Regiment made a name that will live long in military history.

THE 363d Infantry was formed at Camp Lewis, Washington, on September 5, 1917, as a part of the 91st Division, one of the 16 "National Army" Divisions created by General Order No. 101, August 3, 1917. The Regiment's commanding officer, Colonel Harry LaT. Cavenaugh, who brings the organization back to San Francisco, took command on September 5, 1917, brought its training up to that standard which caused it to be chosen as front line "storm troops," and led it through its two battles, where he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry.

THE rest of the commissioned personnel of the Regiment, at the time of the organization, was made up of officers commissioned on August 15, 1917, from the 5th and 6th Companies of the First Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. A majority of these officers are still with the Regiment.

Majority of Men From San Francisco

THE original enlisted personnel of the Regiment was composed of men inducted into the service from Central and Northern California counties and a majority of these came from San Francisco, which caused the Regiment to be named: "San Francisco's Own." While there have been many changes, the Regiment as it returns is made up mainly of San Francisco and Northern California men.

THE spirit, energy and determination with which these men went through the long hours of training brought them, in the spring of 1918, into an organization found fit for battle a few weeks after its arrival in France.

THE regimental spirit was engendered not a little with the assistance of those at home, whose contributions and words of encouragement helped in the long hours in camp. San Francisco presented to the Regiment the flag and standard which it carried through the battlefields of France and Flanders. San Francisco did much to make the Christmas of 1917 a merry one. San Francisco sent its Mayor, James Rolph, Jr., to Camp Lewis, where, on May 6, 1918, he gave the men the parting message of the folks at home.

Regiment Leads 91st Division to France

THE Regiment left Camp Lewis for France between the 20th and 26th of June, embarked from Hoboken and Philadelphia on the 6th and 7th of July and arrived at Glasgow, Scotland, and Tillbury Docks, England, between the 18th and 23d of July. The Regiment led the Division out of Camp Lewis and into France.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Continued)

FROM England and Scotland the battalions of the Regiment were sent across the English Channel to France and across France by train (the famous "Hommes 40, Chevaux 8" kind) to a training area a few miles northeast of Chaumont, France. Regimental headquarters was established in the town of Mandres and the battalions were billeted in small towns nearby.

HERE the final touches of training for battle were given the Regiment and, through the hot days of August, the men pursued the imaginary Boche over the hills near Mandres and heard the first faint sounds of guns on the Western front.

Training Ends and Men Move Up to Front

ON September 3, 1918, the Regiment left the training area and started for the front. It went by train to Gondrecourt and then set out by long night marches for the battle front, arriving at St. Germain on September 11, 1918, where it went in, with the rest of the 91st Division, as "reserve" in the St. Mihiel offensive. Leaving St. Germain on September 13, 1918, the Regiment, by more night marches, arrived in the Foret de Hesse, just north of Aubeuville, on September 20, 1918. Here the 91st Division went into position in the center of the line in preparation for the Meuse-Argonne battle. The second battalion took over from the French the line of resistance in trenches behind Mt. des Allieux. The rest of the Regiment was in bivouac in the Foret de Hesse. Here the Regiment was but a short distance from the German front line, where the French in 1914 had stopped the onrush of the Boche.

THE Regiment lay quietly, under harassing shell fire of the Germans for six days, in dugouts, camouflaged shelter tents and improvised shelters, suffering all the difficulties of food supply and water transportation.

Fog Hangs Over No Man's Land As Attack Opens

ON September 25, 1918, orders were received that the Division would attack the next morning at 5:30 o'clock. At 7 o'clock that night, the Regiment started to march into the front line trenches, the Second battalion in the front line, the First battalion in support and the Third in divisional reserve.

AT midnight the American artillery bombardment preparation opened, and each whistling shell on its way to the Boche defenses was given a silent cheer by the men of the Regiment as they waited in the trenches.

AT 5:30 o'clock on the morning of September 26, 1918, the 363d Infantry, with the 181st Infantry Brigade on the right and the 138th Infantry on the left, went "over the top," down from the shell-torn slopes of Mt. des Allieux and Cigallerie butte into "No Man's Land" over which hung a heavy fog. The wire in front of the French trenches was thick, high and uncut. Ten minutes after going "over the top" the advancing companies found it impossible to keep contact in the fog. Even platoon leaders were unable to keep their commands together, for by this time the smoke barrage that had been laid down had added to the obscurity and one was able to see only a few yards ahead.

Regiment Gets Baptism of Fire

SCATTERED but enthusiastic bands of infantrymen rushed forward thus across "No Man's Land," forded the creek that ran close to the Boche front line trenches, leaped over the Boche barbed wire and jumped his trenches, where a few of the most daring Boches had survived the American barrage and lay in wait for the Yanks. These were quickly disposed of and the Americans went on, into the Bois de Cheppy, like packs of hounds after rabbits.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Continued)

AS the first waves of the Regiment cleared the north edge of the Bois de Cheppy (the advance all along the 38 mile front of the battle was north), the fog lifted and the first resistance was met—enemy machine gunners, snipers and artillery firing at point-blank range. Here officers and men of the Regiment began to fall and here, in the space of a few minutes, it was learned that threatening flanking movements against the Boche strong-points and a continued and determined advance were bringing the Germans out in bands to surrender with raised hands and cries of "Kamerad."

Capture Guns While They Are Still Firing

PRISONERS began to pour back into the American lines. One company captured three field pieces, two of which were still firing. The 36d hall advanced into the Boche artillery positions and the Boches were in disorganized rout. The advance continued. The town of Very was captured and the scattered companies of the First and Second battalions were moving against strengthening resistance on the slopes north and east of Very when night fell and the order came to withdraw and hold the slopes north and east of the town.

ON September 27, 1918, the Third battalion was placed in the assault wave and the advance went on; but the Boche had strengthened his position during the night and only a short distance was gained the second day—this under terrific shell fire.

THE men had found their first day of battle to be one of sport. They went after snipers concealed in bushes and trees as one would go on a quail hunt. But the second and succeeding days, with the Boche throwing in his best and all available strength against the attack, which threatened Sedan and the most important lines of communication on the Western front, the battle settled into yard by yard gains and hanging on under shell and machine-gun fire.

Relieved Only After Nine Days of Fighting

THE roads, in the rear were shell torn and jammed with traffic. Food and supplies were thus slow in getting up to the lines. The men were hungry, water was scarce, the nights were rainy, there was no shelter. At times the Regiment, forced to throw in all of its units in order to fill gaps that appeared in the line, held a wide front with only thin lines. But the Boches were stopped in every counter attack. Not an inch of ground was lost to them.

IN its first battle the Regiment had made good. It had not only done all that was expected, but had extended its flanks and had thrown in troops where other units had been held back and had needed assistance.

THE officers and men, after nine days of fighting, were exhausted when the Regiment, with the Division, was relieved on October 5, 1918, by the 1st Division. The march out of the line was made with great difficulty. Men fell exhausted at every halt. Many had been without a warm meal through most of the battle; many had been without food and water for days.

Regiment Is Transferred to Belgian Front

THE Regiment was assembled at Dombasle on October 7, 1918, and replacements in officers and men were received to fill the ranks for those killed and wounded. By marches the Regiment passed on to Revigny, where on October 17, 1918, it entrained for Belgium. The German Army, being driven north on Sedan by the Meuse-Argonne offensive, was sending all available troops to stop the Allied advance. Meanwhile, there was planned an offensive in Belgium.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Continued)

Regimental staff of the 363d Infantry, photographed in Paris just before the departure for home. Left to right they are: Captain Robert P. Shields, Jr., Personnel Adjutant; Captain C. B. Joeckel, Operations Officer; Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Brandt; Colonel Harry LaT. Cavenaugh, Commanding Regiment; Captain Charles M. Ross, Regimental Adjutant; Captain DeWitt M. Evans, Regimental Intelligence Officer; Lieutenant Ernest G. Raas, Regimental Gas Officer.

ON the 19th of October, the 363d Regiment arrived in the vicinity of Ypres, where it detrained and marched toward the front, training its replacements and preparing for the Ypres-Lys offensive.

THE British and French had pushed the Boche back across the Lys river where the Allied offensive had halted for a short time. The 91st Division, having gained a high reputation for its dash in offensive action, was chosen with the 37th Division for operations east of the Lys river. By this time the officers and men of the Regiment had learned that the final struggle was on and that the Boche, forced into the open in a running fight, was a Boche defeated.

Lining Up for the Ypres-Lys Offensive

HOW the men of the Regiment marched on, slept in holes, barns and many times in the open under nightly aeroplane bombardment is a story in itself. How they made their meals at times from the turnip patches will live long in their memory.

ON October 30, 1918, the Regiment moved up to the Lys river, east of Oostrosbeke. That night, the Third battalion took over a portion of the line from the French at the town of Waereghem. An Allied offensive, which extended along the entire Belgian front, had been planned for the following morning. The 91st Division was to operate between a British division on the right and a French division on the left.

WHEN the Regiment went into position, the line, in many places, was less than 50 yards from the Boche. Unlike the shell-torn fields of the Argonne, the Flanders battlefield of this offensive was over farms and villages occupied at that very time by Belgian civilians. The Boche took

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Continued)

advantage of the cover afforded by hedges. He placed machine guns in the attics of farm houses. Snipers were concealed behind windows.

Six-thirty Is Zero Hour for the Assault

AT 6:30 o'clock on the morning of October 31, 1918, the Regiment went "over the top" under a barrage which failed to clean out the Boches, who were at close range. The assault waves were met by a storm of machine-gun fire. There was a canal and barbed wire to cross under this fire, but the men dashed to their task with determination. It was only thus that the Regiment was saved from being wiped out, for the losses in killed and wounded were withering in the first half hour. In one company, all the officers and the First Sergeant were killed and most of the other companies had to continue the fight with but one or two officers to command them.

DRIVING on in the face of this fire and in a heavy gas and high-explosive shell bombardment that the Germans laid down on the advancing troops, the Regiment drove the Boche from his first positions and the retreat began which carried him over the Scheldt river.

AS the men pushed forward through farm fields, the Belgians, who for four years had been under the heel of the Boche, rushed out with food and wine, cheering the Americans on their way.

363d Is Again Employed As Shock Troops

THE first objective was gained the first day. On the second and third days, November 1st and 2nd, the advance continued, but the German infantry had fled for the most part and left the work of attempting to check the Americans to the artillery. On November 2, 1918, the Regiment had reached the city of Audenarde, where the Boche had blown out the bridges across the Scheldt river and had withdrawn to the heights to the east.

ON the night of the 2nd and 3rd of November, the Regiment, with the rest of the 91st Division, withdrew from the line and marched back to Oostrosbeke. The line was taken over by the French and held until the next offensive on November 10, 1918, when the 91st Division was again placed in for attack. By this time bridges had been thrown over the Scheldt river. Again the 363d Regiment went into the front line, crossing the Scheldt on the morning of the 10th. The enemy resistance was weakening; the end was near. A few machine-gunners and snipers were left, but the Boche was rapidly withdrawing on Brussels. The heights east of Audenarde were captured and the Regiment was advancing beyond as night came.

Armistice Finds Regiment On Verge of Attack

NEXT morning there was to be a continuation of the attack when word came to delay until 9:30 o'clock. Meanwhile Colonel Cavenaugh had assembled the battalion and company commanders for instructions concerning the attack. He had dismissed them and they were on their way back to their organization when the message came—the message heard around the world.

THE end of the war, the signing of the armistice, the final moment of the struggle, found the Regiment in position ready to attack.

IT has all the ring of the dramatic, the story of how the word that hostilities would cease came only a few moments before the Regiment was to go over the top on the morning of November 11, 1918. But one who might expect to have found the men cheering and dancing with one another would have been disappointed.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Continued)

STRAINED to the high pitch of the struggle, waiting to go forward again into the hell of battle, the men heard the word as in a dream and moved wearily into billets, there to fall into the first sound sleep they had had in two months.

THE war had ended, but the long marches had not. The Division moved on toward Brussels, expecting to go into the Army of Occupation. At Sotteghem, the Division turned and marched out of Belgium to a point near the French border, where after a month's rest, trains were taken to the embarkation center near Le Mans, France, and from there to the home-going transports.

Regiment Has Imperishable Roll of Honor

THERE are stories of bravery that will never be told. There are stories of hardships that will never be recounted. Words cannot express the thoughts of those who fell and did not rise again.

THE casualties in the two offensives in which the Regiment participated were as follows:

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Killed	13	252
Wounded Severely	14	211
Wounded Slightly	36	625
Wounded, Degree Undetermined	0	91
Grand Total of Casualties		1,242

THE following officers and enlisted men were decorated for individual acts of bravery in the two offensives:

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Sergeant Phillip C. Katz, Company "C"

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Officers

Colonel H. LaT. Cavenaugh
Major Edward J. Mitchell
Captain Ward M. Ackley
1st Lieut. Walter N. Anderson
1st Lieut. Henry S. Bailey
1st Lieut. Lloyd G. Hill
1st Lieut. James F. Strain
1st Lieut. Ernest M. Yantis

Enlisted Men

Battalion Sergeant-Major Harold E. Bolin, Headquarters Company
1st Sergeant Irving C. Weik, Company L
Sergeant Floyd Hopping, Company L
Sergeant Antonio Reggardio, Company K
Sergeant Albert C. Presley, Headquarters Company
Sergeant Allan J. Marshall, M. G. Company
Sergeant Carol Walker, Company K
Corporal Fred F. Curran, Company B
P. F. C. Frank Sembertrant, M. G. Company
Private James F. Rodgers, Company L

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Concluded)

BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE

Officers

Major Edward J. Mitchell
Capt. Frank S. Sever
Capt. DeWitt M. Evans
1st Lieut. Lloyd S. Spooner
1st Lieut. Gustaf H. Lindberg
1st Lieut. Harold P. Fromwiller

Enlisted Men

Sergeant Oliver M. Wallace, Company L
Sergeant Guy Murphy, Company C
Sergeant Peter F. Sievers, Company C
Sergeant Chester S. Mason, Company G
Sergeant Louis Lamers, Company F
Sergeant Daniel W. Johnson, Company H
Sergeant Ellis L. Spurgeon, Medical Department
Corporal Richard M. Vernon, Company K
Corporal John W. Browning, Company E
Corporal Fred Deuschle, Company M
Corporal Antone Boscacci, Company D

FRENCH CROIX de GUERRE

ARMY CITATION

Private Carrol O. Burre ..... Company "I"
Private Andres Vavasis ..... Company "I"

CORPS CITATION

Private Harry I. Byron ..... Company "L"
Private John Treiz ..... Company "L"

DIVISION CITATION

Captain Oscar C. Gibbs .....
First Lieut. James Boyd, Jr. .....
Sergeant Samuel J. Fox ..... Headquarters Co.
Corporal Isaac L. Fleming ..... Company "M"
Private Charles E. Altpeter ..... Company "G"

REGIMENTAL CITATION

Colonel H. LaT. Cavenaugh .....
Lieut. James M. W. Manning .....
Sergeant Edward C. Johnson ..... Company "C"
Cook Joseph L. Gandolfo ..... Company "C"
Cook Frank G. Kurtz ..... Company "C"
Private Victor Trione ..... Company "C"

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Abaci, Mrs. Wm.
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Abrams, Emanuel
Abrams, Gertrude
Abrams, Mr. J.
Abrams, Mrs. J.
Abrams, Mr. Kave
Abrams, Mrs. Minnie
Abrams, Misg. M. J.
Abrams, Sam
Adalman, Rose N.
Adams, Mrs. J. H.
Adams, Anna
Adams, J. Jr.
Adams, W.
Adams, Mrs. W.
Adamson, Earl
Adamson, Mrs. W. H.
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Adamy, Mrs. P.
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Anderson, Arthur J.

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Appleton, Mr. Harry
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Ariani, Emma
Ariani, Paul
Ariani, Margaret
Ariani, Mr. V.
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Ariasi, C.
Ariasi, Mrs. C.
Armaino, Mrs. Annie
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Aylward, Mr. E. F.
Aylward, Mrs. E. F.
Ayman, G. F.
Ayman, Mrs. G. F.
Ayman, Mrs. James E.

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Bacigalupi, Amelia
Bacigalupi, Miss Beatrice
Bacigalupi, Edward
Bacigalupi, Ernest
Bacigalupi, Eva
Bacigalupi, John
Bacigalupi, Mrs. John
Bacigalupi, Loui
Bacon, Mrs.
Bader, Gustave
Bader, Mrs. G.
Bader, Jean
Baer, Mr. D. F.
Baer, Mrs. D. F.
Baer, Mrs. Mabel
Bagnall, George
Bagnall, Mrs. Geo.
Baha, Manuel

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Bain, Christine
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Baker, Mrs. Gilbert
Baker, Miss Gladys
Baker, Mrs. Grace
Bale, Mr. Glen
Bale, Mrs. Glen
Bale, Virginia
Ballard, Mr. Jim
Ballard, Mrs. Jim
Balsom, Miss V.
Ballschmidt, Albert
Ballschmidt, Mrs. Ruth
Balvin, Mr. Victor
Balvin, Mrs. Victor
Band, Mr. Ed.
Band, Mrs. Ed.
Band, Mr. Fred A.
Band, Mrs. Fred A.
Band, August
Band, Emma
Band, Frank
Band, Lulu
Band, Rose
Band, Stephen
Band, Stephen W.
Band, Mrs. Stephen W.
Band, Stephen
Bane, J. H.
Bane, Miss S.
Barber, Mrs. E. H.
Barbour, Mrs. E.
Barbour, L. E.
Barbour, Ray
Barclay, John
Barclay, Mrs. John
Barclay, Juanita
Barclay, Harold
Bareilles, E.
Bareilles, Mrs. E.
Bareilles, Miss Veronica
Barett, W.
Barett, Mrs. C. W.
Barker, Parrish
Barnacle, Mrs. J.
Barnes, Annabelle
Barnes, Miss Bessie
Barnes, Ed. H.
Barnes, Ed. L.
Barnes, Geo.
Barnes, Mrs. Geo.
Barnes, Miss Gladys
Barnes, John
Barnes, Laura
Barnes, Mrs. Mary F.
Barnes, Sarah
Barnes, William
Barr, Frank E.
Barr, Mrs. Frank E.
Barricuah, J.
Barrichlo, Miss Amy
Barrichlo, Miss Burton
Barrichlo, James
Barrichlo, Miss Amy F.
Barrichlo, Miss Jos
Barrichlo, Louisa
Barrows, D. M.
Barrows, Mrs. D. M.
Barry, Miss Agnes
Barry, Miss Barry

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Barry, Priv. John F.
Barry, Miss Rose
Barry, Mr. Wm. Sr.
Barstow, Thos.
Barstow, Mrs. Thos.
Bartell, Mrs. Clara
Bartell, Dave
Bartell, Miss Helen
Barto, Miss Elyria
Barto, Mrs. Isabella
Barton, Mrs. F. H.
Bassett, Mrs. Wm.
Batchelar, Mrs. Olive
Batchelor, R. R.
Batchelor, Mrs. R. R.
Baterman, J.
Baterman, Mrs. J.
Bathke, Mrs. I
Batterson, Mr. G.
Batterson, Mrs. G.
Bauer, Frank
Bauer, Julius
Bauer, Mrs. J. C.
Bauer, Mrs. Lester
Bauer, Miss Ruby
Bauer, William
Bayer, Miss Katherine
Beadell, Mr. J.
Beadell, Mrs. J.
Beal, Mrs. Flora
Beal, Robt.
Beal, R. W.
Beall, George
Beall, Mrs. Mary J
Beall, Thos.
Beall, William
Bean, Miss Ruth
Beandekofer, E. I.
Beandekofer, Mrs. E. I.
Bearden, Mrs. Ida
Bearden, Miss Marion
Bearse, Gladys
Bearse, Mrs. M. J.
Beaudikofer, Mrs. C.
Beaudikofer, E.
Beauregard, Miss Laura
Beauregard, N.
Beauregard, Mrs. N.
Beck, Mrs. Fred
Beck, Mrs. I.
Beck, Mr. P. E.
Beck, Mrs. P. E.
Becker, Geo. F.
Becker, Miss Louise
Becker, Mrs. Sophie Affron
Beebe, Mrs. O.
Beebe, Viola
Beguelin, Miss Yolanda
Behwisch, Bertha
Behwisch, James
Behwisch, Mrs. James
Belenoy, Mr. Geo.
Belenoy, Mrs. Marie
Bell, Mrs. E. R.
Bell, Miss Jennie
Bell, Mr. James
Bell, Mr. J. M.
Bell, Mrs. J. M.
Bell, Mr. George
Bender, Miss J.
Benett, Mrs. J.
Benoit, Cecilie
Benoit, Charles
Benoit, Claudia
Benoit, Geraldine
Benoit, Marie
Benson, Mr. Hugh
Benson, Harry
Benson, Jessie
Benson, Leslie
Benson, Mr.
Benson, Mrs.
Benson, M. L.
Benson, Mrs. M. L.
Benson, Norman
Bepler, A. C.
Bepler, A. J.
Bepler, C. W.
Bepler, J. V.
Bernard, Elsa
Bernard, Mrs. E.
Beroni, A., Sr.
Beroni, A.
Beroni, Miss C.
Beroni, E.
Beroni, I.
Beroni, Mrs. I.
Beroni, Miss I.
Beroni, M.
Beroni, Mrs. N.
Bertolozzi, Agnes
Bertolozzi, Rodolo
Bertolozzi, Joe
Bertolozzi, Romilda
Bettanti, Joe
Bettencourt, Miss E.
Bettencourt, Mrs. Ma.
Bettman, Fred
Bettman, Mrs. Fred
Bignami, A.
Bignami, D.
Bignami, F. C.
Bignami, Mrs. F. C.
Bignami, Ralph
Birkenstock, Mrs. S.
Bissett, Mrs. E.
Bjork, Mrs. C.
Black, A. G.
Black, Miss E.
Black, Miss Edith
Black, Mrs. Ida E.
Blackstone, Arthur
Blackstone, Henry
Blackstone, Mrs. M. C.
Blackstone, Taylor
Blaisert, O. F.
Blaisert, Mrs. O. F.
Blaisert, Otto F.
Blemerhassett, Mrs. T. J.
Block, Alice
Block, Mr. Willie
Block, Mr. Wm.
Block, Mrs. Wm.
Blois, J.
Blois, Morrison
Bloom, Mrs. J. R.
Bloom, Mrs. Leah
Blumer, Mrs. Theo.
Bodini, Mrs. Olga
Boeye, Mrs. Kitty
Bohen, D.
Bohen, Mrs. D.
Bohen, Frances
Bohen, Genevieve
Bohen, Mary
Bohme, Mrs. F. T.
Boland, James, Jr.
Boland, John
Boland, Margaret
Bolton, J. R.
Booker, George
Boolbood, Miss Theora
Bond, Mrs. A. M.
Borba, Frank R.
Borba, George
Borba, Mrs. M. A.
Bose, Albert A.
Bose, Charles J.
Bose, L. C.
Bose, Mrs. L. C.
Bose, Marie
Bose, Mrs. M.
Boston, Mrs. A. G.
Bouschin, Miss Francis
Bowel, T. H.
Bowel, Mrs. T. R.
Bower, Mr. Chas.
Bower, Mr. Chas. E. Jr.
Bowman, Mrs. Nellie
Bowman, Robert
Bowman, William
Boyce, Mrs. E.
Boyce, G.
Boyce, Mrs. G.
Boyd, Mr. C. W.
Boyd, Mrs. C. W.
Boyd, Mr. J. Sr.
Boyd, Mrs. J. Sr.
Boyd, Mrs. James, Jr.
Boyde, Mrs. Goldy
Boyen, R.
Boyen, Mrs. R.
Boyer, Mrs. Francis
Boyle, Mrs. E.
Boyle, Jas.
Boyle, Miss L.
Boyle, T. E.
Boyle, Mrs. T. E.
Boyle, Thos. F.
Boyle, Mrs. Thos. F.
Bracker, Mrs. Joseph M.
Brady, Dudley
Brady, Miss Emily
Brady, Irma
Brady, Mr. J. F.
Brady, Mr. J. G.
Brady, Mrs. J. G.
Brady, Mrs. May
Brammer, H. C. E.
Brammer, Mrs. H. C. E.
Branch, Mrs. George
Brancombe, Mrs. V. C.
Brennan, Ethel
Brignoli, Theresa
Brignoli, Catherine
Brittan, Mark
Brittan, Mr. Mark
Brittan, Martha
Brittan, Wm. G.
Brittan, Mrs. Wm. G.
Britton, Mrs. E. N.
Britton, John A.
Britton, Mrs. John A.
Britton, John A. Jr.
Britton, Van. E.
Britton, Mrs. Van E.
Britton, William
Britton, Mrs. William
Brizzee, Edith
Brizzee, Mrs. John
Broad, Edna G.
Broad, Jackson
Broad, May H.
Broderick, Cora
Brochers, H. W.
Brochers, Mrs. H. W.
Brokaw, H. C.
Brokaw, Mrs. H. C.
Brooks, Miss I.
Brooks, Mrs. Chas.
Brown, Artur
Brown, Edna

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Brown, Mrs. H. C.
Brown, Jessie
Brown, Mrs. Jessie
Brown, Mrs. L. W.
Brown, Mrs. M.
Brown, Mrs. P.
Brown, Mrs. P.
Brown, Richard C.
Brown, Samuel
Brown, Mrs. Sophie
Brown, S. M.
Brown, Mrs. S. M.
Brown, Mr. V. M.
Brown, Mrs. V. M.
Brown, W. H.
Brown, W. L.
Brownlee, Mrs. C. G.
Brownlee, Mr. G. G.
Brownlee, Mrs. G. G.
Brüeg, Adolph
Brueg, Mrs. Adolph
Brumbaugh, Mrs. R.
Bruns, Adelle H.
Bryson, Jennie E.
Buchanan, Lilian
Buchanan, Vivian
Buck, Geo.
Buck, Mrs. Geo.
Buckhout, Chester B.
Buckhout, Mrs. Eliza
Buckhout, Ralph A.
Buckley, Chris
Buckley, Mrs. Chris
Buckley, Evelyn
Buckley, J. H.
Buckley, Mrs. J. H.
Buckley, Mabelle
Buckley, Mr. E.
Buckley, Mrs. E.
Buckley, Mr. P. A.
Buckley, Mrs. P. A.
Buehn, Frank
Buehn, Mrs. Olga
Buhs, Mr. Wm.
Bull, Mrs.
Bullen, Mrs. H.
Bunning, Ida
Burchard, Mr. D. W.
Burchard, Mrs. D. W.
Burchard, Miss Dorothy
Burchard, Mrs. E.
Burdick, Miss A. E.
Burdick, Mr. H. L.
Burdick, Mrs. H. L.
Burger, Adelaide
Burk, Stephen
Burk, W. F.
Burk, Mrs. W. F.
Burke, Mr. Frank
Burke, Mrs. Frank
Burke, Harry M.
Burke, Lawrence
Burke, Mrs. L.
Burke, Lottie
Burnett, Mr. W. H.
Burnett, Mrs. W. H.
Burns, Mrs. Ellen M.
Burns, Harry
Burns, Richard
Burr, Miss Emmy
Burr, Miss Evelyn
Burr, Miss Marjorie
Burriss, B. B.
Burriss, Mrs. R. B.
Burriss, Clarence
Burriss, Mrs. L. C.
Bush, P.
Bush, Mrs. S.
Butler, Ada M.
Butler, C. P.
Butler, Mrs. C. F.
Butler, Frank R.
Butler, Miss Helen
Butler, Jennie T.
Buttbach, Alice
Buttbach, Chas.
Buttbach, G.
Buttbach, Mrs. G.
Buzzetti, Mrs. Secondina
Byington, C. C.
Byington, Mrs. C. C.
Byington, C. U.
Byington, Mrs. C. U.
Byington, Miss Ethel
Byington, Miss L.
Byrne, F. X.
Byrne, Agnes P.
Byrne, Miss Alice
Byrne, Edwin
Byrne, Frank X.
Byrne, Frank X., Jr.
Byrne, Garrett
Byrne, Mrs. Georgeanne
Byrne, Gladys
Byrne, Mrs. G.
Byrne, Gus A.
Byrne, Harold
Byrne, Henry D.
Byrne, John D.
Byrne, Jos. P.
Byrne, Miss Lucille
Byrne, Mrs. M.
Byrne, Mrs. T. H.
Byrne, Winifred
Byrum, Albert
Byrum, E. H.
Byrum, Mrs. M. E.
Byrum, Miss N.
Byrum, Miss Nita
Byrum, Miss W.

Cabassel, Mr. Jack
Cabassel, Mrs. Jack
Cadrett, Mrs. M.
Cadwallader, N. G.
Cady, Clarence
Cady, Eveline
Cady, Mary
Calder, James
Calder, Mrs. James
Caldiero, Mrs. T.
Caldwell, Mr. F. D.
Caldwell, Mrs. F. D.
Calfee, Burke S.
Calfee, Mrs. D. W.
Calfee, Rev. D. W.
Calfee, Mrs. George N.
Calfee, Tom
Calfee, Walter
Callison, Miss Cecil
Callison, Mrs. E. M.
Callison, Mr. L. M.
Callison, Mrs. L. M.
Calral, Miss Del
Calral, Miss J.
Cameron, F. J.
Cameron, Mrs. F. J.
Cameron, Frank
Cameron, Mrs. Frank
Cameron, Mrs. George
Cameron, Mrs. Geo. E.
Campbell, Miss Bessie
Campbell, Mrs. C. C.
Campbell, Mrs. J.
Campbell, Martin Wm.
Campbell, Patrick H.
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick H.
Campbell, Miss Teresa M.
Campbell, Mr. W. F.
Campbell, Mrs. W. F.
Camper, Mrs. H. H.
Canevaro, Mr. N. J.
Canevaro, Mrs. N. J.
Canfield, Chas.
Canfield, Mrs. Chas.
Canning, Mrs. J.
Canning, Mrs. M.
Canning, William
Capderrell, Mrs. M. J.
Capelli, J.
Capelli, Mrs. J.
Capelli, Leona
Capelli, Miss M.
Capitani, Mrs.
Capitani, Mrs. M.
Carberry, Carl
Carberry, Clare
Carberry, Mrs. E. P.
Carberry, Edgar
Carberry, Frances
Carberry, Genevieve
Carberry, Gertrude
Carberry, Hugh
Carberry, Mr. James H.
Carberry, Mrs. James H.
Carberry, Josephine
Carberry, May
Carey, Miss Mamie
Carillon, Chas. A.
Carillon, Mrs. Chas. A.
Carleton, Miss Edith
Carlson, Mr.
Carlson, Mrs.
Carlson, Mr. A.
Carlson, Mrs. A.
Carlson, Mr. Chas. E.
Carlson, Henry
Carlton, Mr. E. C.
Carlton, Mrs. E. C.
Carmack, Duke
Carmack, Mrs. Duke
Carmody, Mary
Carpenter, Lewis H.
Carpenter, Wm. T.
Carpenter, Mrs. Wm. T.
Caro, Mrs. A.
Carroll, Mrs. A.
Carroll, Mr. D.
Carroll, Mrs. D.
Carroll, Miss Kathleen
Carroll, Miss Lucille
Carroll, Mrs. Maude
Carroll, Miss May
Carroll, Miss Mary
Carroll, M. J.
Carroll, Mrs. M. J.
Carroll, Thomas
Carroll, V. A.
Carroll, William
Carter, Charles P.
Carter, Mrs. Charles P.
Carter, George
Cashman, Miss Lillie
Casini, Mr. E.
Casini, Mrs. E.
Casini, Mr. R.
Casini, Mrs. R.
Caulkins, Mary E.
Cavalli, Mrs. Frank
Cavagnaro, Dave
Cavagnaro, Mrs. Dave

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Cavagnaro, Henry
Cavagnaro, Mrs. Henry
Cavanaugh, Jack
Cavanaugh, Mr.
Cavanaugh, Mrs.
Cavanaugh, Ruth
Cavanaugh, Mrs. W. J.
Cavenaugh, Mrs. H. LaT.
Caviglia, Mr. Alfred
Caviglia, Mrs. M.
Cavis, Mrs. Ethel
Chadler, C. N.
Chadler, Mrs. C. N.
Chalmers, Grace
Chamberlain, Mrs. A.
Chamberlain, F. H.
Chamberlain, Mrs. F. H.
Chamberlain, Miss Georgia L.
Chamberlain, G. J.
Chamberlain, Mrs. H. R.
Chamberlain, Mrs. J. R.
Cheek, W. M.
Chick, Mrs. A. L.
Chisem, Mrs. John
Chisholm, Thos. W.
Christensen, H. H.
Christensen, H. H. Jr.
Christensen, Mrs. H.
Christensen, Mr. John
Christensen, Mrs. John
Christensen, Miss S.
Christensen, Mr. S. S.
Christern, Mrs. A. H.
Christian, Miss B.
Christian, Miss Velda
Christian, Mr. W. E.
Christian, Mrs. W. E.
Christopherson, Mr.
Christopherson, Mrs. Marie
Clark, Alonzo
Clark, Catherine
Clark, Charles
Clark, Mrs. Charles
Clark, Dick
Clark, Helen
Clark, Joseph
Clark, Mrs. Joseph
Clark, Leo
Clark, Mrs. Leo J.
Clark, Mrs. Margaret
Clark, Mary
Clark, Mathew
Clark, Mrs. Mathew
Clark, Mathew, Jr.
Clark, Mrs. R.
Clark, Zamona
Clausen, Mrs.
Claussen, Mr. Chas
Claussen, Mrs. Jno.
Clausen, Miss Minnie
Claussen, Mrs. John
Cleaver, Miss Agnes
Close, Lansing P.
Close, Mrs. Lansing P.
Cobb, Mrs. Fa.
Cobb, W. H.
Cobb, Mrs. W. R.
Cochrane, Miss Jean
Coehn, Mrs. A.
Coehn, Mr. A.
Coffee, Miss Grace
Coffee, Mr. H.
Coffee, Mr. I. H.
Coffee, Mrs. L. H.
Coffee, Mr. I. J.
Coffee, Mrs. L. J.

Coffey, Jeremiah
Coffey, Mrs. Jeremiah
Coffman, Mildred
Cohen, Miss B.
Cohen, Mr. Max
Cohen, Mrs. Max
Cohen, Viola
Cohen, Sidney
Colgan, Helen
Colgan, Mrs. Mary E.
Collier, Bernard
Collier, Miss Gertrude
Collier, Miss Marguerite
Collier, Miss Mary
Collier, W. J.
Collier, Mrs. W. J.
Collier, William Alfred
Collier, Zita
Colliers, Mrs. Annie
Colliers, George
Colliers, George
Colliers, William
Collins, A. B.
Collins, Mrs. Nell
Collins, Wm. R.
Collins, Mrs. Wm. R.
Colton, L. M.
Colton, Mrs. M.
Colton, Mrs. M. R.
Coney, Miss Belle
Coney, Mrs. S. A.
Conlon, Albert Edward
Conlon, Mrs. Bernard S.
Conlon, Mrs. K.
Conlon, Lawrence
Conlon, Winifred
Conlon, F. J.
Conlon, Mrs. F. J.
Connelly, Miss Alice
Connelly, Mr. John
Connelly, Miss Francis
Connelly, Miss Margaret
Connelly, Mr. W. H.
Connelly, Mrs. W. B.
Cook, Charles
Cook, John A.
Cook, Mr. J. A.
Cook, Miss Minnie
Cook, O. F.
Cook, Oscar R.
Coombs, Miss Lotus
Cooper, Mrs. Alice C.
Cooper, Chas. N.
Cooper, Chester S.
Cooper, Mrs. Chester S.
Cooper, Dorothy
Cooper, Dr. Eugene
Cooper, Mrs. Eugene
Cooper, Mrs. Horace B.
Cooper, Leland S.
Copper, John
Copper, Mrs. John
Corbett, William
Corbett, Mrs. William
Cordova, Carlos
Corkery, Mrs. A. M.
Cormack, Mr. D.
Cormack, Mrs. D.
Cormack, Jean
Cormack, Ronald
Cormolly, Mrs. Catherine
Cormolly, Miss Marie
Cornall, Mr.
Cornall, Mrs.
Corson, Mr. A. C.
Corson, Mrs. A. C.
Corson, Eva E.

Corson, John
Cosgrove, Mrs. Catherine
Cosgrove, Francis
Cosgrove, Mr.
Cosgrove, Paul
Costello, Mr. P. J.
Costello, Mrs. P. J.
Cotta, Mr. Wm.
Cotta, Mrs. Wm.
Courtney, Mrs. E.
Courtney, Mrs. T. R.
Courtright, Mrs. T. D.
Craig, Mrs. W.
Creigh, Miss Winona
Crewe, Geo.
Crewe, Mrs. Geo.
Cribari, Erma
Cribari, F.
Crohare, Mrs. Claire
Crom, C. D.
Crom, Mr.
Crom, Mrs.
Cromnie, Mr. W.
Cromnie, Mrs. W.
Cromnie, Mrs. Wm.
Cron, Miss Anna
Cron, Miss Minnie
Cronan, Mr. J. W.
Cronan, Miss Mary
Cruon, George
Cruon, James
Cruon, Mrs. Josephine
Cruon, Sadie
Crosley, N. M.
Crosley, Mrs. N. M.
Crowe, Mr. Geo. C.
Crowe, Mrs. Geo. C.
Crowley, Mr.
Crowley, Mrs.
Crowley, Miss Nora
Cruse, Robert
Cruse, Mrs. Robert
Crutcher, Mrs.
Crutcher, Miss Mary
Crutcher, Estes
Crystal, Mr. J.
Crystal, Mrs. M.
Cullen, Irene
Cullen, Louise
Cullen, Mrs. L.
Cummings, Mr. R. J.
Cummings, Mrs. R. J.
Cuneo, Mrs. Clorinda
Cunning, Mr. H.
Cunning, Mrs. H.
Cunningham, Mr. D. K.
Cunningham, Mrs. D. K.
Cunningham, Hene
Cunningham, Margaret
Cunningham, James
Cunningham, Mrs. James
Cunningham, Mrs. E.
Cunningham, Miss H.
Curran, Miss Margaret
Currier, Fred J.
Currier, Mrs. Fred J.
Curry, Jane
Cutberth, Mr. W. G.
Cutberth, Mrs. W. G.
Cutler, Mrs. Josephene

Da Casse, Mr. A.
Da Casse, Mrs. A.
Daggett, Mrs. A. J.
Dahler, Mrs. A. M.
Dahler, Adam, Jr.
Dahles, Adam M.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Dalessi, Miss Lena
Dalton, Miss
Daly, Miss Tessie
Danly, C.
Danly, Mrs. C.
Dunstan, Mr. F. H.
Dunstan, Mrs. Grace
Danville, Harry B.
Dargie, Mrs. Bessie S.
Dargie, Mrs. Pauline A.
Davidson, Mrs. Julia
Davidson, Miss Marguerite
Davidson, Mr. R.
Davidson, Mrs. R.
Davidson, W. H.
Davie, Mrs. Frank
Davie, Mrs. Lena
Davie, Mrs. Mabie
Davie, Charles M.
Davis, C. F.
Davis, Mrs. C. F.
Davis, Dan D.
Davis, Delecia
Davis, Emma
Davis, Eva
Davis, Mr. Frank
Davis, Mrs. Frank
Davis, Henry
Davis, Ida
Davis, Mrs. Jefferson
Davis, John V.
Davis, Joseph
Davis, Mrs. Leah H.
Davis, Lillian
Davis, Margaret
Davis, Mattie F.
Davis, Mr. N. C.
David, Mrs. N. C.
Davis, Mrs. Nolia
Davis, Mr. Percy A.
Davis, Mrs. Percy A.
Davis, Mrs. Sarah
Davis, Mrs. W. J.
Dawson, Miss E.
De Boer, Mr. Christ
DeCamp, Frank
DeCamp, Mrs. Frank
DeCamp, Virginia
De Carly, Mrs. C.
De Carly, Miss R.
Dedini, Miss Romilda
De Gregorio, Elise
De Gregorio, Frank
De Gregorio, Mrs. Frank
De Gregorio, Mrs. K.
De Gregorio, Mary
Del Bondio, Mrs. P.
De Martina, P. J.
De Martina, Mrs. P. J.
De Martina, Mrs. P. T.
De Martina, Ruth
De Martini, Mrs. C.
De Martini, Mrs. Carmel
De Martini, Miss Della
De Martini, Frances
De Martini, Frank
De Martini, Mrs. Frank
De Martini, Frank, Jr.
De Martini, John
De Martini, Mario
De Martini, Mrs. M.
De Martini, William
Dewaard, Irene
De Mattie, Mr. Tony
Demetrakopulos, George
Demetrakopulos, James

De Natale, Andro
De Natale, Frank
De Natale, Mrs. Frank
Dench, Mrs. J.
Denike, Cyral
Denike, Ethel
Denike, Irene
Dedike, Mrs. M.
Denike, Van
Dennis, Frances
Dennis, Ida B.
Dennis, Jackson, Sr.
Dennis, Mrs. Matilda
Dennis, Wilfred
Derham, Chesternut F.
Derham, Mrs. Chesternut F.
Derham, Mrs. Joseph
Derham, Stanley J.
Desmond, Dennis
Desmond, Mrs. Dennis
Desmond, John
Desmond, May
Desmond, Mary P.
Detro, J. E.
Detro, Mrs. J. E.
Devan, Alma
Devan, Andrew J.
Devan, Belle
Devan, Charlotte
Devan, E. E.
Devan, Mrs. E. E.
Devan, Evelyn
Devan, Margaret E.
Devan, William E.
Devencengi, Toni
Devencengi, Mrs. Toni
Devine, Agnes
De Watt, E.
De Watt, Mrs. Ella
Dias, Mrs. J. P.
Diez, Mrs. Phil J.
Dilling, Mrs. M.
Dillon, Agnes
Dillon, Agnes R.
Dillon, Catherine
Dillon, David
Dillon, Mrs. David
Dillon, Mrs. Earl
Dillon, Ellen
Dillon, Hannah
Dillon, Ilene
Dillon, James
Dillon, Jim
Dillon, John
Dillon, Katherine
Dillon, Marie
Dillon, Marguerite
Dillon, Marie R.
Dillon, Maurice
Dillon, Mike
Dillon, Thomas
Dillon, Victor
Dillon, William
Dingle, Mrs.
Dixon, Mrs. W. G.
Doering, Mrs. Chas.
Doering, Elvira
Doering, J.
Doering, Mrs. J.
Doering, Josephine
Doering, Lloyd
Doering, Marguerite
Doering, Viola
Doherty, George
Doherty, Mrs. George
Doherty, Daniel

Doherty, E. W.
Dolter, Ernest
Dolter, Mrs. Ernest
Dolter, Ernest, Jr.
Doherty, Mrs. Lizzie
Donaldson, Eleanor
Donaldson, Marjorie
Donaldson, Mrs. R. B.
Donaldson, Wm.
Donaldson, Mrs. Wm.
Donnelly, Harold
Donnelly, Violet
Donnelly, Mrs.
Donohue, Annie J.
Donohue, Frank
Donohue, James
Donjohue, Robert
Donovan, E.
Donovan, Mrs. J. J.
Donovan, Mrs. L.
Donovan, Miss Margaret
Donovan, Michael
Donovan, Mrs. Michael
Donovan, M.
Donson, Mrs. Clara
Doran, J. T.
Dorcher, Mrs. H.
Doud, Mrs. Neva
Dougherty, Frank J.
Dougherty, Mrs. Frank J.
Dougherty, Joseph
Douglas, Ernest C.
Douglas, Mrs. Ernest C.
Dow, Mrs. Florence
Dow, Harry
Dow, Mrs. Harry
Downey, Miss Cecilia
Downey, Mr. C. J.
Downey, Mr. J. J.
Downey, Mrs. M.
Downey, Miss Margaret
Downey, Miss Mary
Downey, Mr. P.
Downey, Mrs. P.
Doyle, Agnes
Doyle, Catherine
Doyle, Edmond
Doyle, Irene
Doyle, Jack
Doyle, James
Doyle, Mrs. James
Doyle, Mae
Doyle, P.
Doyle, Mrs. P.
Doyle, Richard H.
Doyle, Ruth
Doyle, T.
Doyle, Mrs. T.
Doyle, Viola
Drieter, Mrs.
Driscoll, J. A.
Driscoll, Mrs. J. A.
Driscoll, Mrs. J.
Driscoll, Lawrason
Driscoll, Ruell
Drugmund, Mr. Harry
Drugmund, Mrs. Lena
Drugmund, Mrs. Teresa
Duckett, Mrs. R. E.
Duffey, Mrs. C. G.
Duffy, C. B.
Duffy, F. W.
Duffy, Mrs. J. H.
Duffy, Mrs. Mary
Duke, T. B.
Duke, Mrs. T. B.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Dukich, Antoinette E.
Dunbar, Mrs. Alice
Dunbar, Bertha
Dunbar, Mr. Charles
Dunbar, Edith
Dunbar, Flora
Dunbar, Mrs. M. V.
Dunbar, E. D.
Dunbar, Mrs. E. D.
Dunbar, Mrs. Ella R.
Dunlap, A.
Dunlap, Clarence I.
Dunlap, Lieut. G. H.
Dunlap, Mrs. G. H.
Dunlap, Mrs. Maggie K.
Dunlap, Ruth
Dunlap, S. A.
Dunn, Mrs. Elizabeth M.
Dunne, Mrs. W. J.
Dusey, Helen
Dusey, Thos.
Dusey,Mrs. Thos.
Dwyer, Alice
Dwyer, Louise
Dwyer, T. T.

Eagan, J.
Eagan, Mrs. J.
Eagan, Miss Marie
Eagle, Mr. N. F.
Eagle, Mrs. Natalie F.
Eber, Mr. R.
Eber, Mrs. R.
Eber, Laura
Eccleston, Mrs.
Eckert, Harry M.
Eckert, Mrs. Hattie
Edler, G. W.
Edler, Mrs. G. W.
Edlund, J. A.
Edlund, Mrs. J. A.
Edmunds, Mrs. Jane
Edmunds, Joe
Edmunds, Miss Sadie
Edsberg, Mr. C.
Edsberg, Mrs. C.
Edsburg, Miss Emily
Edsburg, Miss Mable
Edsburg, Miss Olga
Edsburg, Miss Ruth
Edwards, Edward
Edwards, Edward H.
Edwards, H.
Edwards, Mrs. H.
Edwards, T. M.
Edwards, Mrs. T. M.
Edwards, Walter
Egan, Dan
Egan, James
Egan, John
Egan, Mrs. John
Egan, William
Egan, Mrs. William
Egans, Blanch
Egans, Claire
Egans, Lucile
Egenberger, Mr. J.
Egenberger, Mrs. J.
Eggert, Wm.
Eggert, Mrs. William
Eichenberger, Mrs. Bertha
Eichenberger, H.
Eichenberger, Mrs. Matilda
Eichenberger, Miss Matilda

Elliott, Mr.
Elliott, Mrs.
Elliott, T. D.
Elliott, Mrs. T. D.
Elliott, Miss Elizabeth
Elliott, Mr. Henry
Ellis, Earl E.
Ellis, Mrs. Hester
Ellis, Roma
Elmer, Mr. A. J.
Elmer, Mrs. A. J.
Elmer, Harry A.
Elmer, L. H.
Elmer, Ray
Elmer, W. M.
Elmer, Wilber
Enderlin, Blanch
Enderlin, Ernest
Enderlin, Estelle
Enderlin, Evelyn
Ennor, H. W.
Ennor, Mrs. H. W.
Enos, Mrs. Mary
Enyeart, Mrs. Helen
Erlandsen, Mrs. S.
Erving, Mrs. Anastasia
Erving, Mr. C.
Erving, Ellie
Erving, Myrtle
Erving, Rita
Essich, Mrs. Adele
Essich, Emma
Essich, Lawrence
Essich, Lee
Espinasse, Mrs. C.
Estes, Carl C.
Evans, Mrs. Bernice
Evans, Ellis
Evans, J. S.
Evans, K. H.
Evans, Mrs. Ellis
Evenden, Mrs. James
Everhart, Marie
Everson, Jos.
Everson, Mrs. Jos.
Ewing, Mrs. Anastasia
Ewing, C. S.
Ewing, Ellie
Ewing, G. W.
Ewing, Mrs. G. W.
Ewing, Miss Myrtle
Ewing, Miss Rita
Ezettie, Miss Flora

Fagiani, N. F.
Fahy, Elsie
Fahy, Clarence E.
Fahy, James E.
Fahy, Mrs. James E.
Fahy, Mrs. J. E.
Fahy, Kearve R.
Fahy, Leonard
Fahy, Leon J.
Fahy, Philip
Fahy, Mrs. Philip
Fahy, Philip F.
Fahy, Mr. Richard
Fahy, Susette
Fahy, Mr. Wm.
Fahy, Mrs. Wm.
Faller, J. R.
Faller, Mrs. J. R.
Faller, Kathryn D.
Faller, R. E.

Farber, Mrs. J. L.
Farnham, Carrie B.
Farnham, Frank H.
Farnham, Mary E.
Farrand, Frank
Farrand, Mrs. Jno.
Farrier, Mrs. Nell
Fatum, Mrs. Lester
Fawke, Emma
Fawke, Mrs. Grace B.
Fawke, Mabel
Fawke, Philip
Fawke, Rose
Fawke, Richard M.
Fay, Mrs. D. A.
Fay, Miss Helen
Fay, Mrs. Paul
Febiger, Lea Col.
Feeney, Mrs. Jas.
Fenelon, Mrs. T. P.
Fenelon, Edmund
Fenelon, Gertrude
Fenelon, Harold
Fenelon, Michael
Fenelon, Thos.
Fenelon, Viola
Fenlon, Miss Gert.
Fenlon, Mrs. L.
Fenlon, Miss Marg.
Fenlon, Mr. Ray
Ferdinando, Miss K.
Ferdinando, Miss J.
Ferrari, Miss Evelyn
Ferrari, Miss Lillian
Ferari, Frank
Ferrill, H. R.
Ferrill, Mrs. H. R.
Ferrill, L. H.
Ferrill, Mrs. L. H.
Ferris, Miss Ethel
Ferro, Miss Malvina
Ferry, Miss Elizabeth A.
Ferry, Miss Josephine M.
Field, Inez M.
Field, Mrs. Mary
Fields, Mrs. P. F.
Fingado, Mr.
Fingado, Mrs.
Finn, Nora
Fischer, Mrs. Jos.
Fischer, Eva
Fisher, F. E.
Fisher, Mrs. F. E.
Fisher, Miss Grace
Fisher, Mrs. R. E.
Fitzgerald, Miss Marguerite
Fitzgerald, Miss Mary
Fitzgerald, Miss V.
Fitzgerald, Walter
Fitzpatrick, W. E.
Fitz Maurice, James
Fitz Maurice, John
Fitz Maurice, Miss M.
Fixa, John
Fixa, John M.
Flaherty, A.
Flaherty, Mrs. A.
Flaherty, Miss
Fletcher, Miss Florence
Flood, Mrs. C. C.
Flood, Mrs. R.
Flurschutz
Flynn, Mrs. Beulah
Folen, Mrs. Oscar

(Continued on Page 29)

Colonel H. LaT. Cavenaugh and Origi

Photo taken at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, a short time before th

FIRST ROW, SITTING. LEFT TO RIGHT.

1st Lieut. DeWitt M. Evans, Co. D. 1st Lieut. Maurice R. Walker, Supply Co. 1st Lieut. William W. Frank, Medical Corps. 1st Lieut. William W. McMartin, Medical Corps. 1st Lieut. John S. Rankin, Medical Corps. Capt. Charles H. Abercrombie, Co. M. 1st Lieut. Jamie de Angule, Medical Corps. 1st Lieut. James Sloan, Headquarters Co. Captain Thomas A. Driscoll, Headquarters Co. 1st Lieut. Manton D Armstrong, Co. C. Capt. Edward J. Mitchell, Co. C. Capt. John G. Heywood, Co. B 1st Lieut. Camillus Christian, Co. E. 1st Lieut. Robert P. Shields, Co. A. 1st Lieut. Truman A. Starr, Machine Gun Co. Capt. Robert R. Cibbs, Co. E. Capt. Edmund O. Forsyth, Co. K. Major Bertram A. Cadwalader, 1st Battalion. Lieut. Col. Reginald R. McNally. Colonel Harry LaT. Cavenaugh, Commanding Regiment. Major Cupley Enos, 3rd Battalion. Major Henry Breckinridge, 2nd Battalion. Capt. Charles C. Quigley, Regimental Adjutant. Capt. Charles E. Chenoweth, Regimental Supply Officer. Capt. Andrew J. McCallen, Co. L. Capt. Edward L. Welsh, Co. H. Capt. Walter E. Garrison, Co. D. Capt. Walter E. Wilson. Capt. Elwin B. Callahan, Co. A. 1st Lieut. Louis M. Walden, Co. L. Capt. Orrin W. Potter, Co. F. Capt. Emmett P. Colpin, Machine Gun Co. 1st Lieut. James Boyd, Jr., Machine Gun Co. 1st Lieut. Percy M. Smith, Co. K. 1st Lieut. James C. Evenden, Co. F. 1st Lieut. Walter R. Marquart, Co. M. 1st Lieut. Carlos S. Greeley, Co. M. Capt. Frank S. Sever, Co. I. 1st Lieut. Cecil H. Anderson, Co. B. 1st Lieut. Edward Blair, Co. G.

THIRD ROW, STANDING. LEFT

1st Lieut. Henry S. Bailey, Co. B. 2nd Lieut. Lam William S. Jones, Supply Co. 2nd Lieut. Milton Gun Fromwiller, Co. C. 2nd Lieut. Charles M. Ross, Co. H ning, Co. G. 1st Lieut. Lloyd S. Spooner, Headqua Childs, Co. L. 2nd Lieut. Fremont W. Walton, Co. B. Co. 2nd Lieut. H. H. Vickers, Headquarters Co. 2nd 2nd Lieut. Grover Achors, Machine Gun Co. 2nd Lie Lieut. Francis H. Fartridge, Co. H. 2nd Lieut. John Russell T. Robinson, Machine Gun Co. 1st Lieut. Gor Guernsey P. Frazer, Co. I. 2nd Lieut. Cedric W. Clari

and Original Staff of Officers of the 363d

a short time before the departure of the regiment overseas. Those in the group are:

SECOND ROW, STANDING. LEFT TO RIGHT.

Co.
ellical
mbie,
Head-
on D
Co. B
Lieut.
nd O.
ld B.
Copley
es C.
y Of-
Capt.
Co. A.
ett P.
Lieut.
er R.
Co. I.

2nd Lieut. Theodore C. Jones, Co. G. 1st Lieut. Rowdy Gentry, Co. K. 2nd Lieut. Herman Amos, Co. D. 2nd Lieut. Wendell S. Kuhn, Battalion Adjutant, 1st Battalion. 1st Lieut. Winfred P. McDaniels, D. C. 2nd Lieut. R. Lester Kelley, Co. H. 1st Lieut. Charles R. McCreery, Medical Corps. 2nd Lieut. Lloyd G. Hill, Co. C. 2nd Lieut. William J. Coyle, Co. A. 2nd Lieut. William E. Fitzpatrick, Co. B. 2nd Lieut. Edgar A. Freeman, Headquarters Co. 2nd Lieut. Walter E. Erb, Headquarters Co. 2nd Lieut. Carl G. Hjelte, Battalion Adjutant, 2nd Battalion. 2nd Lieut. Frederick C. Erb, Co. H. 2nd Lieut. Harold Jenness, Co. E. 2nd Lieut. James A. Vincent, Co. G. 2nd Lieut. Francis M. Phelps, Co. G. 2nd Lieut. Everett R. Leisure, Co. A. 2nd Lieut. Abraham L. McMahon, Co. A. 2nd Lieut. Edgar G. Kester, Co. A. 2nd Lieut. Walter N. Anderson, Co. B. 2nd Lieut. William S. Zimmerman, Co. E. 2nd Lieut. Maurice P. Mitchell, Co. D. 2nd Lieut. Forrest A. Cobb, Co. C. 2nd Lieut. Charles P. McLaughlin, Co. D. 2nd Lieut. David H. Cohn, Co. K. 2nd Lieut. John H. Hackley, Co. M. 2nd Lieut. Joseph G. Cheney, Co. E. 2nd Lieut. Edwin O. Slater, Co. K. 2nd Lieut. Earl T. Parrish, Co. F. 2nd Lieut. Gustaf H. Lindberg, Co. L. 2nd Lieut. Harold P. Vickery, Co. K. 2nd Lieut. Thomas Lynch, Supply Co. 2nd Lieut. Joseph Kreutz, Machine Gun Co. 2nd Lieut. Ernest G. Haas, Co. I. 2nd Lieut. Oscar C. Gibbs, Co. I. 2nd Lieut. Orville R. Emerson, Co. L. 2nd Lieut. Daniel C. Upp, Jr., Battalion Adjutant, 3rd Battalion. 2nd Lieut. Howard M. Estes, Co. H. 1st Lieut. Kenneth A. Carey, Co. I. 2nd Lieut. Carleton B. Joeckel, Co. L. 2nd Lieut. Andrew J. Aiken, Co. M.

OW, STANDING. LEFT TO RIGHT.

Co. B. 2nd Lieut. Lambert A. Beard, Co. E. 2nd Lieut.
2nd Lieut. Milton Gunn, Supply Co. 2nd Lieut. Harold
Charles M. Ross, Co. H. 2nd Lieut. James M. W. Man-
d S. Spooner, Headquarters Co. 2nd Lieut. Harold M.
ont W. Walton, Co. B. 2nd Lieut. James Siddall, Supply
Headquarters Co. 2nd Lieut. Lloyd T. Cochran, Co. F.
chine Gun Co. 2nd Lieut. Hayden O. Duke, Co. F. 1st
Co. H. 2nd Lieut. John W. Lawton, Co. M. 2nd Lieut.
Gun Co. 1st Lieut. Gorver Batchley, Co. G. 2nd Lieut.
d Lieut. Cedric W. Clark, Co. C.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

(Continued from Page 17)

Foley, Alfred
Foley, Mrs. Bessie
Foley, Mr. Jack
Foley, James
Foley, Mrs. James
Foley, John
Foley, John, Jr.
Foley, Mrs. Mollie
Folie, Oscar A.
Folie, Mrs. O. A.
Fonte, Mrs. Eleanor
Foot, J.
Foot, Mrs. J.
Foote, Elton C.
Foote, G. M.
Foote, Mrs. G. M.
Foote, Hazel M.
Foote, Helen J.
Foote, Ida V.
Fopianno, Mrs. Antanesca
Fopianno, Mr. Joe
Foran, May
Forbes, Mrs. Donald W.
Forbes, Major
Ford, Chas.
Ford, Mrs. Chas.
Ford, Marguerite
Foreman, Mrs. Charles
Forni, Mrs. E.
Forni, Ernestine
Forni, Miss Louise
Fornnier, C. V.
Forrest, Mr. Harry W.
Forrest, Mrs. Harry W.
Forrest, Alfred
Forrest, Dorothy
Forrest, Mrs. Forrest
Forrest, Kenneth
Forrest, Lynn
Forrest, Sterling B.
Forrest, Mrs. Sterling B.
Forrest, Sterling, Jr.
Forrest, Mrs. Sterling, Jr.
Forrest, Walton E.
Forrest, Mrs. Walton E.
Forrester, M.
Foster, George
Foster, Mrs. Ida
Foster, John F.
Foster, Miss Louise
Foster, Mrs. R. V.
Fournier, Mrs. C. V.
Fowler, Mrs. Chas.
Fowler, Mrs. E.
Fowler, Mrs. L. E.
Fowler, W. H.
Fowler, Mrs. W. H.
Fox, Mrs. Della
Francard, Alfred
Francard, Estelle
Francard, Ernest
Francard, Mrs. Mary
France, Chas.
Frances, John
Frances, Mrs. John
Franke, Francis
Franks, Mrs. Edwin
Fraser, Miss Anna
Freeland, Miss M. E.
Freeman, Mrs. E. A.
Freeman, Miss Gladys
Freeman, Mr. Ray
Freeman, Herbert
Freeman, Howard
Freeman, W. J.
Freeman, Mrs. W. J.
French, Mr. C.
French, Mrs. C.
French, James
French, Mrs. M.
Freund, Mr. Edmond
Freund, Mrs. Edmond
Friedman, Mrs. H.
Friedrichs, W.
Friedrichs, Mrs. W.
Fredericks, Mrs. Wm.
Freeman, Mrs. L.
Frisco, Mrs. C.
Fritz, Marguerite
Fritz, Mrs.
Frizzi, Mrs. G.
Frizzi, William
Frocn, Miss Priscilla
Fulda, B.
Fulda, Mrs. B.
Fulkerson, L.
Fulkerson, Mrs. M.
Fullerton, Miss Grace
Fullerton, Malcolm
Fulton, Etta
Fulton, G. A.
Fusco, Miss
Fusco, Fred

Gaffney, Mrs. Esther
Gaffney, Frances
Gaffney, Frankie
Gaffney, Muriel
Gaffney, William
Gaffney, William W.
Gaffney, Mrs. William W.
Gagia, Mrs. M.
Gale, Mrs. Florence L.
Gale, Miss Gertrude
Gale, Roderick L.
Gallagher, Miss Anna
Gallagher, Mrs. A. R.
Gallagher, Chas. E.
Gallagher, C. M.
Gallagher, Emmet P.
Gallagher, Miss Mae
Gallagher, Patrick F.
Gallagher, Mrs. Patrick F.
Gallagher, Peter J.
Gallagher, Mrs. Peter J.
Gallagher, Mrs. Sarah
Gallagher, Susan
Galland, Mr. Jesse
Galliano, Mrs. Josephine
Gallieshota, Katherine
Galy, Mrs. A.
Garafates, G.
Garbo, Miss Sadie
Garbo, Mrs. S.
Garaghty, Cecelia
Garaghty, Fred
Garcia, A. P.
Garcia, Mrs. A. P.
Garcia, Anita
Garcia, Alfred
Garcia, Alvera
Garcia, Mrs. Carrie
Garcia, Mrs. F. O.
Garcia, Frank
Garcia, John
Garcia, Lawrence
Garcia, Manuel
Garcia, Mary
Garcia, Toney
Garcia, Mrs. Toney
Gardiner, Mrs. K.
Gartield, Mrs. C. A.
Gartield, C. A.
Gartighty, Miss Cecile
Gartlich, Mr.
Gartlich, Mrs.
Gastineau, Mrs. Mildred
Gastman, Miss Alene K.
Gastman, Miss Anna S.
Garrisiano, Mrs. Louisa
Gault, A. M.
Gault, Mrs. A. M.
Geissler, Miss Mary
Gelhause, Mr. Fred
Gelhause, Mrs. Fred
Gellroy, M.
Gellroy, Mrs. M.
Genard, James W.
Gerard, R. L.
Gerard, Mrs. R. L.
Ghizzi, Miss Edith
Gibson, Mr. Jack
Gibson, Mrs. Jack
Gibson, Mrs. Thos. J.
Gilbert, Mrs. W. J.
Giffert, Mrs. Geo.
Gilliland, Ed.
Gilliland, Mrs. Ed.
Gilliland, Leota
Gilney, Ruth T.
Gilney, Mrs. Thomas A.
Giovanetti, Chas.
Giovannetti, Elsie
Giovannetti, Evelyn
Giovannetti, Mrs. Mary
Gittere, Ralph
Gittere, W.
Gittere, Mrs. W.
Gladfelter, Chas.
Gladfelter, Mrs. Chas.
Glaeser, Frank
Glaven, Miss W. J.
Glaven, Mrs. W. J.
Glavin, Miss M. E.
Glavin, Miss M. M.
Glavin, P. J.
Glavin, Ruth
Glavin, Wm. J.
Glavin, Mrs. Wm. J.
Gleason, Mrs. H.
Godfrey, G. E.
Goldberg, Mrs. Arthur
Goldberg, Mrs. D.
Goldberg, Hannah
Goldberg, Morris
Goldberg, N. A.
Goldberg, Sol
Goldstein, Mrs. F. M.
Golloh, Miss
Golloh, Mrs. Dora
Golloh, Mr. H.
Gomez, Mrs.
Gompertz, Mrs. H. R.
Good, Rita C.
Goodman, Miss Ellen
Goodman, Ellen T.
Goodman, T. B.
Goodrich, Leroy R.
Goodrich, Mrs. Leroy R.
Goodrich, Virginia S.
Goodwill, Mrs. R. B.
Goodwill, T. L.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Goodwill, Mr. T. M.
Goodwill, Mrs. T. M.
Goodwin, Mr. Lloyd
Goodwin, Mrs. Lloyd
Gordan, Mrs. A.
Gordan, Mr. A.
Gordan, George
Gordan, Gobert
Gordan, Mrs. Gobert
Gordan, John
Gordon, Mrs. Emma
Gordon, Miss Ester
Gordon, Mrs. Jos. B.
Gordon, Mr. Jos. B.
Gordon, Mr. Wm. E.
Graham, Mr. F. E.
Graham, Mrs. F. E.
Graham, Frank
Gorman, James
Gorman, J. J.
Gorman, Mr. J.
Gorman, Marie
Gorman, Mr.
Gorman, Mrs.
Graham, Mildred
Gorman, Tom
Gorman, Will
Gould, C. E.
Graff, George
Graff, John
Gramont, J. K.
Grant, Alice
Grant, Catherine
Grant, Hugh
Grant, Miss Lottie
Grant, Margaret
Grant, Marie
Grant, Wallace
Grant, Wm. P.
Grant, Mrs. Wm. P.
Grant, Mr. R. C.
Grant, Mrs. R. C.
Granucci, Mrs. Annie
Granucci, Lazaro
Graumont, Morris
Graves, Mrs. N. L. V.
Graves, Little Miss Jean
Graves, Master Norbert
Gray, Fred L.
Gray, Florence L.
Gray, Gladys
Gray, James L.
Gray, Warren
Greeley, Mrs. C. B.
Greely, J. J.
Greely, Mrs. J. J.
Green, Mrs. Geo.
Greene, Miss F.
Greene, Mrs. F.
Greene, Mrs. Ida
Greene, L. H.
Grenfell, Mrs. Mary
Greenfield, Charles
Greenfield, Mrs. Charles
Gregory, Miss Dorothy H.
Grey, James H.
Griffin, Harold J.
Griffin, Mrs. Annie
Griffin, Mrs. Maurice
Griffin, R.
Griffith, Mr. G.
Griffith, Gladys
Griffith, Gerald
Griffith, Mr. J.
Griffith, Mrs. M.
Griffith, Miss M.
Griffith, Roland
Griffith, Mrs. Roland
Griffith, Mrs. Sadie
Griffin, Anita
Griffin, Mrs. Mary
Griffin, Philip
Grimes, Mrs. E.
Gross, Henry
Gross, Mrs. Henry
Gross, Herbert
Gross, Mrs. Herbert
Gross, Morris
Growell, Frances
Growell, Mrs. Frances
Gscheidle, F.
Gscheidle, Mrs. F. C.
Guenley, Dewey
Guenley, George
Guenley, Miss Irene
Guenley, Raymond
Guenley, William
Guenley, Mrs. William
Guild, F.
Guild, Mrs. F.
Guild, George
Guisto, Emmett
Guisto, Mr. Lawrence
Guisto, Mrs. L.
Guisto, Miss Lillian
Gulley, Mr. D.
Gulley, Mrs. G.
Gulnizzo, Mrs. Tina
Gun, Mrs. Grace
Gunter, Ellis H.
Gunter, Mrs. Ellis H.
Guppy, Mrs. C. B.
Guppy, Mrs. J.
Gyle, Mrs. Joseph C.

Hadler, H.
Hadler, Mrs. Henry
Hader, Mrs. L.
Haffey, Hugh E.
Haffey, Hugh, Jr.
Haffey, Irene
Haffey, Katherine
Haffey, Max
Hafschmidt, Walter
Hagehorn, Frederick
Hagist, Adolf
Hagist, Arthur
Hagist, Mrs. Augusta
Hagist, Edward
Hagglund, Mrs. W. C.
Hahn, Mr. Henry
Hahn, Mrs. Henry
Hain, Mr. Arthur
Hain, Mrs. Arthur
Hain, A. T.
Hain, Mrs. A. T.
Haines, Anna M.
Haines, Hattie
Haines, Mrs. Lena
Haines, Michael
Haines, Mrs. M.
Haines, R. M.
Hales, Mr. W. J.
Hales, Mrs. W. J.
Haley, Mrs. Katherine
Ham, Mrs. Lucy C.
Ham, Percy
Ham, Mrs. Percy
Hamby, Mrs. Clarence
Hamilton, W. Hart
Hamilton, Mrs. W. Hart
Hamilton, Miss Janet
Hamman, Miss Ina
Hammers, F. A.
Hammers, Mrs. F. A.
Hammers, Harold
Hammers, Ida
Hammond, Mr. C. J.
Hammond, Charlie
Hammond, Charles
Hampel, C. F.
Hampel, Mrs. C. F.
Hampel, Miss Louise
Hampel, Stano
Hampel, William
Hampel, Mrs. William
Hansen, Miss Bertha
Hansen, John J.
Harain, Mary
Haran, Mrs. A.
Harcksen, Mr. Adam
Harcksen, Mrs. Adam
Harmeson, Prudence Lewis
Harmeson, True
Hamilton, M. A.
Hamilton, Ralph
Hamilton, Mrs. Sylvia
Hammell, Tim
Hammer, Miss Rose
Hammett, Gertrude
Hanlon, Miss Clella
Hanlon, Miss Cleo
Hanlon, Mrs. Eva
Hanlon, Mr. Wm.
Hansen, Mr. H.
Hansen, Mrs. H.
Hargrave, Mr. H. E.
Hargrave, Mrs. H. E.
Harkens, Mr. A. G.
Harkens, Mrs. A. G.
Harper, Miss Amy
Harper, Mrs. Annie
Harper, John
Harper, Miss Kate
Harrington, Annie
Harrington, Agnes
Harrington, Dennis
Harrington, Nellie
Harrington, Richard
Harris, Ernest
Harris, Mrs. Jane
Harris, John
Harris, Mrs. John
Harris, Lawrence
Harris, Mrs. Lawrence
Harris, Leonard
Harris, Samuel
Harris, Mrs. Samuel
Harrold, J. Boyd
Harrold, Mrs. J. Boyd
Harry, Mattie E.
Harry, Willard C.
Harry, W. J.
Hart, A. M.
Hart, Mrs. A. M.
Hart, Miss Eva
Hart, Miss Lydia
Hartman, Cary W.
Hartment, Mrs. Cary W.
Hartman, Mrs. Frances
Hartz, Mr. Fred
Hartman, Mrs. Fred E.
Hartman, Josephine.
Hartz, Mrs. Mary
Hatch, Jackson
Hatch, Mrs. Jackson
Haun, Mrs. A.
Haupt, Miss Nellie
Haven, Harold E.
Haven, Mrs. Harold E.
Haven, Judge Thos. E.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Haven, Mrs. Thos. E.
Hawes, Mrs. H. E.
Hawkinson, Miss Amelia
Haworth, Mr. A. S.
Haworth, Mrs. A. S.
Haworth, Mrs. E. M.
Hayden, Mrs. E. C.
Hayden, Mrs. Noel E.
Hayden, Mrs. T. E.
Hayes, Miss
Hayes, Miss Hallie
Hayes, Margaret
Hayes, Michael
Head, Miss Eunice
Head, Fred
Head, Mrs. Fred
Healey, Miss Dorothy
Healey, Miss Gladys
Healey, L. E.
Healey, Mrs. Mary G.
Healy, Mr.
Healy, Mrs.
Healy, Florence
Healy, Lawrence
Heard, Frederick
Heard, Mrs. Frederick
Heard, Rita
Heermance, Edgar
Heermance, Mrs. Edgar
Heermance, J. G.
Heilbuth, Mrs. J.
Heiden, Mrs. Edwin B.
Heiden, Mr. G.
Heiden, Mrs. G.
Henderson, Mr. James
Henderson, Mrs. James
Hendricks, Miss Mae
Henk, Augusta
Henk, J. F.
Henk, Lucile
Hennon, Mrs. T. E.
Henry, Miss Helen
Hensel, F. E.
Hensel, Mrs. F. E.
Herbert, Mr. F. J.
Herbert, Mrs. F. J.
Herbert, Mrs. Francis J.
Herberth, Mrs. F. W.
Herman, Mr. & Mrs. V. H.
Hermansen, Miss
Hermansen, Mrs.
Herold, Miss A.
Herring, Mr. Carl
Herring, Miss Caroline
Herring, G.
Herring, H.
Herring, Miss Margaret
Herring, Mrs. M.
Herscovitz, Miss Bettie
Herscovitz, Miss Betty
Herscovitz, Mrs. Elsie
Herscovitz, Jay
Herscovitz, Samuel
Herscovitz, Mrs. Samuel
Herscovitz, Simon
Heyer, Irene B.
Hickox, Mrs. E. R.
Hildebrand, Mr. F. H.
Hilder, Mrs. Louis
Hill, Chas.
Hill, Mrs. Chas.
Hill, Mrs. L. T.
Hill, Artur
Hill, Lois
Hill, Lulu
Hill, L. F.
Hill, Mr. Marion
Hill, Ralph
Hillen, E.
Hills, Mr. H. E.
Hills, Mrs. H. E.
Hilton, Mrs. Jack
Hink, Lester
Hinricks, Geo. P.
Hinricks, Mrs. Geo. P.
Hinricks, Mrs. Myrtle
Hinricks, Vernon
Hirst, M. D.
Hitchcock, Miss Katherine
Hoardon, John N.
Hoardon, Mrs. Katherine
Hobson, Mrs. E. F.
Hobson, Miss Lyla
Hobson, G. R.
Hobson, Ralph
Hock, Mrs. Sofie
Hodge, Rita
Hodgers, Mrs. S. M.
Hodgkins, F. G.
Hodgkins, Mrs. F. G.
Hoey, Mr. M.
Hoey, Mrs. M.
Hofer, Mr. J.
Hofer, Mrs. J.
Hoffman, A. D.
Hoffman, Mr. A. R.
Hoffman, Mrs. A. R.
Hoffman, Florence A.
Hoffman, Mrs. Fred
Hoffman, Miss Kate
Hoffman, Mrs. Maude
Hoffman, Samuel
Hoffman, Mrs. S.
Hofsas, Mrs. Myrtle
Hogan, Mrs. Ed
Hogan, Mr. J.
Hogan, Mrs. J.
Hogan, Miss Marjie
Hogan, Miss Ollie
Hoit, T.
Hoit, Mrs. T.
Holdoff, Mr.
Holdoff, Mrs. Hazel
Holgate, Joe A.
Holgate, Mrs. Joe A.
Holland, Miss Margaret
Holland, Vincent
Hollett, Mrs. Ethel
Hollett, James A.
Hollett, Vernon M.
Holme, Garnet
Holmes, Miss Alice
Holmes, E. F.
Holmes, Mrs. E. F.
Holmes, Mr. Ernest F.
Holmes, Mrs. Harriet W.
Homchin, Mrs. Eliza
Honlihan, J.
Honlihan, Mrs. J.
Honlihan, Will
Hood, Geo.
Hood, Geo. J.
Hood, Harold
Hood, Mrs. Mary
Hooper, Miss Edna E.
Hooper, Mrs. C. R.
Hopper, Mr. Geo. W.
Hopper, Mrs. G. W.
Hopkins, B. S.
Hopkins, Mrs. B. S.
Horan, Mrs. Honora
Horibut, Mr. H. R.
Horibut, Mrs. H. R.
Horn, Mrs. M.
Horn, Miss Ruth
Horn, Seaton
Hosker, James
Hosker, Mrs. Margaret
Hosker, Ralph
Hosker, Stella
Houston, Miss Agnes
Houston, C. C.
Houston, Mrs. C. C.
Howard, Arthur
Howard, Mrs. Arthur
Howard, Miss Bertha
Howard, Ellis L.
Howard, W. P.
Howe, Mrs. Josephine
Howe, Mrs. Thos.
Howe, Theo. G., Jr.
Howell, Miss Ada M.
Howell, Mrs. Jesse S.
Howland, Emma
Howland, Bessie
Hoyle, Mrs. C. R.
Hubback, A.
Hubback, Mrs. A.
Hubback, Edward
Huck, Anna
Huck, Dr. H. C.
Hudson, Mrs. Clarence
Hudson, H. C.
Huffman, Mrs. Susie
Hughes, Frank
Hughes, Mrs. Hugh
Hughes, James
Hughes, Mrs. Jennie
Hughes, John D.
Hughes, Joseph
Hughes, Miss Jennie
Hughes, Miss Teresa
Hunter, Mr. A. S.
Hunter, Mrs. A. S.
Hunter, Mrs. R.
Hurley, Mr.
Hurley, Mrs.
Hurley, Mrs. Margaret
Hurnall, Mrs. F. W.
Huse, Harry C.
Husing, Charles
Husing, Henry
Husing, Lena
Husing, Mrs. Lena
Hussey, Mrs. A.
Huthmacher, Miss F.
Huthmacher, Miss M.
Huthmacker, A.
Huthmacker, Mrs. A.
Hyatt, Mrs. E.
Hyatt, Mr. E.
Hyatt, Miss G.
Hyatt, Geo.
Hyatt, R.
Hyatt, R. M.
Hyatt, W. G.
Hyman, Charles
Hyman, Dave
Hyman, George
Hyman, Mrs. Ida
Hyman, Louis
Hyman, Mrs. Louis
Hyman, Milton
Hyman, Mrs. Rose
Hyman, Prof. Wm.
Hyman, Mrs. Wm.
Hyman, William
Hyman, Mrs. William
Hymon, Louis
Hymon, Mrs. Rosa

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Imlay, W. T.
Imlay, Mrs. W. T.
Imperial, Miss Christina
Imperial, Mario
Imperial, Miss Marguerite
Imperial, P.
Imperial, Mrs. P.
Imperial, Mrs. M.
Inman, E. F.
Inman, Miss Edna
Inman, Everett
Ipsen, Andrew
Ipsen, Mrs. Andrew
Irwin, Mrs. O. C.
Isacca, Miss Theresa
Isacca, Mr. V.
Isacca, Mrs. V.

Jacat, Mr. Geo.
Jacat, Mrs. Louis
Jackson, Miss Alma K.
Jackson, Miss Annie
Jackson, Chas. A.
Jackson, Mrs. Freda
Jackson, Miss Hattie
Jackson, Henry E.
Jackson, Mrs. Henry E.
Jackson, Miss Mary
Jacobs, David S.
Jacobs, Mrs. Goldye O.
Jacobs, Millard Wolford
Jacobus, Miss Florence
Jambet, Mrs. J. A.
James, Miss Bethelene
James, Mr. E. G.
James, Mrs. E. G.
James, Raymond
Jansen, D. M.
Jansen, Mrs. D. M.
Jansen, Mr. Howard
Jansen, Mrs. Howard
Jansen, Mr. W.
Jansen, Mrs. W.
Jansen, Mrs. Annie
Jaurez, Mrs. A.
Jaurez, Clyde
Jebb, Mrs. Frances
Jenkins, Mrs. R.
Jennings, Miss Helen
Jennings, Mr. Lloyd
Jennings, Mr. John
Jennings, Mr. T.
Jennings, Mrs. T.
Jennings, Mr. W.
Jennings, Mrs. W.
Jennings, Wm. C.
Jennings, Mrs. Wm. C.
Jenson, Mrs. Helen
Jensen, Miss Helga
Jensen, James
Jensen, Peter
Jett, Mrs. Geo.
Jett, Mrs. L. F.
Johanson, Miss Lillian
John, Mrs. Grace
John, Miss Ramona
John, William
Johnson, Mrs.
Johnson, Mr. C. G.
Johnson, Mrs. C. G.
Johnson, Chas.
Johnson, Mrs. Chas.
Johnson, Mr. C.
Johnston, Miss Clara
Johnson, C. B.
Johnson, Mr. C. W.
Johnson, Mrs. C. W.

Johnson, D. E.
Johnson, Mrs. D. E.
Johnson, Mrs. D.
Johnson, Mrs. Delia
Johnson, Mrs. E.
Johnson, Miss Edith
Johnson, E. H. Sr.
Johnson, E. H. Jr.
Johnson, Mrs. E. H.
Johnson, Miss Eleanor
Johnson, Mrs. E. C.
Johnson, Frank, Sr.
Johnson, Frank
Johnson, Mrs. Frank
Johnson, Mrs. F. M.
Johnson, Mrs. G. L.
Johnson, Gert. J.
Johnson, George Wm.
Johnson, Mrs. H.
Johnson, Ira
Johnson, Mrs. Ira
Johnson, Miss Irene
Johnson, Irving
Johnson, John
Johnson, Mrs. J. F.
Johnson, J. J.
Johnston, J. H.
Johnston, Miss Jams
Johnston, Mrs. Julia
Johnston, Mrs. J. R.
Johnson, Miss Lulu
Johnson, Miss Lulu J.
Johnson, Mrs. M.
Johnson, Mrs. R. R.
Johnson, Miss Ruth
Johnson, Shad D.
Johnson, Ted
Jones, C. N.
Jones, Mr. D.
Jones, Mrs. D.
Jones, Mrs. Elmer W.
Jones, Miss F. L.
Jones, Geo. C.
Jones, Mrs. Geo. C.
Jones, Master
Jones, W. A.
Jones, Mrs. W. A.
Jordan, Mrs. R.
Jordan, Genevia
Jordan, Mrs. L.
Jordin, Mr. L.
Jordan, Louis
Jordan, Mary
Jordan, Walter
Joyce, Mrs. F.
Joyce, Mrs. Elizabeth
Joyce, Mrs. O. G.
Joyce, Mr. Wm.
Juda, Mrs. E. M.
Judd, Gertrude
Judd, Henry
Judd, John J.
Judd, Mrs. Lettie M
Juevenan, Miss Anna
Judge, Hugh
Junor, Mr. E.
Junor, Mrs. E.
Junor, Helen
Junor, Louise
Juss, John H.
Juss, Mrs. John H.

Kadlock, Mr. Sam Jr.
Kadlock, Mr. Sam Sr.
Kadlock, Mrs. Sam Sr.
Kain, Mrs. Amanda
Kalas, A. T.

Kalas, Mrs. Lucy M.
Kalas, Miss Lucy
Kalas, Miss Myrtle
Kalas, Miss Quincy
Kalas, Stanley
Kalas, Thos.
Kammeyer, Miss Elizabeth
Kammeyer, Julius
Kammeyer, Mrs. J. Julius
Kampschmidt, Myrtle
Kare, Miss Clare
Kane, Jas.
Kassner, Mrs. Lillian
Kassner, Martin
Katz, Mrs. Virginia
Katz, Mr. L. R.
Katz, Mrs. L. R.
Katz, Fred
Katz, Florence
Katz, Lillian
Katz, Virginia
Kavanauch, Mrs. M. A.
Keating, Mrs. Della
Keating, Mrs. Ellen
Keating, Frances
Keating, Leona
Keating, Maril
Kedall, Lee
Kedall, Mrs. Lee
Keefe, Miss Aileen
Keefe, Miss Catherine
Keefe, Dr. E. D.
Keefe, Mr. James
Keefe, Miss Phyllis
Keefe, Mr. Wm.
Keegan, Mrs. W.
Kelleher, Daniel
Kelleher, Mrs. Mary
Kelley, Florence
Kelloug, Mrs. W. T.
Kelly, Mr.
Kelly, Mrs.
Kelly, Evelyn M.
Kennan, Walter
Kemp, Mr. A. S.
Kemper, G. W.
Kemper, Mrs. G. W.
Kenbrook, Mr. C. A.
Kenbrook, Mrs. C. A.
Kenbrook, Miss Elizabeth
Kenbrook, Mr. Wallace
Kendall, Mr. C. C.
Kendall, Mr. C. F.
Kendall, Mrs. C. F.
Kendall, Mrs. L. B.
Kendall, Mr. P. J.
Kendrick, Mrs. Julia
Kendrick, Mr. Michael
Kendrick, Peter
Kendrick, Rose
Kenney, Jos. E.
Kenny, Miss
Kenny, Mrs.
Kent, G. H.
Kent, Mr. E. R.
Kent, Mrs. Mary
Kerman, Mrs. James
Kerman, Mrs. J. A.
Kerr, Robt. I.
Kerr, Mrs. Robt. I.
Kerrick, Mr. J. D.
Kerrick, Mrs. J. D.
Kerwin, Miss Ann
Kerwin, Edward P.
Kerwin, Mrs. Edward P.
Kerwin, John

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Kerwin, Mrs. John
Kerwin, John, Jr.
Kerwin, Mrs. John, Jr.
Kerwin, Miss Margaret
Kerwin, Richard
Kerwin, Thos. J.
Kerwin, Miss Winifred
Keyser, Mr. H.
Keyser, Mrs. H.
Keyser, Miss Kate
Kieffe, Mrs. E. D.
Kimball, Mr. L. F.
Kimball, Mrs. L. F.
Kimball, Mr. R. L.
Kimball, Mrs. R. L.
King, Mrs. F. J.
King, M.
Kipp, Gladys M.
Kirk, Mrs. Annie
Kirk, Harry
Kirk, Mrs. Pearl
Kirk, William
Kittinger, Miss G.
Klein, Albert
Klein, Miss Addie
Klein, Miss Anita
Klein, Arthur
Klein, E. S., Sr.
Klein, Mrs. E. S.
Klein, Miss Lena
Knoblock, Mr. W.
Knudsen, Mr. H. E.
Knudsen, Mrs. H. E.
Knudson, Harold
Knudson, Mrs. Harold
Koch, Herman
Koenig, Mrs. Louis M.
Kohn, Mrs. Geo.
Kohn, Mrs. Sig.
Kraus, Miss Clara
Krausse, Anna
Krauter, Miss Alice
Krauter, Chas.
Krauter, Lorraine
Krauter, Mrs. Chas.
Krauter, Miss Helen
Krauter, Miss Louise
Krauter, Miss Marie
Krauter, Mr. W.
Krauter, Mrs. W.
Krauter, Willie
Krestovich, Christopher
Krestovich, Geo.
Krestovich, Mrs. Geo.
Krestovich, John
Krimphoff, Miss Agnes
Krimphoff, Miss Elizabeth
Krimphoff, George
Krimphoff, Mrs. George
Kristovich, Chris
Kristovich, Geo.
Kristovich, Michel
Kristovich, Stephen.
Krogh, Hans
Krogh, Mr. C. H
Krogh, Mrs. C. H.
Krogh, Mrs. Hans
Krohn, Miss Anna
Krohn, Claus
Krueckel, Mrs. W.
Krueckel, Mr. Ralph
Kuder, Harry
Kuder, Miss Marion
Kuder, Mrs. Nettie
Kyne, Mr. C.
Kyne, Mrs. C.
Kyne, Mr. J.
Kyne, Mrs. L.
Kyne, Mrs. M. A.

La Dieu, Mrs. W. E.
La Due, Alice
La Due, A. V.
Lafourguette, Mrs. D. J.
Lafouryuette, Geo.
Lafouryuette, Jacque
Lafouryuette, Paul
Lafranchi, Mrs. J.
Lagomarsino, Mr. J.
Lagomarsino, Mrs. J.
Lagoria, Mr.
Lagoria, Mrs.
Lague, Mr. O.
Lague, Mrs. O.
Lamb, Miss Dolores
Lamb, Miss Lucy
Lammers, Peter E.
Lammars, Mrs. P.
Lampson, L.
Lampson, Mrs. L.
Land, Walter
Land, Mrs. Walter
Lane, Mrs. C. H.
Lane, I. H.
Lane, Mrs. Preston R.
Langudge, P. W.
Lansfield, Mr. R.
Lansfield, Mrs. R.
Langridge, George D.
Langridge, F. W.
Langridge, Mrs. F. W.
Langridge, Miss Katherine
Lanza, D.
Lanza, Mrs. D.
La Perle, Mrs. Alice
La Page, Miss Florence
Lara, Mrs. Joseph
Larsen, Albin
Larsen, Chas.
Larsen, Ellen
Larsen, Miss Jeanette
Larson, Carl J.
Latham, Miss Florence
Latham, Grace
Latham, J. H.
Latham, Mrs. J. H.
Laughton, Alex
Laughton, Dudley
Laughton, Dudley, Jr.
Laughton, Elizabeth
Laughton, J. A.
Laughton, Mrs. J. A.
Laughton, James, Jr.
Laughton, Kenneth
Laughton, Lucille
Laughton, Maud
Laughton, Susan
Laukenau, Mrs. Eva
Laukeneau, John
Laukeneau, Mrs. John
Lausten, Mr. L.
Lausten, Mrs. L.
Laurent, J. B.
Laurent, Mrs. J. B.
Lawrence, Matthew J.
Lawson, Mrs. Helen
Lawson, Mrs. J. M.
Lawson, Mrs. Mary
Lawton, Miss M. E.
Layne, Dr. L. Walker
Layne, Mrs. Hazel Walker
Lazzareschi, Bruno
Lazzareschi, Edwina

Leach, Mrs. Dalton
Leach, James M.
Leach, Mrs. James M.
Leach, Laurie
Leach, Lawrence
Leach, Richard
Leach, Mrs. Richard
Lean, A. K.
Lean, Mrs. A. K.
Lean, Mrs. H.
Learned, Robert
Learned, Mrs. Robert
Leary, M.
Leary, Mrs. M.
Lechner, Miss Florence
Le Claire, J. H.
Le Claire, Mrs. Ruth
Lee, Mrs. Rose
Lee, Frank
Lee, Robert
Leech, T. R.
Leech, Mrs. T. R.
Leggett, C. H.
Leggett, Mrs. C. H.
Lehafer, Ethel G.
Leighton, Mrs. Callie
Leighton, Mr. F. W.
Leighton, Mrs. F. W.
Leighton, Miss Rachel
Lellard, Mrs. Z. M.
Lemmerhirt, Mrs.
Lenhoni, Albina
Leonard, Katherine
Leonard, Jas.
Leonard, John
Leonard, Thos.
Lercara, Mr. G.
Lercara, Mrs. G.
Lerner, Eva
Lerner, Herman
Lerner, Manuel
Lerner, Tessie
Lertora, Miss Marie
Lettora, Mrs. Rose
Lester, Mrs. A. M.
Leuan, Mrs. Verine
Levy, Miss Alice
Levy, Mrs. A.
Levy, Mrs. Chas.
Levy, Mr. Henry
Levy, Mrs. Henry
Levy, Miss Marian
Levy, Mrs. Paul
Levy, Mrs. Pube
Levy, Mrs. S.
Lewin, Mrs.
Lewis, G. C.
Lewis, Mrs. G. C.
Lewis, Mrs. Hester R.
Libby, Mrs. Louise
Liecy, Earl
Liecy, Garth
Liecy, Josephine
Liesy, Geo. H.
Liesy, Mrs. Geo. H.
Liesy, Mrs. Margaret J.
Lilly, Mrs. Arthur
Lilt, Henry
Lilt, Mrs. Henry
Lincoln, R. S.
Lincoln, Mrs. R. S.
Lincoln, Mr. H
Lipman, A.
Lisman, Mrs. A
Lobingier, Mrs. Della
Lobingier, Evely

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Lobingier, Geo.
Lobingier, M. S.
Locey, Mr. Fred
Locey, Mrs. Fred
Locey, Mr. Ray
Locey, Warren
Locey, Miss Virginia
Loney, Mr. J. A.
Loney, Mrs. J. A.
Looney, J.
Lopes, Annie
Lopez, Joe
Lopes, J. M.
Lopes, Adeline
Lopes, Mrs. M. P.
Lord, Katherine A.
Lorenson, Mrs. L.
Losee, E. L.
Losee, Mrs. E. L.
Lovett, James
Lovett, Mrs. James
Lowell, Mrs. A.
Lucas, W. E.
Lucas, Mrs. W. E.
Lucio, Mrs. R.
Lucy, Miss Josephine
Lundell, Albin
Lundell, C. A.
Lundell, Mrs. C. A.
Lundell, Henry
Lundell, Olive
Lundt, Jennie C.
Lustig, Miss
Lustig, Mrs.
Lydon, Miss E.
Lydon, Mrs. L.
Lydon, Mr. M.
Lydon, Mrs. Mary
Lydon, Mary
Lynch, Andrew
Lynch, Mrs. Andrew
Lynch, Andrew J.
Lynch, Miss Elizabeth
Lynch, Mrs. Etta
Lynch, Miss Joan
Lynch, Mrs. T.
Lyons, Mrs. E.
Lyons, Mrs. Emma
Lyons, Wm. A.
Lyons, Mr.
Lyons, Mrs.
Lyster, Mrs. E.

Maccovin, Mrs. S. T.
Macdougall, G. W.
Macdougall, Mrs. G. W.
Macdougall, Robert
MacGregor, A. H.
MacKenzie, A. R.
MacKenzie, Mrs. A. B.
Mackel, Philip
MacMillan, D. C.
MacMillan, Mrs. D. C.
MacMillan, Wallace
MacMurray, Mr.
MacMurray, Mrs.
Madden, Mrs. A.
Madden, Mrs. Margaret
Madden, Clara
Madden, Frank Jr.
Madden, Frank
Madden, Harrett
Madden, Helen
Madden, Maud
Madden, Mrs. Mary
Madden, Paul

Madden, Tad
Madden, Miss U.
Madden, Ward
Madieros, J. A.
Madieros, J. C.
Madieros, M. F.
Madieros, Miss M. L.
Madieros, Mathew R.
Madieros, Priscilla
Madison, J. E., Jr.
Madison, Mrs. J. E., Jr.
Madona, Miss A.
Madona, F.
Madona, Miss Hazel
Madona, Miss Geneva
Madson, Mr. M.
Madson, Mrs. M.
Maggi, Mr. G. R.
Maggi, Mrs. G. R.
Magher, Antoinette
Magher, Gerald
Magher, James
Magher, Mrs. James
Magher, James, Jr.
Magher, Jos.
Magher, Mrs. Jos.
Magher, Lieut. Jos. E.
Magher, Yeoman Harry Vincent
Magher, Leslie
Magill, Miss Amelia
Magill, Chas. T.
Magill, Miss T.
Magill, W. J.
Magill, Mrs. W. J.
Magill, W. W.
Magill, Mrs. W. W.
Maggio, Mrs. F. D.
Mahane, A. W.
Mahane, Mrs. A. W.
Mahane, Norine
Maher, Eileen
Maher, James
Maher, J. P.
Maher, Martin
Maher, Mrs. Martin
Maher, William J.
Maher, Mrs. William J.
Maher, William, Jr.
Mahl, Edward
Mahl, Mrs. Edward
Mahl, John
Mahl, Mrs. John
Mahl, William
Mahl, Mrs. William
Malaspina, Mr. G.
Malley, Ed.
Malley, Mrs. Mary
Malley, Miss J.
Malley, James
Malley, Patrick
Mallon, Miss E. H.
Maloney, Bernard
Maloney, Edward
Maloney, Mrs. Edward
Maloney, Madlen
Maloney, Grace
Maloney, Thomas
Maloney, Mary
Maloney, Mildred
Maloney, Rieta
Maltesta, George
Maltesta, Mrs. Geo.
Maltesta, Helen
Mandel, Mrs. F. M.
Mangels, Carrie H.

Mankervis, Mr. W. M.
Manervis, Mrs. W. M.
Mann, Mrs. C. S.
Mann, Dr. C. S.
Mann, Fred A.
Manning, J.
Manning, Mrs. J.
Marchant, Mrs. Ida
Marchant, M.
Marenco, Miss C.
Marlo, Chas.
Marlo, John
Maroni, George
Marone, Miss Louise
Maroni, Pete
Maroni, R.
Maroni, Mrs. R.
Marr, Rose
Marsh, Mrs. B. W.
Marsh, Geo.
Marsh, Mrs. Geo.
Marsh, G. P.
Marsh, Mrs. G. F.
Marsh, Geo. Raymond
Marsh, H. I.
Marsh, Mrs. H. I.
Marsh, Lucy
Marsh, Lucien A.
Marsh, Mrs. L. A.
Marchi, Mr. P.
Marchi, Mrs. P.
Marlow, Mrs. Alice
Marshall, Allan
Marshall, Clyde
Marshall, David
Marshall, Mrs. David
Marshall, Donald
Marshall, Mrs. John
Marshall, J.
Marshall, Mrs. J.
Marshall, Mrs. J. W.
Marshall, Kenneth
Marshall, Lorraine
Marshall, Miss Mable
Marshall, Miss Nellie
Marsili, Mrs. Assunta
Marsili, Miss Lillian
Marsili, Miss Minnie
Marsili, Master Lawrence
Marsili, Virgil
Martin, H.
Martin, Mrs. H.
Martin, Mrs. Theo. E.
Martin, Mrs. T. P.
Martin, Mrs. J. T.
Martin, Miss Louise
Martini, Paul De
Marzolf, Mrs. G.
Marzolf, Annie
Marzolf, George Jr.
Marzolf, George Sr.
Marzolf, Katie
Marzolf, Madeline
Mason, Mrs. Annie
Mason, Mrs. Chester S.
Mason, Edwin
Mason, Ernest
Mason, Mrs. Ernest
Mason, Gertrude
Mason, Harry
Mason, Lois
Mason, Miss Pearl
Massane, Ben
Massane, Mrs. Ben
Massane, Diddy
Massane, Mamie

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Mac le, Elizabeth
Massie, John
Massie, Mrs. John
Masson, Mrs. Elda
Masson, R. G.
Masson, J. R.
Masson, Mrs. John
Masson, Mrs. J.
Mast, Miss Bertha
Mast, Miss Carolyn
Mast, Martin R.
Matron, Mae B.
Matheson, Mrs. Jas. D.
Mathison, Joseph
Mathison, Mrs. Joseph
Mathieson, O.
Mathieson, Mrs. O.
Mathisen, P.
Mayer, Adolph
Mayer, Mrs. Hazel A.
Mayse, Ruth
McAdam, Mr. M.
McAdam, Mrs. M.
McArthur, Mrs. S.
McBain, Dr. James A.
McBain, Mrs. James A.
McBain, Miss Martha
McBain, Miss Mildred
McBain, Mrs. Thos.
McCabe, Mrs.
McCabe, Mr. Thos. J.
McCabe, Mrs. Thos. J.
McCann, Jas.
McCarthy, Andrew J.
McCarthy, Mrs. Andrew J.
McCarthy, D. K.
McCarthy, Mrs. Mamie
McCarthy, Miss May A.
McCaughey, Jas.
McClellam, Margill
McClellam, Laurette
McClellam, Lilly
McClellam, Wm.
McClellam, Wilson
McClellan, Robt.
McClish, Leonard
McClory, Harry T.
McClory, Helen
McClory, C. H.
McClory, Lizzie
McConnell, Mr. M.
McConnell, Mrs. M.
McCready, Evans
McCready, Mrs. Rose
McCready, Virginia
McCullough, W. J.
McDermott, W. J.
McDermott, Mrs. M.
McDiarmid, Mr. W. G.
McDiarmid, Mrs. W. G.
McDonald, Alfred
McDonald, Allen
McDonald, Allen, Jr.
McDonald, Mrs. A.
McDonald, Mrs. H.
McDonald, Christiana
McDonald, Hugh
McDonald, Mrs. Hugh
McDonald, Mrs. M.
McDonald, Muball
McDonald, Nellie
McDonald, Patrick
McDonnell, John J.
McDonnell, Mrs. John J.
McDonnell, Mrs. Agnes
McDonnell, Mrs. E.
McDonnell, John
McDonnell, Patrick
McDonnell, G.
McDonnell, Thos.
McElroy, Mrs. R. L.
McEntee, Miss A.
McEntee, Miss J.
McEwen, Mrs. Jessie A.
McFarland, Miss Leona
McGilvery, Dr. Ella
McGilvery, Thomas
McGilvery, Mrs. Thomas
McGrail, Mrs. P.
McHugh, Agnes
McHugh, Miss Rita
McHugh, Thos.
McHugh, Thos. Jr.
McEnerny, M. V.
McGuire, C. J.
McGuire, Mrs. C. J.
McGuire, Eunice
McGuire, Florence
McGuire, Frank
McGuire, Miss Florence
McGuire, Mrs. Mary
McGuire, M. D.
McGuire, T. A.
McGuire, Thos.
McKenzie, Marguerete
McKenzie, Wm.
McKenzie, Wm. J.
McKenzie, Mrs. Wm. J.
McLean, Miss Gloria
McKeon, Mrs. Annie
McKeon, Miss Mae
McKeon, Mrs. Terrence
McLane, Christopher
McLane, Ellen
McLane, Hugh
McLean, Mrs. T.
McLean, Mr. John L.
McLean, Mrs. John L.
McLeod, Mrs. A. S.
McNabee, John
McNally, Frank E.
McNally, Mrs. Frank E.
McNally, Mrs. George
McNamara, Miss Evelyn
McNamara, Miss Florence
McNamara, Mr. Grover
McNamara, Miss Kate
McNamara, Mrs. Katherine
McNamara, Mr. Thos.
McNamara, Mrs. Thos.
McPhail, Mrs. Ella
McPhum, Mrs. Mary
McSachlan, Ismell
McSachlan, Mrs. Cornelia
Meadow, Mrs. A.
Meads, Mrs. Eunice
Meagher, Antoinette
Meddaugh, J. A.
Meddaugh, Mrs. J. A.
Meinberger, Henrietta
Meinberger, Val., Sr.
Meinberger, Mrs. Val.
Melarkey, Mrs. E. H.
Melchior, Henry
Melchior, Mrs. Elsie
Mendicon, Miss Juanita
Merkel, Miss Marcella
Merkel, Mrs. Marie
Mercurio, Earl
Mercurio, Frank
Mercurio, Miss Anna
Mercurio, Helen
Mercurio, Miss Ida
Merle, Mrs. L. V.
Merman, Gladys
Merman, Lester
Merman, F.
Merman, Mrs. P.
Merrill, Frank
Merrill, Geraldine
Merrill, Lowell
Merrill, Mrs. Lowell
Merrill, M. A.
Merritt, Mrs. Ella
Merritt, F.
Merritt, Mrs. Louise H.
Merz, Wm.
Merz, Mrs. Wm.
Meyer, Mr.
Meyer, Mrs.
Meyer, Henrietta
Mesquite, Mrs. Jack
Mesquite, Joe
Mesquite, Mrs. Joe
Mesini, Alta
Mesquite, Ida A.
Mesquite, Joe
Mesquite, Mrs. Jos. S.
Mesquite, Melvin J.
Meyer, Mr. A. P.
Meyer, Ernest
Meyer, Fred
Meyer, Gwendolyn
Meyer, Mrs. A. P.
Meyer, Mr. H. C.
Meyer, Mrs. H. C.
Meyer, Robert
Meyer, Mrs. Fred A.
Meyer, Henry
Meyer, Inga
Meyer, Mrs. R.
Michael, Arnold
Michael, Francisco
Michael, Walter
Michelson, C. H.
Michelson, Mrs. C. H.
Michelson, Arthur
Michelson, Robert
Michelson, Mrs. Robert
Miguel, Miss Audrey
Miguel, Jerome
Miguel, Miss Pearl
Miguel, Miss Selma
Miguel, Miss Sophie
Miliner, G.
Miliner, Mrs. G.
Milinovich, Mr.
Milinovich, Mrs.
Miller, Miss A.
Miller, Mr. A. P.
Miller, Mrs. A. P.
Miller, A. S.
Miller, Mrs. A. S.
Miller, Mrs. Blanch
Miller, C. A.
Miller, Chas.
Miller, Mrs. Dava
Miller, Mrs. E.
Miller, Mrs. E. L.
Miller, Mr. F. E.
Miller, Mrs. F. E.
Miller, Miss Helen
Miller, Miss J.
Miller, Mrs. J.
Miller, Joseph
Miller, Miss Kathryn
Miller, Kenneth
Miller, Leontta

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Miller, Mrs. Lillie
Miller, Louis
Miller, Miss R.
Miller, Robert
Miller, Mrs. Robert
Miller, Rob. P.
Miller, Mrs. Sarah
Mills, Mrs. I. R.
Mischevich, Milan
Mitchell, Evelyn
Mitchell, Mrs. F. H.
Mitchell, Grace
Mitchell, Miss Mamie
Mitchell, Mr. Roy
Mitchell, Mrs. Roy
Mize, Margaret
Moeller, Mrs. Dora
Molinarf, Mrs. Josephine
Molitor, Miss C.
Molitor, Mrs. E.
Mollo, F. J.
Mollov, Miss Alice
Mollov, Thos. S.
Mollov, Mrs. Thos. S.
Monahan, Frank
Monahan, Mrs. Frank
Monfort, Miss Florence
Montgomery, Mrs. E. A.
Montgomery, E. A.
Montgomery, Mrs. Hazel
Montgomery, Lester
Montgomery, Margaret
Moody, Mr. Frank
Moody, Mrs. Frank
Moore, Miss Bernice
Moore, Bernice E.
Moore, Ethel C.
Moore, Mrs.
Moore, Eli H.
Moore, Mrs. Florence S.
Moore, G. E.
Moore, Mrs. G. E.
Moore, Mrs. E. G.
Moore, Mrs. Francis
Moore, Miss Francis
Moore, Mrs. R. H.
Moore, G. E.
Moore, Mrs. Hattie
Moore, Miss Ione
Moore, Ione F.
Moore, James
Moore, Mr. John F.
Moore, Mrs. Mary
Moore, Miss Virginia
Moore, Mrs. W.
Moore, William
Moore, Wm. A.
Mora, Mrs. Rose
Morch, Leo
Morch, Mrs. Leo
Morchio, Alvira
Morehaut, Ida S.
Morehaut, Mrs. M.
Morehead, Paul
Morehead, Mrs. Paul
Morehouse, E. C.
Morehouse, Mrs. E. C.
Morehouse, Miss Jean
Morgan, Mrs. Josie
Morgan, Miss Salome
Morgarledge, R. S.
Morgarledge, Mrs. R. S.
Moriarty, Catherine
Moriarty, Grace
Moriarty, John
Moriarty, Josephine
Moriarty, Josephine A. V.
Moriarty, Jule
Morley, Mrs. H. W.
Morris, G. L.
Morris, Mrs. G. S.
Morrison, C. E.
Morrison, Mrs. C. E.
Morrison, Chester
Morrison, John
Morrison, Mrs. John
Morrison, Tenal
Morrison, P. F.
Mortensen, Mrs. A.
Mortensen, M.
Morton, Miss Myrtle
Mosher, Edgar D.
Mosher, Mrs. Edgar D.
Mosher, Edwin
Mosher, Mrs. Edwin
Moss, Miss A.
Moss, Agnes
Moss, Cecil
Moss, Mr. J.
Moss, Wm.
Mothorn, Mrs. Addie
Mothorn, Herbert N.
Mothorn, Lydon E.
Mothorn, Mrs. P. D.
Mott, Miss Isabel E.
Mountain, Mr.
Mountain, Mrs.
Mover, Mr. L. H.
Mover, Mrs. L. H.
Moyle, Mrs. Nellie
Moyles, J.
Moyles, Mrs. J.
Moyse, J.
Moyse, R. E.
Muench, Dr. Albert.
Muench, Mrs. Albert
Mueller, Mrs. C.
Mueller, Miss E.
Mueller, Miss L.
Mugg, Fred H.
Mugg, Mrs. Mary F.
Mulkeen, Patrick
Mullan, Miss A.
Mullan, Miss C.
Mullan, Jos.
Mullan, Mrs. Jos.
Mullan, John
Mullan, Miss M.
Mullan, Thos.
Mullane, T.
Mullane, Mrs. T.
Mullen, Frank
Mullen, Mrs. Frank
Muller, Wm.
Muller, Mrs. Wm.
Mullin, Miss Bessie
Mullin, Dan
Mullin, John
Mullin, Mrs. John
Mullin, Wm.
Mullins, John
Mundbank, Miss Pearl
Munson, N. F.
Munson, Mrs. N. F.
Murch, Mrs. L.
Murphy, Mrs. E.
Murphy, Fred
Murphy, Mrs. Alice V.
Murphy, Charles
Murphy, Chas. P.
Murphy, Mrs. Mary
Murphy, Miss M.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Murphy, Mr. Walter
Murray, Miss Essie
Murray, Miss Helen
Murray, Mr. James
Murray, Mrs. James
Murray, Jas. A.
Murray, Mrs. J. E.
Myers, Jas. A.
Myers, May E.
Myers, W. B.
Mylls, Mrs. Chas.

Nagal, Miss Delma
Nagal, Miss Eda
Nagal, Mr. Gus
Nagal, Mrs. Gus
Napoleon, Artur
Napoleon, Mr. Geo.
Napoleon, Mrs. Geo.
Nash, Mrs. A. M.
Nash, Mrs.
Nash, John J.
Nash, Mrs. John J.
Naughton, Bernard
Naughton, Bernard, Sr.
Naughton, Mrs. Sarah
Nealon, Joseph
Nealon, Mrs. Joseph
Nealon, Raymond B.
Neergaard, Fred
Neergaard, F. H.
Neergaard, F. H. Jr.
Neergaard, Robert
Neergaard, Margaret
Neergaard, Ruth
Nelson, Mr. C. T.
Nelson, Mrs. C. T.
Nelson, Mrs. Estella
Nelson, Victor
Neres, Mrs. Olivia
Nerhsbass, Carl
Nerhsbass, Mrs. Carl
Nesbet, Miss Evelyn
Nesbett, Mrs.
Nesss, Mrs. Myrtle
Nevin, Emma
Nevin, John
Nevin, Frank
Nevin, Mrs. Katherine
Nevin, Patrick
Nevin, Ray
Newman, Mrs. Elizabeth
Newman, Mrs. Emily A.
Newman, Mrs. M.
Nicholls, Philip
Nicholls, Mrs. Rose F.
Nicholls, Thos. H.
Niebach, Mr. H. J.
Niebach, Mrs. H. J.
Nicholas, Mrs. Margaret
Nichols, B. T.
Nichols, Mrs. B. T.
Nichols, Elmer J.
Nichols, Miss Grace E.
Nichols, Mrs. V. H.
Nilesen, Clara
Nilesen, Ellen
Nilesen, Helda
Nilesen, S.
Nilesen, Mrs. S.
Nilesen, Sophie
Niligan, Miss
Nilsson, Mrs. A.
Nilsson, R. H.
Niquet, Mrs. Chas.

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Nonnemann, Mrs. Hannah
Nonnemann, Louis
Northop, Mrs. Ruth
Norton, Albert
Norton, Mrs. Albert
Norton, Webster
Nuno, Mrs. Chas.
Nuns, Mrs. Chris

O'Brien, Mrs. Etta
Ochs, Miss Anna
O'Connell, Eugene
O'Connell, Mrs. Eugene
O'Connell, Julia
O'Conner, Mrs.
O'Conner, Miss A.
O'Conner, Miss N.
O'Connor, Mrs. Mary
O'Connor, Redmond
O'Connor, R. V.
O'Connor, Mrs. R. V.
O'Connor, Vincent J.
O'Dea, Alice M.
O'Dea, Mr. T. M.
O'Dea, Mrs. T. M.
O'Dea, Loretta
O'Donnell, Aileen
O'Donnell, Annie L.
O'Donnell, Mrs. Catherine
O'Connor, Mrs. C.
O'Donnell, Catherine E.
O'Donnell, Edward T.
O'Donnell, Eugene
O'Donnell, E. W.
O'Donnell, Mrs. E. W.
O'Donnell, James
O'Donnell, James J.
O'Donnell, Joseph W.
O'Connor, Miss Katheryn
O'Connell, Mrs. Lena
O'Connor, Margaret
O'Donnell, Miss Manel
O'Donnell, Mary E.
O'Connor, Miss Nellie
O'Donnell, Robert
O'Donnell, Stephen
Ochs, Miss Ochs
O'Hara, Mrs. E. P.
O'Hara, Russell
O'Hara, Miss Ruth
Ogden, Mrs. Ralph
Olcese, Angelo
Olcese, Attillo
Olcese, Angelina
Olcese, Dominic
Olcese, Frank
Olcese, Mrs. Frank
Olcese, Ricco
Olcese, Rose
O'Leary, Mrs. T. J.
Oliphant, Henry
Oliphant, Robt. C.
Oliphant, Mrs. Robert C.
Oliva, A. C.
Oliva, Mrs. A. C.
Olsen, Mrs. E. A.
Olsen, Mrs. Sophie
Olsen, Wm.
Olson, Miss Anita
Olson, Richard
Olson, Leonard W.
O'Neil, Joe
O'Neil, Mae
Oniel, Mrs. M. J.
Orack, Miss D.
Orack, I.

Orack, Mrs. I.
Orton, W. E.
Orton, Mrs. W. E.
O'Toole, Patrick
O'Toole, Mrs. Patrick
Orton, Mrs. Grace
Otis, Mr. Ed
Otis, Mrs. Helen
Otto, Miss Agnes C.
Ottoboni, Mrs. A.
Ottoboni, R.
Ottoboni, E.
Ottoboni, Olga
Ottoboni, Master R.

Pack, Mr. Thos.
Pack, Mrs. Thos.
Palmer, F. N.
Palmer, Mrs. F. N.
Panch, J. H.
Panch, Mrs. J. H.
Panch, Mary
Pape, Miss Anna
Pape, Henry
Pape, Mrs. Henry
Pape, Wm.
Pardee, Bob
Pardee, Mrs. Bertha
Pardee, Perrice
Pardee, Clara
Pardee, Clarence
Pardee, George
Pardee, Hazel
Pardee, Ida
Pardee, J. W.
Pardee, Mrs. J. W.
Pardee, Jack
Pardee, Lawrence
Pardee, Margarete
Pardee, Peter
Pardee, Mrs. Peter
Pardee, Roy
Pardee, Mr. Thos.
Pardee, Mrs. Thos.
Pardee, Thomas
Pardee, Ruth
Paris, Fred
Paris, Mrs. Fred
Parker, Bernice
Parks, Catherine
Parks, E. H.
Parks, Mrs. E. H.
Parrish, Alan R.
Parrish, Edwin
Parrish, Mrs. Edwin
Parrish, Mrs. F. W.
Parrish, Geo. M.
Parrish, Mrs. Grace
Parrish, Miss Margaret
Parrish, Paul H.
Parry, Mrs. J.
Parsons, Isaac W.
Parsons, Mrs. Isaac W.
Pattillo, Frank
Patterson, Mrs.
Patterson, F. W.
Patterson, Mrs. F. W.
Paulsen, H. E.
Paulsen, Mrs. H. E.
Paulsen, F. M.
Paulsen, Mrs. F. M.
Paymiller, Mrs. Christine
Paymiller, Mr. John
Pearsons, Mr. Chas.
Pearsons, Mr. Harold
Pearsons, Mable

Pease, Mr. John
Pease, Mrs. John
Peckham, Chas. E.
Peckham, Mrs. Chas. E.
Peckham, H. A.
Peckham, Mrs. H. A.
Pederson, Miss A.
Pedroni, Gertrude
Pedroni, J.
Pedroni, Mrs. J.
Pedroni, Lena
Pedroni, Mary
Pell, Adele
Pell, Gibbon
Perrin, I. M.
Perrin, Mrs. I. M.
Peltier, Joseph
Peltier, Mrs. Joseph
Peltier, Mrs. Victor
Pence, Mrs. Fletcher
Pence, Lenven
Pennington, A. E.
Pennington, Mrs. A. E.
Perata, Miss Anita
Perata, Mrs. L.
Perazo, Mrs. Marie
Perkins, Harry N.
Perrin, Olive
Perrin, Yates
Perroni, G.
Pestoni, Mrs. A.
Peters, W.
Petersen, Henry
Petersen, Mrs. Henry
Petersen, Ada
Peterson, Bernard
Peterson, G. W.
Peterson, Helen
Peterson, Clarie
Peterson, Emma
Peterson, Ernest
Peterson, Genevieva
Peterson, Mrs. G. W.
Peterson, Ada
Peterson, Mrs.
Peterson, John
Peterson, Mrs. John
Peterson, Stella
Petrusich, Tony
Pettie, Thos.
Pettie, Mrs. Thos.
Peyser, H. M.
Peyser, Mrs. H. M
Phair, Miss Florence
Phelps, Forrest
Phelps, George
Phelps, J. W.
Phelps, Mrs. J. W.
Philbuck, Mrs. Ida
Pickard, Miss Marion
Pierce, Russell
Pierce, Mrs. Russell
Pilhashy, Mrs. C.
Pilhashy, B. M.
Pilhashy, Mrs. B. M.
Pilster, Miss Emma
Pilster, Mr. H.
Pilster, Mrs. Herman
Pilster, Martha
Pilster, Mrs. S.
Pinkham, Mr. C. H.
Pinkham, Mrs. C. H.
Pinkham, Miss G.
Pinkham, Mrs. G.
Pinkham, Mrs. L. J.
Pinkham, Mrs. Mary

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Pitts, Mrs. Harry
Place, Mrs. Annie
Plasur, Anna
Plean, L. S.
Plume, Ed. H.
Plume, Mrs. Ed. H.
Podesta, Frances
Podesta, Pete
Podesta, Miss E.
Podesta, Mrs. Pete
Polito, Mrs. M.
Pollastrini, Mrs. C.
Pollastrini, T.
Pomfret, Miss Arvilla
Pomfret, Mrs. Cordelia J.
Poncet, Miss Adaline
Poncet, Eugene
Poncet, Mrs. Eugene
Ponvetta, Mrs. E.
Pool, Mrs. J. I.
Pool, Mrs. J. S.
Pope, Mr. B. F.
Pope, Mrs. B. F.
Porter, R. D.
Porter, Mrs. R. D.
Porter, Mrs. Robert D.
Porter, R. S.
Postlethwaite, H. R.
Postlethwaite, John R.
Postlethwaite, Mrs. Mildred E.
Pothouser, Mrs. Jennie
Potter, Mrs.
Potterton, Clarence
Potterton, Mrs. Clarence
Potts, Amel
Potts, Ed.
Potts, Miss Ester
Potts, Mrs. F.
Poulter, Mrs. A.
Poutoppidan, Hans R. J.
Poutoppidan, Mrs. Mary
Powell, Ruth E.
Powers, Miss Irene
Prall, Horace E.
Prall, Mary M.
Pramme, Mrs. H.
Pramme, Mr. H.
Pratt, Mrs. Clelia
Pratt, Miss Jessie D.
Preshaw, W. S.
Preshaw, Mrs. W. S.
Preston, Mrs. Sadie
Price, Mrs. Alma
Price, Russell I.
Price, Miss Stella
Pringle, Arthur
Pringle, Bert
Pringle, Dorothy
Pringle, Edwin
Pringle, George
Pringle, Jessie
Pringle, John
Pringle, Mrs. John
Pringle, Mrs. John J.
Pringle, Minnie
Pringle, Robert, Sr.
Pringle, Mrs. Robert
Pringle, Robert
Pruess, A. P.
Pruess, Miss A.
Pruess, Mrs. A. T.
Pruess, Clara A.
Pryor, Hazel
Puckhaber, David
Puckhaber, Herman
Puckhaber, Miss M.
Puckhaber, Miss Matilda
Puckhaber, Miss May
Puckhaber, Mrs. Meta
Puckhaber, William
Puharich, E.
Puharich, Mrs. E.
Pulls, Miss Helen
Pyle, Mrs. Anna

Quigley, Mrs. Chas. C.
Quinn, Anthony
Quinn, Helen Teresa
Quinn, Kathryn
Quinn, May
Quinn, M. F.
Quinn, Mrs. M. F.
Quinn, Ruth
Quirk, Miss Marie

Raas, Andre
Raas, Mrs. Hortense
Raas, J. C.
Raas, Mrs. J. C.
Raas, Miss Margaret
Rabbitt, Mrs. Louise
Rackley, Luther
Rafter, John T.
Rafter, Mrs. John T.
Raicoy, F. W.
Ralston, Mrs. Jennie
Ramsey, Miss Ethel
Ranft, Mrs. E.
Ranzoni, Mrs. S. A.
Rasmusen, Mrs. A.
Rath, Charles
Rathbun, Frank
Rathbun, Mrs. F. W.
Rathbun, Genevieve
Ratts, Frank
Ratts, Matilda
Raymond, Mr. J.
Raymond, Mrs. J.
Raymond, Mrs. M. C.
Rea, Mr. E. S.
Rea, Mrs. E. S.
Reames, Mr. F. J.
Reames, Mrs. F. J.
Reames, Mrs. Hofsas
Reardon, Dan
Rehard, Mrs. J.
Reddy, Miss Alice
Reed, Mrs. Nellie
Reene, Miss Mary
Reese, Mr. John
Reese, Mrs. John
Regalia, Carlo
Regalia, John F.
Rezan, Mr. Wm.
Rezan, Mrs. Wm.
Reggiardo, Mrs. L.
Reid, Miss Louise
Reodls, Joe
Rentsch, E.
Rentsch, Mrs. E.
Repoirch, S.
Repoirch, Mrs. S.
Rerdon, Charles
Rerdon, Mary
Resech, Mr. Frank
Resech, Mrs. Frank
Restini, Mr. Emil
Restini, Mr. John
Restini, Mrs. Pauline
Restini, Miss Rose
Rhodes, Al E.
Rhodes, Nellie A.
Ribens, Miss Alva
Rice, Mr. Chas.
Rice, Mrs. Chas.
Rice, Mr. Joseph
Rice, Mrs. Felix
Rice, Francis
Richard, J. P. M.
Richard, Mrs. Jno. V.
Richards, Dorothy Lewis
Richards, J. P. M.
Richardson, Alex W.
Richardson, Chester
Richardson, Henry
Richardson, Ralph James
Richardson, Mr. Wm. A.
Richardson, Mrs. Wm. A.
Rich, Miss D.
Richols, Mrs. E.
Ridd, Mrs. Elmer Wm.
Rider, Edward M.
Rider, Lena
Riechhold, Mrs. A.
Riechhold, Arthur
Riechhold, Ernest
Riechhold, Henry
Riechhold, Margareta
Riechhold, Minnie
Riechhold, Wm.
Rieke, Casper E.
Riese, Mrs. David
Riese, Miss Edna
Riese, Harold Alvin
Riese, Leon Raymond
Riese, Miss Madeline
Riese, Paul E.
Riesenberger, Mrs. Mary
Riley, Mrs. Thos.
Ringer, Mrs. E. E.
Ringer, Aida E.
Ringer, Albert J.
Ringer, Harrison G.
Ringer, Helen D.
Ringer, J. H.
Ringer, Mary A.
Riordan, Eva
Riordan, Donald
Riordan, J.
Riordan, Mrs. J.
Riordan, J. D.
Riordan, Mrs. J. D.
Riordan, Miss Nellie
Risdon, Carl
Risdon, Mrs. Lily
Risdon, Paul
Rivolta, Gertrude
Robart, Theo.
Robart, Mrs. Theo.
Robbins, Miss Leigh
Robejohannes, F.
Robejohannes, Mrs. F.
Roberts, Miss Athens
Roberts, Frank
Roberts, Lillian
Roberts, Mr.
Roberts, Mrs. W. D.
Robertson, Mr. Evan
Robertson, Mrs. Evan
Robertson, Miss Lucile
Robison, A. C.
Robison, Mrs. A. C.
Robinson, Florence
Robinson, Miss Florine
Robinson, Mr. A. J.
Robinson, Miss Flossy
Robinson, Mrs. May

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Robinson, Mrs. R. W.
Robyohannes, Edna
Robyohannes, Elsie
Robyohannes, Lillie
Robyohannes, Orester
Roche, Miss Mary
Roche, Frank C.
Roche, Joseph A.
Roche, Mrs. J. L.
Roche, Stephen J.
Roche, Thomas G.
Roche, Mrs. Thomas G.
Rochfort, Miss Amy
Rochfort, Miss Edith
Roddy, Mrs. Patrick
Rodgers, Mr. H. W.
Rodgers, Mrs. H. W.
Rogers, C. D.
Rogers, Miss Ethel
Rogers, Harry
Rogers, Mrs. Harry
Rogers, Miss L.
Rogers, Mrs. Lucy M.
Rolls, Rev. F. C.
Rolls, Mrs. F. C.
Rose, M. P.
Rose, Mrs. M. P.
Rosen, Mrs. Ida
Rosen, Jack
Rosen, Stella
Ross, Mr. L. G.
Ross, Mrs. L. G.
Ross, Sheldon
Ross, Shirley
Ross, Malcolm
Ross, Mrs. Malcolm
Rossi, Mr. B.
Rossi, Mrs. B.
Rossi, Emil
Rossi, Mrs. Rose
Rossi, Carlo
Rossi, Mrs. C.
Rossi, Victor
Row, G. C.
Row, Mrs. G. C.
Rowe, Harrie
Rowe, Mrs. Harris
Rowe, Walter
Rowe, Mrs. M. F.
Rubens, Mrs. S.
Rude, Miss Blythe
Ruedy, Mr. Henry
Ruedy, Mrs. Henry
Ruff, Joe
Ruff, L.
Ruff, Mrs. L.
Ruffins, Mary
Ruiz, Robt. M.
Ruiz, Mrs. Robt. M.
Rumetsih, Mrs.
Rummelsburg, Mrs.
Rummesburg, S.
Rummesburg, Mrs. S.
Russell, Miss Louise
Russell, W. L.
Russell, Mrs. W. L.
Rutter, Mrs. Anna
Rutter, Mr. Fred
Rutter, Harry
Rutter, Fred S.
Rutter, Mrs. Mabel E.
Ryan, Mrs. Irene
Ryan, M.
Ryan, Mrs. M.
Ryan, Mary

Ryland, B. W.
Ryland, Mrs. B. W.

Sackett, Earl
Sage, Philip
Sage, Mrs. Philip
Sager, C. W.
Sahebiagne, A.
Sahebiagne, Mrs. A.
Salinas, Mrs. Sarah
Salisbury, Mrs. Rosa B.
Salmon, Mrs. Rose
Salmon, Wm.
Salter, Thos. F.
Salter, Mrs. Thos. F.
Salter, Tom, Jr.
Samwis, Mrs. S.
Samfield, M.
Sampson, I.
Sampson, Mrs. L.
Sanborn, Miss M.
Sanchas, Mrs. J. S.
Sanders, D. H.
Sanders, Mrs. D. H.
Sanders, Estella
Sanders, Miss Eva
Sanders, John K.
Sanders, Mrs. J. K.
Sanders, Paul
Sanford, Walter
Sanford, Mrs. W.
Sanguinetti, Ben
Sanguinetti, Mrs. Ben
Sanguinetti, Joe
Sanguinetti, Theresa
Sansomi, Josephine
Sansone, Antone
Sansone, Almond
Sansone, Ernest
Sansone, Marie
Sansone, Philip
Sargent, Mrs. Louise
Sauter, Mrs. K.
Sauter, Miss Katherine
Sauter, Miss Mildred
Sawyer, Miss Ella May
Sawyer, Mrs. Ella M.
Sawyer, Joseph H.
Saxton, Albert
Saxton, Mrs. Albert
Saxton, J. G.
Saxton, Mrs. J. G.
Saxton, Ruth
Saxton, Stanley R.
Saxton, Mrs. Stanley R.
Sayler, Miss Marcella
Scanlon, Mrs. A.
Scanlon, ,
Scannell, Miss Nellie
Scannell, Miss Nora
Scannell, Mr. Michael
Scannell, Mrs. Michael
Scheibel, F. J.
Scheibel, Mrs. F. J.
Schellinger, Mr. A. E.
Schellinger, Mrs. A. E.
Schiefer, Miss Aganita
Schiefer, Mrs. Agnes
Schiefer, Arthur
Schiefer, Miss Christina
Schiefer, P.
Schiefer, Mrs. P.
Schiller, Mrs. Geo.
Schiller, Mrs. L.
Schiller, M.
Schiller, Mrs. M.

Schmidt, Mrs. A.
Schmidt, Mrs. Barbara
Schmidt, Geo. H.
Schmidt, Mrs. Geo. H.
Schmidt, Henry
Schmidt, Mrs. H.
Schmidt, Miss M. B.
Schmidt, Rudolph W.
Schmidt, Mrs. Rudolph W.
Schmitz, J.
Schmitz, Fred W.
Schmitz, Mrs. F. W.
Schmulowitz, Miss Katherine
Schmulowitz, Nat.
Schmulowitz, S.
Schmulowitz, Mrs. S.
Schneider, Miss Julia
Schoenduby, Mrs. Amanda
Schoenduby, Mr.
Schoenduby, Clara
Schoenduby, Clarence
Schoenduby, Clemens
Schoenduby, Elmer
Schoenduby, Miss Myrtle
Schomberg, G. W.
Schomberg, Mrs. G. W.
Schroebel, Mrs. Lee
Schroeter, Mr. Harry
Schroeter, Mrs. Harry
Schudel, A.
Schudel, Mrs. A.
Schudel, Gerhard
Schudel, Katherine
Schuler, Mrs. L. D.
Schuller, Mrs. Lena
Schultz, Miss L.
Schultz, Dority
Schultz, Mr. W.
Schultz, Mrs. W.
Schultz, Willard
Schum, Max
Schumacher, Albert
Schumacher, Ernestine
Schumacher, Mrs. M.
Schumacher, Minnie
Schumacher, William
Schuster, Mr. Jos.
Schuster, Mrs. Marion
Schwartzmann, E.
Schwartzmann, Mrs. E.
Scollan, Edna A.
Scollan, James T.
Scollan, Thos. F.
Scollan, Mrs. Thos. F.
Scott, Tom
Scott, Mrs. Tom
Seadell, Ernest
Sears, Mrs. R. J.
Sechini, Mrs. Annie
Sechini, J. P.
Sechini, Mrs. J. P.
Sechini, Mrs. Vera
Seeba, Mr. John H.
Seeba, Mrs. John H.
Seeba, Mrs. John H. Jr.
Seeba, Mrs. M.
Seeba, Walter J.
Seeburt, Miss Agnes
Seeburt, Dr. E. M.
Seeburt, Mrs. Emma B.
Seeburt, Miss Frances
Sembertrant, John
Sembertrant, Rose
Settle, Dorothy
Settle, J. C.
Settle, Marcelle

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Settle, Mrs. J. C.
Sexton, George E.
Sexton, Mrs. Jennie C.
Seymour, Miss Agnes
Seymour, Miss Dolly
Seymour, George
Seymour, Capt. John F.
Seymour, Mrs. John F.
Seymour, Mabel
Shaefer, Miss E. G.
Shane, W. S.
Shane, Mrs. W. S.
Shank, Floyd C.
Shank, Mrs. Floyd C.
Shank, William
Shank, Mrs. William
Shannon, H. Raymond
Shannon, J.
Shannon, Mrs. J.
Sharp, Mrs. Mabel
Shaw, Dr. Joseph H.
Shaw, Mrs. Mary E.
Shearman, B. K.
Shearman, J. S.
Shearman, Mrs. J. S.
Sheehan, Miss Kate
Sheehan, Miss M. G.
Sheehan, Miss N. T.
Shell, Miss L.
Sherley, Miss Edith
Sherwood, L. A.
Sherwood, Mrs. L. A.
Shields, Miss Florence
Shields, Mr. R. P.
Shields, Mrs. R. P.
Shipp, Mrs. Laura
Shone, Miss Ethel R.
Shone, Miss Sylvia M.
Shortridge, L.
Showe, Mrs. Phoebe
Shreve, Miss Edna
Siddall, Mrs. C. H.
Sievers, John
Sievers, John I.
Sievers, Otto H.
Siffam, R.
Siffam, Mrs. L.
Silva, Mrs. A. J.
Silva, Mrs. Bell
Silva, Walter
Silveira, Mrs. J. M.
Silveira, Manuel
Silveira, Mrs. Manuel
Silveira, Miss Margaret A.
Silverthorn, Ida E.
Silverthorn, W. J.
Simi, Miss Pici
Simonek, Mrs. P.
Simpson, Mrs. Mae
Simpson, Mrs.
Simpson, Thos.
Simpson, Vivian
Simpson, Mrs. Wm. A.
Singleton, Mrs. Minnie G.
Singley, Mrs. J. N.
Sivers, Fletcher
Sivers, George J.
Sivers, Joy
Sivers, Mrs. Winifred E.
Skinner, John J.
Skinner, Miss Mary
Skinner, Robert
Skinner, Mrs. Robert
Skinner, Robert F., Jr.
Slaght, J. A.
Slaght, Mrs. J. A.
Slater, L. N.
Slater, Mrs. L. N.
Slattery, Mrs. A.
Smiley, Miss Alice
Smiley, Miss Doris
Smiley, Naomi
Smiley, Mrs.
Smith, Alivia
Smith, A. J.
Smith, Mrs. A. J.
Smith, Mrs. C. R.
Smith, Clyde L.
Smith, Mrs. Clyde L.
Smith, Dorris
Smith, Ethel
Smith, Ethel G.
Smith, Mrs. E. E.
Smith, E. L.
Smith, Mrs. E. L.
Smith, Frank
Smith, Mrs. F. G.
Smith, Mrs. G. H.
Smith, Harold
Smith, Mrs. H. F.
Smith, Howard
Smith, Mrs. Howard
Smith, Jas.
Smith, Mrs. Jas.
Smith, Janet T.
Smith, Mr. John
Smith, Mrs. John
Smith, J. K.
Smith, Mrs. J. K.
Smith, Mr. K. F.
Smith, Mrs. K. F.
Smith, Louise
Smith, Mamie
Smith, Mr.
Smith, Mrs.
Smith, Miss Mathew
Smith, Mrs. M.
Smith, Mrs. May
Smith, Mrs. Maude
Smith, Miss Rita
Smith, Miss V. L.
Smith, Mrs. W.
Smith, Mrs. W. H.
Smith, Webb
Snow, A. P.
Snow, Dorothy
Snow, H. J.
Snow, Mrs. H. J.
Snow, Mrs. L.
Snyder, Mr. Arthur
Snyder, Mrs. Geo. D.
Snyder, Mrs. Lenora
Soares, Frank
Soares, Mrs. Frank
Soares, Mrs. M.
Son, Miss Jennie
Sonderup, Miss Elsie
Sonderup, Mrs. M.
Sorensen, Mrs. C. R.
Souza, J. B.
Souza, Mrs. J. B.
Spandau, Adolph
Spandau, Mrs. Adolph
Spandau, Miss Matilda
Spiegl, Miss F.
Spillane, Ed.
Spillane, Mrs. Lille
Sprung, Mrs. C. R.
Spry, Miss Grace
Spry, Mrs. J.
Stacy, Ethel
Stacy, Mrs. H. L.
Stallard, Phylis
Stallard, Mrs. M.
Stallard, George
Stanton, Mette
Stark, Mrs. Anna
Starrs, Miss
Starrs, E.
Starrs, Mrs. E.
Starrs, George
Starrs, Mr. J.
Starrs, Miss L.
Staunton, F.
Staunton, Mrs. F.
Staunton, Miss Meta
Stearn, H. P.
Stearn, Mrs. H. P.
Stebbins, Mrs.
Stedman, Mrs. Lucy J.
Steele, Mrs. C. E.
Steele, Ida J.
Steffen, Louise
Steffen, Mrs. M.
Steinmetz, Miss F.
Steinmetz, Mr. Gus
Steinmetz, Mr. Joseph
Stetson, Lucy
Stetson, L. H.
Stevens, Mrs. S.
Stevens, Margarete
Stevens, Nina
Stevens, Mrs. W. R.
Stewart, Miss Esther
Stewart, Mrs. Jas.
Stewart, Mrs. J. B.
Stewart, R. B.
Stimbecher, Chas.
Stimbecher, Mrs. Chas.
Stimbecher, Doris
Stockfith, Mrs. A.
Stockfith, A.
Stocking, W. E.
Stobing, Mrs. Rose
Stokes, Mr.
Stokes, Mrs.
Stolp, Herman A.
Stone, Mrs. J. G.
Stonehouse, Chas.
Stonehouse, Mrs. Chas.
Stough, Mrs. Harry C.
Stout, Arthur
Stout, Angeline
Stout, Lulu
Stout, Lyda L.
Stout, Milton A.
Stout, Morrell
Stout, Mrs. M. A.
Stout, Milton W.
Strobell, Wm.
Strong, Lieut. Ed. B.
Strong, Mrs. Elizabeth V.
Strong, Mrs. Wm. R.
Sturtevant, Mrs. Julia
Styan, Elizabeth
Styan, Harriet J.
Styan, James Wood
Styan, John George
Styan, Mrs. Mary Jane
Styan, Thomas E.
Suez, M.
Suez, Mrs. M.
Sullivan, Catherine
Sullivan, G.
Sullivan, Mrs. G.
Sullivan, Miss Helen
Sullivan, Katherine
Sullivan, Marie

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Sullivan, Mrs. Mary
Sullivan, Nellie
Sullivan, Mr. P.
Sullivan, Patrick
Sullivan, Mrs. Patrick
Sullivan, Vincent
Sullivan, Mr. Walter
Swanson, Wm. H.
Swanton, Mrs. Effie C.
Swing, Miss E. H.
Sword, Mrs. Carl
Sylva, Miss Blanche
Sylva, Henry G.
Sylva, Mrs. Henry G.
Syn, J.
Syn, Mrs. J.

Tafora, Frank
Tafora, Mrs. Frank
Tait, Annie
Talmage, Ralph
Taloff, Mrs. Anna
Taloff, Harry
Taloff, Ida
Tangney, Clifford
Tangney, Clarence
Tangney, Dave
Tangney, Hannah
Tangney, John
Tangney, Katherine
Tangney, Marguerite
Tangney, Mary
Tangney, Mitchell
Tangney, Patrick
Tassi, Mr. C. G.
Tavollera, John
Tavollera, Mrs. John
Tavollera, Miss Jessie
Tavollera, Miss Jessie
Tavollera, Lewis M.
Tavollera, Mary
Taylor, Mrs. Alice M.
Taylor, L. A.
Taylor, Lawrence
Taylor, Mrs. Lawrence
Teaffay, Mrs. Rose
Tegler, Walter
Tenent, Mrs. Antone
Tenent, Frank
Tenent, Mrs. T. F.
Terrill, Mrs. F. P.
Terry, Mrs. M. L.
Thollander, Chas.
Thollander, Mrs. Chas.
Thollander, Gus.
Thomas, Roy
Thomas, Mrs. Roy
Thompson, A. L.
Thompson, Anita
Thompson, Mrs. Anna
Thompson, Annie
Thompson, Catherine
Thornton, Chas.
Thornton, Mr. Geo.
Thornton, Mrs. Geo.
Thornton, Geo. Jr.
Thompson, Kathryn
Thompson, Leslie
Thompson, Madeline
Thompson, Nita
Thompson, W. G.
Thomson, Mrs. D. B.
Thorpe, Mrs. Lena
Thrane, Mrs. J.
Throne, George S.
Throne, Mrs. George S.

Thurman, Frederick H.
Thurman, Mrs. Lillian
Thurman, Virginia A.
Tiaffay, Mrs. Rose
Tiedeman, Mrs. Bertha
Tiedeman, J.
Tiedeman, Mrs. J.
Tiederman, C.
Tiederman, Mrs. C.
Tiederman, Miss F. F.
Tiederman, H.
Tiederman, Mrs. S.
Tiedeman, Miss S.
Tietjen, Elmer
Tietjen, Leland
Tietjen, Otto
Timbel, E.
Timbel, Mrs. E.
Timbel, E. Jr.
Tindell, A. E.
Tindell, D. Q.
Tindell, F. L.
Tindell, F. R.
Tindell, Mrs. F. R.
Tindell, Mrs. R. D.
Tinker, Mrs.
Tinngmann, Mrs. O.
Toffelmier, Bruce
Toffelmier, D. V.
Toffelmier, Mrs. D. V.
Toffelmier, Douglass
Toner, Lillian
Toner, Miss Carolyn
Toomey, Gertrude
Toomey, Helen
Toomey, H. C. J.
Toomey, James
Toomey, John
Toomey, Miss Mary
Toomey, William
Tormey, Mrs. P. J.
Totheroh, Chester
Totheroh, Mrs. Chester
Totheroh, John E.
Totheroh, Mrs. John E.
Totheroh, Wallace
Toohey, Pauline
Tojsend, Mrs. Emma
Tremewan, Mrs. A.
Trethewaty, Mrs. A.
Trethewaty, Mrs. Mabel
Trimble, Arthur
Trimble, Mrs. Arthur
Trimble, A. J.
Trimble, Mrs. A. J.
Trimble, Arthur
Triebridge, Miss J.
Tubbs, David A.
Tubbs, Mrs. David A.
Tucker, Mrs. Victor
Tully, Mrs. F. D.
Turner, Mr.
Turner, Mrs. E.
Turner, Miss Lillian
Turner, Mrs. M.
Turner, Mrs. T. J.

Uchtman, Mrs. H.
Ufford, Grace
Ufford, Helen
Ufford, John
Ufford, Mrs. John
Ufford, Marie
Underwood, Mr. H. L.
Unger, Miss Gertrude
Urquhart, Mr. R. F.

Urquhart, Mrs. R. F.
Ussery, Mrs. Blanche B.
Ussery, Butler B.
Ussery, Mr. Thos. M.

Vahey, Mrs. J.
Valentine, Mrs. Agnes
Valentine, John
Valentine, Patrick
Vallerga, Mrs. Antonette
Vallerga, Madeline
Van Acker, Miss Ethel
Van Acker, Mrs. F.
Van Acker, Mrs. Robert
Van der Zee, Mrs. H.
Van Mourick, Mrs. Annabel
Vannucci, Miss L.
Vannucci, Lawrence
Van Sant, Mrs. Bert
Van Winkle, Mrs. C. W.
Varellas, G.
Varengo, Miss Lena
Varengo, Miss Rita
Varengo, Miss Rosie
Varney, Miss Edith
Vaughan, John A.
Vaughan, Mrs. Nona L.
Veil, M.
Veil, Mrs. M.
Veirlesky, Mrs. Alma
Venturi, Luis
Verduzco, Arthur
Verduzco, Mrs. P.
Verduzco, Josephine
Ver Linden, A. E.
Ver Linden, Mrs. A. E.
Ver Linden, Alden
Ver Linden, Fabian
Ver Linden, Irene
Ver Linden, Lester
Ver Linden, Violet
Vernengo, Louise
Vernengo, Mrs. Marcella
Vernengo, Teresa
Vernon, R. W.
Vernon, Mrs. R. W.
Vieira, Frank
Vienop, Miss Mary
Vier, W. J.
Vier, Mrs. W. J.
Vieth, Mr. Fred
Vieth, Mrs. Fred
Vigna, Mr. Joseph
Vigna, Mrs. Joseph
Vigna, Miss Julia
Vireno, T.
Vireno, Mrs. T.
Virgi, Albert
Virgi, Mrs. Albert
Virgi, John
Virgi, Michael
Vogel, Charles
Vogel, Mrs. Charles
Vogel, Emma
Vogel, Lena
Volz, Mrs. F.
Vouderwoer, Mrs. Mabel

Wade, Mrs. Walter
Wafer, Mrs. S.
Wagner, Fred
Wakefield, H.
Wakerow, Mrs. Helen
Wales, Mrs. R.
Walker, Edith
Wall, A.

Wall,
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KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Wall, Mrs. E.
Walls, Mrs. Jos.
Walls, Mr. Ben Paul
Walls, Mrs. Ben Paul
Walsh, Mr.
Walsh, Mrs.
Walsh, Miss Isabelle
Walsh, Charles L.
Walsh, George B.
Walsh, Joseph G.
Walsh, Miss Mary
Walsh, Margaret G.
Walsh, Mr. M. H.
Walsh, Mrs. M. H.
Walsh, Paul J.
Walsh, Peter G.
Walsh, Ruth L.
Walsh, Mr. T. J.
Walsh, Mrs. T. J.
Walshe, Miss Alice
Walshe, Marlin
Walter, Fred
Walter, Mrs. Fred
Walthers, Mrs. M.
Walts, Ben
Walts, Mrs. B. B.
Warberton, Ethel
Ward, Miss Agnes
Ward, Harry
Ward, Helen E.
Ward, Mrs. M.
Ward, Martin
Ward, Mrs. Mary
Ward, Master Thos.
Ward, Master Stephen
Ward, Tom
Ward, Roy
Ward, Mrs. W. F.
Ware, Arthur
Ware, Mrs. Arthur
Ware, E. J.
Ware, Mrs. E. J.
Ware, Mrs. E. L.
Ware, Helen
Warne, Mrs. J. H.
Warner, Helen
Warner, J. C.
Warner, Mrs. J. C.
Warner, Mrs. Margaret
Warren, Mary
Waterbury, Geo. A.
Waterbury, Mrs. Geo. A.
Watkins, Mr. G.
Watkins, Mrs. G.
Watkins, Miss Grace
Watson, Geo. G.
Watson, Mrs. G. T.
Watson, Mrs. M. A.
Waymire, Mrs. H. J.
Waymire, N.
Waymire, Mrs. N.
Webb, Sidney
Webb, Mrs. Sidney
Weber, Mr. Max
Webster, J. M.
Webster, Mrs. J. M.
Weinstein, Mrs. E.
Weinstein, Miss Ida
Weinzeimer, Mrs. Ray.
Weiss, Miss Mary
Weiss, Mrs. Mary
Weisman, Henry J.
Weisman, Mrs. Henry J.
Weisman, L. M.
Weiss, Mary
Welch, Mr.
Welch, Miss
Welch, C. H.
Welch, Mrs. C. H.
Welch, Miss Helen
Welch, Miss M.
Welch, Miss Marjorie
Welch, Miss Verda
Wentworth, Miss
Wentworth, Mrs.
Werner, Mrs. Frank
Werner, J.
Werner, Mrs. J.
Werner, Mrs. Margaret
Werry, Miles
Werry, Mrs. Miles
West, Miss Anita
West, Miss Claribel
West, Miss Anita B.
Weste:, Frances
Wester, Mr. E. O.
Wester, Mrs. E. O.
Wester, Miss Mildred
Wester, Miss Rose
Westfall, Mrs. J. C.
Westup, Chas.
Westup, Francis
Westup, Fred
Westup, John
Westup, Olga
Whalley, Miss Dorothy
Whalley, Mrs. E. M.
Whelan, Mr. F. P.
Whelan, Mrs. F. P.
Whelan, Miss M.
Whelan, Miss R.
Whipple, Mrs. N. S.
White, Mrs. A. C.
White, Mrs. D. W.
Whitfield, Miss Tess
Whitford, H. C.
Whitford, Mrs. H. C
Whitford, John
Whitford, Miss
Whitford, William
Whitworth, Mrs. Eliza
Wick, Herman
Wick, Mrs. Herman
Wiebalk, Ernest F.
Wiebalk, Mrs. E. E.
Wiebalk, Ernest S.
Wiebalk, Mrs. F. A.
Wiebalk, Hazel
Wiebalk, Will P.
Wiester, Mrs. W. H.
Wiemore, S. W.
Wilkes, Mr. Sam
Wilkes, Mrs. Sam
Wilkinson, Miss Mildred
Will, Dorothy
Will, Frederick G.
Will, Mrs. Frederick G.
Will, F. G.
Will, Mrs. F. G.
Will, Helen
Willout, Geo. B.
Willout, Mrs. Geo. B.
William, Mr. Harry
William, Mrs. Harry
Williams, Albert
Williams, Mr. Alvin
Williams, Charles
Williams, Cyril
Williams, Mrs. Cyril
Williams, Mrs. E.
Williams, Miss Ethel
Williams, Mr. F. N.
Williams, Mrs. F. N.
Williams, Miss Helen
Williams, Mrs. Jennie
Williams, Mrs. L. C.
Williams, Mrs.
Williams, Stella
Williamson, Miss Aileene
Williamson, Earl A.
Williamson, Frank
Williamson, Mrs. Frank
Williamson, F. G.
Williamson, Harriet H.
Williamson, Louise M.
Williamson, William A.
Williamson, Mrs. William A.
Wilsey, Mrs. H. C.
Wilson, Mrs. Burt
Wilson, George
Wilson, Mrs. J.
Wilson, Mr. M. V.
Wilson, Mrs. M. V.
Wilson, Mrs. Nellie
Wilson, Mrs. Ray
Wilson, Mrs. R. L.
Wilson, Mrs. S.
Wilson, Mrs. S. E.
Wilson, Mrs. Sarah
Wilson, Mr. Stanley P.
Wilson, Mrs. Willa S.
Wise, A. H.
Wise, C. H.
Wise, Mrs. Lila
Wissel, George
Wissel, Gussie
Wissel, Mrs. M.
Witmer, Miss Beatrice
Wittman, Miss Edna
Wittman, Geo.
Wittman, Mrs. Geo.
Wittman, Miss Irma
Wobcke, Miss A.
Wobcke, H.
Wobcke, Mrs. H.
Woessner, M. L.
Wolf, Mrs. Elbsie
Wolf, Max
Wolf, Olga
Wolf, Richard
Wollenberg, Albert
Wollenberg, C. M.
Wollenberg, Mrs. C. M.
Wollenberg, Fannie
Wollenberg, Harold
Woodard, Mr. Louis
Woodard, Mrs. Louis
Woodroffe, Mr. M. L.
Woodroffe, Mrs. M. L.
Woodward, Mr. R. T.
Woodward, Mrs. R. T.
Woolley, Mrs. W. T.
Wright, Mrs. D. F.
Wright, Mrs. Ida M.
Wricht, John
Wright, Miss Narcissa
Wright, Mrs. Sarah
Wugher, Louis
Wugher, Mrs. Louis
Wugher, Master
Wurthman, A.
Wurthman, Mrs. H.
Yeni, Mrs. John
Yenni, Mrs. John
Yenni, Mr. John
Yenni, Miss Lena
Young, Beatrice
Young, Charles

KINSFOLK DIVISION

363d Infantry

Young, Mrs. Charles
Young, Carl
Young, Conrad Jr.
Young, Mr. Conrad
Young, Edna
Young, George
Young, Mrs. Helen
Young, Irene
Young, Katherine
Young, Louis
Young, Miss Marjorie
Young, Sadie
Young, Mrs. Tilla
Young, Wm. T.
Young, Mrs. Wm. T.
Young, William

Zambalich, Mrs.
Zanone, Armond
Zanone, A. E.
Zanone, James
Zappan, Miss E.
Zappan, Frank
Zappan, Mrs. F.
Zappan, Helen
Zaro, Miss Carlea
Zaro, Domenico
Zaro, Maria
Zaro, Meri
Zavatello, Mrs. Anita
Zavatello, Vincent
Zecker, Mrs. F. N.
Zeimer, Dr. Irving S.

Zeimer, Mrs. Irving S.
Zeimer, Irving S., Jr.
Zeimer, Robert Riese
Zellar, Mr. Arthur A.
Zelms, Mrs. Anna
Zelms, Herman
Zelms, Mildred
Zeus, C. H.
Zeus, Mrs. C. H.
Zeus, Ed. A.
Zeus, Mrs. Ed. A.
Zimmerman, O. E.
Zincand, Ed
Zinns, Annette M.
Zinns, F. A.
Zinns, Mrs. Franklin A.
Zinns, Olive E.

THE 363d IN FRANCE

Two pictures of the 363d Infantry, taken at Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, after the signing of the armistice. The National colors here shown were presented to the regiment by the City of San Francisco. The stand of regimental colors was the gift of Buena Vista Parlor No. 68, Native Daughters of the Golden West, of San Francisco.—(Photos by courtesy of Sergeant Melville B. Estes, Co. B, 316th Supply Train, 91st Division, American E. F.)

WELCOME HOME

COLONEL CAVENAUGH and boys of the 363d Infantry, all San Francisco, all California, takes you to its heart on this great day, to let you know you are welcome home.

With the keenest interest we have followed your triumphal progress; followed you from the day when, as raw recruits, carrying the flag presented and entrusted to you by the City of San Francisco, you lined up in regimental formation at Camp Lewis; followed you as you went to France to do your part in laying the enemy prostrate; followed you in the historic battles you waged at St. Mihiel, in the Meuse-Argonne, in the Ypres-Lys offensive; followed you, finally, every step of the long journey that brings you back to the best town on earth, to San Francisco—HOME—as the most distinguished and most heroic American regiment of the war.

Some of those to whom we bade good-bye in 1917 from the steps of our City Hall lie today beneath the fields of France and Belgium and we will see them no more. Gold-star mothers and wives and sisters there are who will watch your triumphant home-coming with tear-dimmed eyes, weeping for their own boys whom you left sleeping "over there." To these we extend our boundless sympathy. To these we do honor, as do you, who know better than any others the noble manner in which the flower of our manhood laid down their lives.

Again, boys of the 363d, boys of the Glorious West, we say to you: "Welcome, a hundred times Welcome, Home." We love you. We admire you. You are our own.

Sincerely,

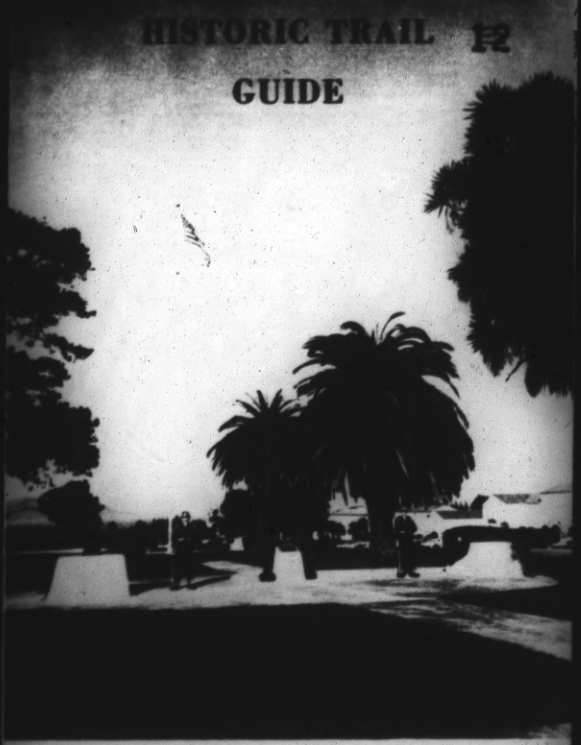
JAMES ROLPH, JR.,
Mayor of San Francisco.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.
TRAILS. NATURE & HISTORICAL.

S.F. DISTRICTS. PRESIDIO.

TRAILS. NATURE & HISTORICAL.

HISTORIC TRAIL GUIDE



PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

HISTORIC TRAIL, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The Presidio Historic Trail was established primarily to support Boy Scout, Girl Scout, Campfire Girl and other officially recognized youth group activities.

The trail combines the features of rugged hiking along with the opportunity to acquire a broader knowledge of the historical background of the Presidio of San Francisco. Twenty seven major points of interest have been highlighted in this pamphlet. There are many other points of interest at the Presidio. If you wish additional information, personnel of our Community Relations Division will assist you. They can be reached by calling JO 1-6530 or JO 1-3670 during normal duty hours.

STATION #1 - MILITARY POLICE STATION

This area once marked the end of the old street car line known to the people of San Francisco as the "D" Line. Prior to 1939 the "D" Line Trolley operated from the historic Ferry Building in downtown San Francisco to the Presidio. Passengers rode the entire 30-minute trip for five cents. This was a favorite Sunday afternoon diversion for San Franciscans. On March 18, 1950, the line was converted to the present cash operation.

Presidio Military Police Headquarters now utilize the area. Under the guidance of the Presidio Provost Marshal, Military Policemen carry out all of the police work on the military installation. Our MP's work closely with the San Francisco Police in matters of mutual concern.

STATION #2 - LOMBARD GATE - SPANISH AMERICAN WAR CAMPGROUND

Traditionally called "Lombard Gate" this entrance carries a major portion of the traffic from the city through the Presidio. Upon leaving Lombard Street and entering the Presidio the street becomes Lincoln Boulevard. This boulevard, named in honor of President Abraham Lincoln, winds through the Presidio, passing many of the most important historic and scenic spots of our military post. Lincoln Boulevard is a part of San Francisco's famous 49-mile scenic drive.

While at the Lombard Gate one should take note of the military symbols on the gate columns. Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Engineer, The War Department Seal and Great Seal of the United States can be seen.

Two old bronze cannon made in Spain in 1783 are located just outside the main gate. Captured by United States Forces during the Spanish American War, they bear inscriptions identifying them as "Arms of Charles III" of Spain.

Near the main gate at the junction of Lincoln and Ruger is a marker identifying the area as old Camp Merriam. This general area was the location of a great tent city during the Spanish American War period (1898). Volunteer soldiers from California, Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota were quartered and trained for the war with Spain.

After the 1906 San Francisco earthquake this general area was the site of a huge refugee camp where the U. S. Army cared for the victims of that disaster. There were three other similar camps located at the Presidio during this period.

Sharp eyes will also locate two additional historical markers in this area where trees have been planted to honor the memory of soldiers.

STATION #3 - OLD TROLLEY LINE MARKER

At the corner of Ruger Avenue and Gardner Road can be found imbedded in the ground a square metal marker with the words on it "Cars Stop Here." This is the last marker from the old "D" Line trolley.

STATION #4 - LOVERS LANE AND EUCALYPTUS GROVES

The long straight walk passing through the Eucalyptus trees near the red brick quarters has been known as Lovers Lane for years. This was a favorite spot for a Sunday afternoon stroll by U. S. Soldiers and their lady friends.

The Eucalyptus and other trees on the Presidio were planted about 1883. At that time a plan was created and set up for "The Cultivation of Trees Upon the Presidio Reservation." As a part of the tree planting program, school children from San Francisco would visit the Presidio on Saturdays and assist in planting the trees. The students would bring their lunches and stay the entire day.

Fifty-five thousand acacia, pine, cypress, and Eucalyptus trees and five thousand native redwood, spruce, and madrone trees were planted during this period.

STATION #5 - EL POLIN SPRINGS

El Polin Spring was reportedly named by the Miwok Indians who lived in the Bay Area prior to the arrival of the Spanish soldiers and settlers. During the Spanish occupation of the Presidio from 1776 to 1822 the spring was a source of water for the Garrison. When the Mexican Government took over the Presidio in 1822 they continued to use the spring as one of their water sources. Upon arrival of the United States Army in 1846 use of the spring as a water supply was discontinued. Water wagons were used to supply the U. S. Army Garrison.

An old Indian legend attributes magical powers to the waters of the spring. All tribal maidens who drank its potent liquid during the full of the moon were supposedly blessed with numerous offspring and eternal happiness.

There may be some truth in the legend. Spanish families of the old Presidio were blessed with many children. One family had 12, another 13, while still another had 22. Other Garrison members had equally large families.

Today the flow of water from the spring has slowed to a mere trickle. Indications are that during the Spanish period the flow of water was much heavier.

STATION #6 - INSPIRATION POINT

This point of land offers a good view of the inner harbor. Portions of the Presidio, the city of San Francisco, Richmond, Berkeley and Oakland in the East Bay, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Tiburon-Sausalito, Sausalito, Fort Baker-Horse and the Golden Gate Bridge may be seen from this vantage point.

Lieutenant Moraga, the first Spanish Commander of the Presidio, used this hill as a lookout point in 1776 as he waited for the supply ship San Carlos. The ship carried supplies for the establishment of the Presidio.

The major points of interest indicated here make ideal check points for scouts to use in practicing compass readings.

STATION #7 - ARGUELLO BOULEVARD

This entrance is commonly called "The Arguello Gate." The street is named for Lieutenant Arguello, an officer of the Spanish Army who commanded the Presidio from June 1787 to March 1806.

Like the "Lombard Gate," this entrance is adorned by handsome column bases which carry heraldic symbols of the United States Army. The crossed cannons and old style cartridge belt and bayonet represent old Infantry units. The musket was the original weapon used by the foot soldier and is of historic importance in typifying the foot soldier. The modern Infantry symbol is made up of two crossed muskets.

The crossed cannon and stacked cannon balls represent the old Army Artillery units. Today's symbol has eliminated the stacked cannon balls and added a scientific instrument and crossed field pieces to emphasize the progressive modernization of the Army.

Two crossed cavalry sabers represent the Cavalry units of the Old Army. Today the horse Cavalry has been replaced by the mechanized armored units.

Armored units are symbolized by the front view of an M-60 tank gun superimposed over the center of the traditional cavalry sabers. This symbolizes the evolution of Cavalry to Armor.

The Corps of Engineers is symbolized by the traditional triple-turreted castle which relates to the role of the Engineers in the construction of field fortifications and other support for the combat forces.

The seals of the Department of the Army and The Great Seal of the United States may also be seen on these columns.

STATION #8 - MOUNTAIN LAKE

Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, Lieutenant Moraga, Father Font and a few soldiers established a campsite on the shores of this lake in March, 1776. From this site they carried out explorations and selected a suitable place to build a Presidio and a Mission.

An old Spanish chart of 1779 shows the lake as "Laguna de Presidio." Old American maps show the lake as "Mountain Lake" as it is called today.

Records indicate that the lake was first utilized as a source of water for the Presidio in 1853. It was also used to supply water to the city of San Francisco.

A flume (wooden trough) belonging to the Spring Valley Water Works Company of San Francisco carried water from the Lake and Lobos Creek along the beach and foot of the bluff on the ocean line of the Presidio to Fort Winfield Scott (Fort Point); thence across the military post to the pumping works of the company on North Beach in the city of San Francisco.

A ten-inch stone pipe tapped the wooden flume and furnished water for Presidio use.

A stone marker on the south side of the lake marks Captain Anza's campsite.

STATION #9 - PRESIDIO GOLF COURSE

The Presidio Golf Course was the location of another refugee camp after the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906.

At the Presidio over 16,000 homeless people were given food, shelter and medical care. Three thousand tents were used to house the earthquake victims.

There were four camps located on the military reservation. Camp #1 was located "on the plain between the General Hospital and Lombard Street Gate." Camp #2 "In that part of the reservation known as Tennessee Hollow." Camp #3 "The Chinese Camp at Fort Winfield Scott." Camp #4 "On the Presidio Golf Links near Central Avenue Gate."

STATION #10 - BATTERY McKINNON AND BATTERY STOTSENBURG

Twelve-inch mortars located in these two positions provided high angle fire for the protection of the Golden Gate and adjacent waters during the period 1898 - 1946. Mortars of this type were used primarily against heavily armored naval vessels. The vertical plunge of the huge projectile would penetrate the deck and explode small ship.

Battery McKinnon housed four 12" mortars in pits of two each. Battery Stotsenburg was armed with eight 12" mortars.

Battery Stotsenburg was named in 1902 in honor of Captain John M. Stotsenburg, 6th U. S. Cavalry, who was killed in action at Quingua, Luzon, Philippine Islands on 23 April 1899.

Battery McKinnon was named in 1906 in honor of Chaplain William D. McKinnon, 3rd U. S. Cavalry, who served with distinction during the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands.

STATION #11 - WEST COAST MEMORIAL, AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

This monument was dedicated November 29, 1960, to the memory of 412 members of the Armed Forces of the United States who lost their lives in coastal waters off the American shores of the Pacific Ocean during World War II.

The memorial is one of a series built by the American Battle Monuments Commission to perpetuate the memory of those members of the Armed Forces who lost their lives in World Wars I and II and the Korean War, and whose remains were not returned to this country for final interment. In Battery Park, New York City, there is a similar monument dedicated to the memory of those who met death in the coastal waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

On the wall is carved the name, rank, organization and state of each of the 412 members of the Army, Army Air Corps, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. At the right of the wall is an heroic figure of Columbia designed by sculptor Jean de Marco of New York.

STATION #12 - OLD COAST ARTILLERY GUN EMPLACEMENTS

The old muzzle-loading cannon that had been the mainstay of the defense installations protecting San Francisco Bay became obsolete in the latter part of the 1890s. The U. S. Army changed over to the then modern breech loading rifle. Huge reinforced concrete installations to house the guns were constructed during the period 1893 - 1908.

Located here at the Southwest end of the Golden Gate Bridge are the old batteries, Godfrey, Boutelle, Marcus Miller and Cranston.

Battery Godfrey was armed with three 12" guns mounted on barbette carriages. It was named in 1902 in honor of Captain George J. Godfrey, 22nd U. S. Infantry, who was killed at Cavite, Island of Luzon on June 3rd 1899. The guns were dismounted in 1945.

Battery Boutelle was armed with three 5" rapid fire, pillar mounted guns. It was named in honor of 2nd Lieutenant Henry M. Boutelle, 3rd U. S. Artillery, who was killed in action near Aliaga, Philippine Islands. The guns were dismounted in 1920.

Battery Marcus Miller was armed with three 16" disappearing type guns. It was named in 1907 to honor Brigadier General Marcus P. Miller, United States Army, who served with distinction during the Civil War, Indian Campaigns and in the Philippine Insurrection. The guns were dismounted in 1920.

Battery Cranston was armed with two 10" disappearing guns. It was named to honor 1st Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was killed at the Leon Bella, California, on April 26th 1873, in action against the Modoc Indians. He is buried in the San Francisco National Cemetery. The guns were dismounted in 1943.

STATION #13 - GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE PLAZA

The Golden Gate Bridge is the only bridge in the world to connect two military reservations - The Presidio of San Francisco and Forts Baker-Barry in Marin County.

The bridge was built at a cost of $35,000,000. Construction was started on January 5, 1933. It was opened to pedestrian traffic on May 27, 1937, and to vehicular traffic the following date, May 28, 1937.

The main center span of the bridge is 4,200 feet. Each of the two side spans is 1,120 feet long. The total length of the bridge including the approaches is 8,981.

It contains nearly 100,000 tons of steel. A total of 80,000 miles of wire was used in spinning the two giant cables on either side of the bridge. Each cable is 36-3/8" in diameter. There are 27,572 wires in each cable. Each cable weighs 11,000 tons.

The two towers of the bridge rise 746 feet above the water. Electric elevators inside four towers carry workmen to the top. From the tower tops, a view of 27-1/2 miles can be had on a clear day.

The bridge is painted a dark, red color, which is known as "International Orange."

A statue of Joseph B. Strauss, creator and designer of the bridge stands in the view area along side a cutaway of one of the huge bridge cables.

STATION #14 - BATTERY EAST

Close observation of the hillside overlooking the Bay will reveal old brick Barbette emplacements and their adjoining underground magazines. This camp artillery defense installation known as Battery East was constructed in the middle 1890s. The installation carried 50 cannon and covered the entire ridge line overlooking Fort Point. The battery contained a line of emplacements with two 15" smooth bore Rodman cannon and a center line of heavy mortars. The parapet (protective wall) was 30 feet thick and the magazines were covered with at least five feet of earth. The brickwork in this emplacement is very similar to that found in old Fort Point (Fort Winfield Scott).

STATION #15 - FORT POINT (FOR: WINFIELD SCOTT)

On December 8, 1794, the Spanish completed the fortification, El Castillo de San Joaquin, at what is now the south end of the Golden Gate Bridge where Fort Point is located. The Castillo was built in the form of a horseshoe with 10-foot thick palisade-type walls. Eight bronze cannons, cast in Lima, Peru, in the 17th century, were placed in the embrasures that pierced the fort walls. Six of these cannons may be seen today; two flank the entrance to the Officers' Club, two others flank the main flag pole, and two are at Fort Mason. In 1847, when the U. S. Army occupied the Presidio, the Castillo was falling into ruin. During 1850, the old Castillo was razed by the U. S. Army, and the 100-foot cliff on which it had stood was cut away to a solid rock foundation 16 feet above the water. Work on Fort Point began the same year and in 1861, it was garrisoned by two companies of the 3rd Artillery. Fort Point, somewhat on the Fort Sumter plan, is in the form of an irregular quadrangle. The width is 150 feet, the longest side is 250 feet, the height 45 feet, and the thickness of the walls about 7 feet. On November 25, 1882, Fort Point was renamed Fort Winfield Scott in honor of Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. The fort was considered obsolescent in 1905 when construction was started on a new fort on the hills to the south. The new fort was named Fort Winfield Scott and the old fort was once again referred to as Fort Point. In 1914, the old fort was abandoned, after 60 years of service. In World War II a 3" gun battery and a searchlight detachment manned the old fort in support of San Francisco's harbor defenses. Today, massive Fort Point stands as a classic example of the fortification of its time - the greatest on the West Coast of North America and one of the very best examples of this type of architecture in the United States.

STATION #16 - PRESIDIO POINT

1. Maintenance Area

Just below and to the left of the view area can be seen the Presidio Supply Facilities. In this area repair work on equipment ranging from a 22 caliber weapon to the latest air defense missiles is accomplished. In the parking areas alongside the buildings can be seen a variety of Army vehicles and equipment awaiting repair or return to field use.

The building with the huge green windows is the parachute shed. Here experienced paratroopers inspect and pack all parachutes used by Sixth U. S. Army personnel.

2. U. S. Coast Guard

Nearby can be seen the Fort Point Life Boat Station. This important Coast Guard installation patrols San Francisco Bay enforcing maritime laws and assisting watercraft in difficulty.

3. Crissy Field

Tiny Crissy Field, the birthplace of military aviation on the west coast is one main feature viewed from this vantage point. The air strip site has at various times been used as a supply dump, parade ground, bivouac area and in 1915 a race track as a part of the Panama Pacific Exposition. The old Army Intelligence Language School was activated in a tin quonset hut at the site of Crissy Field in November 1941. This school is now located at the Presidio of Monterey and has been renamed the Defense Language Institute. Major Henry H. Arnold, later Commanding General of the Army Air Forces during World War II, selected the site for this Army Air Field. The landing strip was completed in time to play a role in the Army's demonstration transcontinental flight of 1919.

On the same day that a team of pioneer Army fliers left the East Coast for San Francisco 6 October 1919 a flight of DeHavillands took off from the Presidio air field. Among the pilots on that experimental flight was Major Dana H. Crissy, Commanding Officer of Mather Field, temporarily assigned to Fort Scott. On the cross-country trip Major Crissy was killed when his plane crashed near Salt Lake City. Crissy Field was named in his honor 3 November 1919.

Active use of the airstrip began in 1921 when hangars were completed and housing provided for aviation personnel. Stillwell Hall now used to house XV US Army Corps Headquarters was built at this time and used as administrative offices and billets for the Army Air Corps operations.

The field was also used in the 1920s as a terminus for the Air Mail service. In 1930, larger planes and high landing speeds rendered the tiny field obsolete. Air operations were moved to Hamilton Field where today the U. S. Air Force carries out global operations.

Today Crissy Field is the center of activity for the Sixth U. S. Army Flight Detachment. Their mission is the operation and maintenance of light Army aircraft used to support Army activities in the eight state area of the Sixth United States Army.

Helicopters used by the 40th Artillery Brigade (Air Defense) to support Army Air Defense missile bases in the Bay Area are also housed and maintained at Crissy Field.

4. Alcatraz Island

Named "Isla de los Alcatraces" or "Island of the Pelicans" by the Spanish Explorer Juan Manuel de Ayala in 1775. The Federal prison operated on the island from 1933 to early 1964 is now empty and the installation is under the control of the General Services Administration for disposition. (1964)

The United States Army began fortification of the island in March 1854. Work was completed in 1859, and Fort Alcatraz became the first U. S. fortification on the west coast. Over 90 huge cannon protected the island.

About 1868 the original fortifications were modernized into multi-tier earthwork batteries with traverses and magazines. The crest of the island was altered to allow emplacement of mortar batteries. Barracks, prison buildings and parade ground were constructed at this time.

In 1868, Alcatraz was designated by the War Department as a place of confinement for military prisoners serving long sentences. Its population over the years included Indians from the Modoc Wars, prisoners from San Francisco city jails damaged by the 1906 earthquake, prisoners from the "Chapman affair," World War I enemy agents, and U. S. Army Soldiers.

During the Spanish American War the island was used as a rest camp for soldiers returning from the Philippine Islands with tropical diseases.

The official designation "Pacific Branch, U. S. Military Prison" was given Alcatraz in 1907. Later it became the "U. S. Disciplinary Barracks." The Army terminated its usage of the island in 1933 and turned it over to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

STATION #17 - PET CEMETERY

Military personnel stationed at the Presidio may bury their deceased pets in this cemetery. Small headstones and markers are provided by the pet owners. The inscriptions on the markers reveal the tender feelings of the owners for their faithful pets.

The Pet Cemetery is operated by the Post Veterinarian.

STATION #18 - OLD STABLES

These old brick stables recall the glory days of the United States Army before it became completely mechanized. The stables were built in 1910 and used until the mid 1940s. Each building was capable of housing 100 horses and mules. The Presidio public area has remained the cheap commands of Cavalry Troopers and the only epitome of Army mule skinners.

During World War II a shipment of mules en route to Fort Mason for shipment overseas broke loose on the Presidio and caused a great deal of excitement before they were rounded up and moved up to Fort Mason.

One of the few remaining horse watering troughs in the San Francisco area can be seen at the rear of Building 5662.

STATION #19 - SAN FRANCISCO NATIONAL CEMETERY

On July 23, 1852, Private John Brown of Company "H", 2d Infantry, Fort Yuma, California, was the first person to be buried in the Presidio Cemetery. By 1884, when 217 known and 13 unknown soldiers had been interred, the official designation of the burial group was made through an order signed by Lieutenant General Sherman.

In 1892-93, the cemeteries at Fort Klamath, Oregon, Fort Colville, Washington, the Lava Beds (Scene of the Modoc Indian Wars) and old Camp Grant, Arizona, were abandoned and the remains of the officers and enlisted men buried in those cemeteries were removed to the cemetery here at the Presidio.

On December 12, 1884, the Presidio Post Cemetery was expanded and renamed a National Cemetery of the fourth class. It was officially designated as such by Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War. Many famous persons in American and West Coast history now lie buried in the cemetery. Included in this number are:

Colonel Edwin Dickson Baker, who was a close friend of President Lincoln. He served as the first U. S. Senator from Oregon and also California. Fort Baker and Baker's Beach are named in his honor. He was killed in action in 1861 at Ball's Bluff, Virginia.

Pauline Cushman Frysr,an actress who was a famous Union spy during the Civil War. She was honored by being awarded the rank of Brevet-Major for her service to the Union cause.

General Frederick Funston, who captured Aguinaldo during the Philippine Insurrection and won the Medal of Honor. He directed Army relief efforts during the period of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire.

Private William Hood, who served as chief civil engineer during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad which linked San Francisco and Salt Lake City.

General Hunter Liggett, who commanded the First Army of the American Expeditionary Force in France during World War I.

General Irwin McDowell, who served as the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific. Old Fort McDowell on Angel Island was named in his honor.

General William R. Shafter, who commanded the American Expedition in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Captain Reginald B. Desidero, who was killed in action in the Korean War November 1950 while leading his men against an overwhelming enemy force. For his heroic leadership, courageous and loyal devotion to duty he was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously.

One unusual headstone carries the simple inscription "Two Bits. It marks the grave of an Indian Scout who once served in the United States Army.

There are over 24,000 graves in the cemetery.

STATION #20 - FLAG POLE AREA

This huge 2-1/2 ton, 115 foot 6 inch flagpole is the largest in the San Francisco area. Three different size flags may be flown from this pole.

THE GARRISON FLAG - The garrison flag is flown on holidays and important occasions. Its size is 20 feet by 38 feet.

THE POST FLAG - The post flag is normally flown. Its size is 10 feet by 19 feet.

THE STORM FLAG - The storm flag is flown during stormy and windy weather. Its size is 5 feet by 9 feet 6 inches.

The flagpole marks the spot where General John J. Pershing and his family lived in government quarters during 1915. While he was away on military duty on the Mexican Border in August 1915 a fire broke out in the house and took the lives of Mrs. Pershing and her three daughters. The General's son, Warren Pershing was rescued. Today the area around the flagpole is called Pershing Square in memory of the Pershing family.

OLD SPANISH CANNONS: These two old bronze Spanish cannon along with the two at the entrance to the Presidio Officers' Mess are from the old Castillo de San Joaquin (Spanish Fort) built in 1794 on the spot where old Fort Point (Fort Winfield Scott) is now located. The old Spanish Fort was destroyed in the early 1850s to make way for the construction of Fort Point.

The cannon were made in Peru long before the Presidio of San Francisco was founded. Each gun is marked with the year it was made.

SALUTE GUNS - The canvas-covered guns are 75 millimeter guns used to fire military salutes. Guns like these were used in World War I and II. Normally, two salutes are fired each day. One at 10 minutes past six o'clock in the morning as the flag is raised at reveille. The other salute is fired at 45 minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon as we lower the flag during retreat ceremonies. Other salutes are fired as the occasion is demanded. Only blank rounds are fired.

Sunday and holidays the retreat gun only is fired.

The Presidio of San Francisco is designated as an Army salute station for the purpose of returning salutes of foreign vessels of war in the ports and territorial waters of the United States.

HISTORIC LANDMARK - At the south end of Pershing Square is located the monument designating the Presidio of San Francisco as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Post was so designated on February 25, 1963.

RODMAN CANNON - The pear-shaped guns are cast-iron and were manufactured about 1860-1861. They take their name from the manner in which they were cast, a process invented by a man named Rodman. These two cannon have been converted from their original 10 inch smoothbore to rifled cannon firing an eight-inch projectile.

STATION #21 - HEADQUARTERS SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY

In this building is located Headquarters Sixth United States Army. Here the Commander and his staff direct the operations of 30 installations and activities with approximately 65,500 Active Army troops; plus 13,500 trainees at Fort Ord. In addition, Sixth Army employs 10,000 civilians. The headquarters is at the historic Presidio of San Francisco. Certain administrative, logistical, and technical support is also provided to 40 other installations primarily located in the Sixth Army Military Materiel Command, the former "technical services," which employ thousands more military and civilian personnel.

The headquarters controls or supervises the training of more than one-quarter million members of the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, the ROTC, and the National Defense Cadet Corps.

The Sixth US Army Commander is also responsible for coordinating all military efforts in the western states, including planning for defense mobilization, domestic emergency, and civil defense. As a participant in the defense of western North America, Sixth Army shares as a planning agency in conjunction with other commands and agencies.

The Commanding General, Sixth US Army, is charged with the responsibility for training and equipping the division of the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC) troops stationed within his jurisdiction (the 6th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Washington) and for inserting the division's combat readiness. The STRAC organization contains the combat-ready forces in the continental United States. It is composed of two Corps headquarters, eight eight divisions (of which the 6th Division is one) and various supporting units. STRIKE, the United States Strike Command, has operational control over the STRAC force plus the Tactical Air Command, and can deploy battle-ready forces to reinforce others anywhere in the world.

From the Canadian border south to Mexico - from the Pacific east to the Rocky Mountains - the Sixth US Army covers an area which is almost one-third the breadth of the American continent. Within its limits lie eight states of the Far West: Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

STATION #22 - PRESIDIO OFFICERS' MESS

In 1776 the first Spanish Commander, Lieutenant Don Josef Joaquin Moraga, supervised the building of the original Presidio compound in this area. The approximately 200 yard square compound was protected by a palisade wall some five feet thick and fifteen feet high. On this spot where the Officers' Club is now located, Lt. Moraga had his Commandancia constructed. The structure, a crude flat-topped log house, was the first building in what we now call the San Francisco area. This building was still in use when the Americans formally occupied the Presidio in 1847. Extensive repairs were made to the building, and it was used as a headquarters for the newly-arrived U. S. Army troops.

This club building was used as a headquarters under Spanish, Mexican and American Rule. In 1850 the building was slightly remodeled. In 1900 additional work was done. In 1912 electric light fixtures were installed. About this time a fire damaged the building and necessary repair work was completed. In 1926 further remodeling was accomplished.

In 1934, under a Federal and Local Works Administration project the Commanding Officer, Colonel Douglas Potts, 30th Infantry, had the building remodeled to look as much as possible like the old Spanish adobe buildings of early days. Captain Barney L. Meeden, Quartermaster Corps, was responsible for the project.

The outline of the old Presidio wall can be traced by locating the markers that have been placed at the location of the four corners of the original compound. There as a bronze plaque in the floor of the Anjelic Room inside the Officers' Club that marks the Southwest corner. Near the flagpole in Pershing Square can be found a marker showing the location of the Northwest corner. To the east in the parking lot near the trees, can be found the spot where the Northeast corner was located. The fourth marker is located inside the Chapel of Our Lady. It is chromium plated screw set in the main aisle near the third pew of the Catholic chapel. Due to the floor covering this marker is not visible.

Inside the Officers' Club just off the stage in the Moraga Room can be viewed a portion of old adobe brick wall from the period 1776-1778.

Colorful murals depicting life in early Spanish California decorate the walls in the La Parada Room and the Ortega Room. Some of the rooms of the club are named in honor of famous Spanish soldiers.

STATION #23 - TENNESSEE HOLLOW

Just off Funston Street and to the right as one faces north can be seen historic Tennessee Hollow. This area was used during the Spanish American War as a campground for two Volunteer Infantry Units - the 13th Minnesota and the 1st Tennessee.

STATION #24 - FUNSTON AVENUE OFFICERS QUARTERS

The wooden frame houses seen along Funston Avenue were built in 1862 for the officers of the 9th Infantry. Halfway along the line of quarters at what is now the location of Presidio Avenue and Funston Avenue was the entrance to the old Presidio parade ground. This entrance was called the Alameda Gate and was an extension of the main road leading into the Presidio from the city. In direct line with the Alameda the post flagstaff stood in the center of the parade ground.

These old buildings have been carefully maintained through the years and are still used to house officers assigned to the Presidio.

STATION #25 - POST DISPENSARY

This building often called the "Old Station Hospital" is recognized as the oldest building on the post built by the United States Army. It was completed in January 1857, ten years after the American Occupation of the Presidio.

The "Station Hospital Building" now houses the Presidio Dispensary which serves the normal medical needs of all Presidio Personnel.

A military report published in 1879 described the building as "a two story building, with basement and wing, porch front and rear. It is divided into four wards for fifty beds; a small ward for prisoners and one attendant's room. Each is provided with water pipes and marble basins, also the usual hospital furniture. They are all warmed by grated fireplaces for coal, and lighted and ventilated by windows. In addition to these is a dispensary, furnished with hot and cold water, and the necessary fixtures. The kitchen in the basement is likewise furnished with hot and cold water; has a good range and an adjoining pantry, storeroom and meashall."

In 1890 the military population of the Presidio was greatly increased due to the influx of volunteer units being readied for action in the Spanish American War and the Philippine Insurrection. The "Station Hospital" was not able to house all patients requiring care. Until the completion of the first wards of Letterman Hospital the overflow of patients was temporarily cared for in the red brick barracks buildings now located on the west side of the Presidio parade ground. The barracks buildings were built in 1894-1895.

STATION #26 - LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Letterman General Hospital is the Army's largest hospital west of the Mississippi, and was founded during the Spanish-American War to accommodate the wounded being returned from the Philippines. It has served as a debarkation hospital through four wars - The Spanish-American War, World War I and II, and the Korean War. It was named for Major Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, one of the Union armies in the Civil War. Major Letterman was also the organizer of the Army's first Ambulance Corps.

A modern 550 bed hospital is scheduled for construction beginning in late 1965. Plans call for completion by mid-1968. It will replace the present 1,000 bed installation. Although smaller bed capacity the new Letterman Hospital will be modern, better equipped and economical to operate.

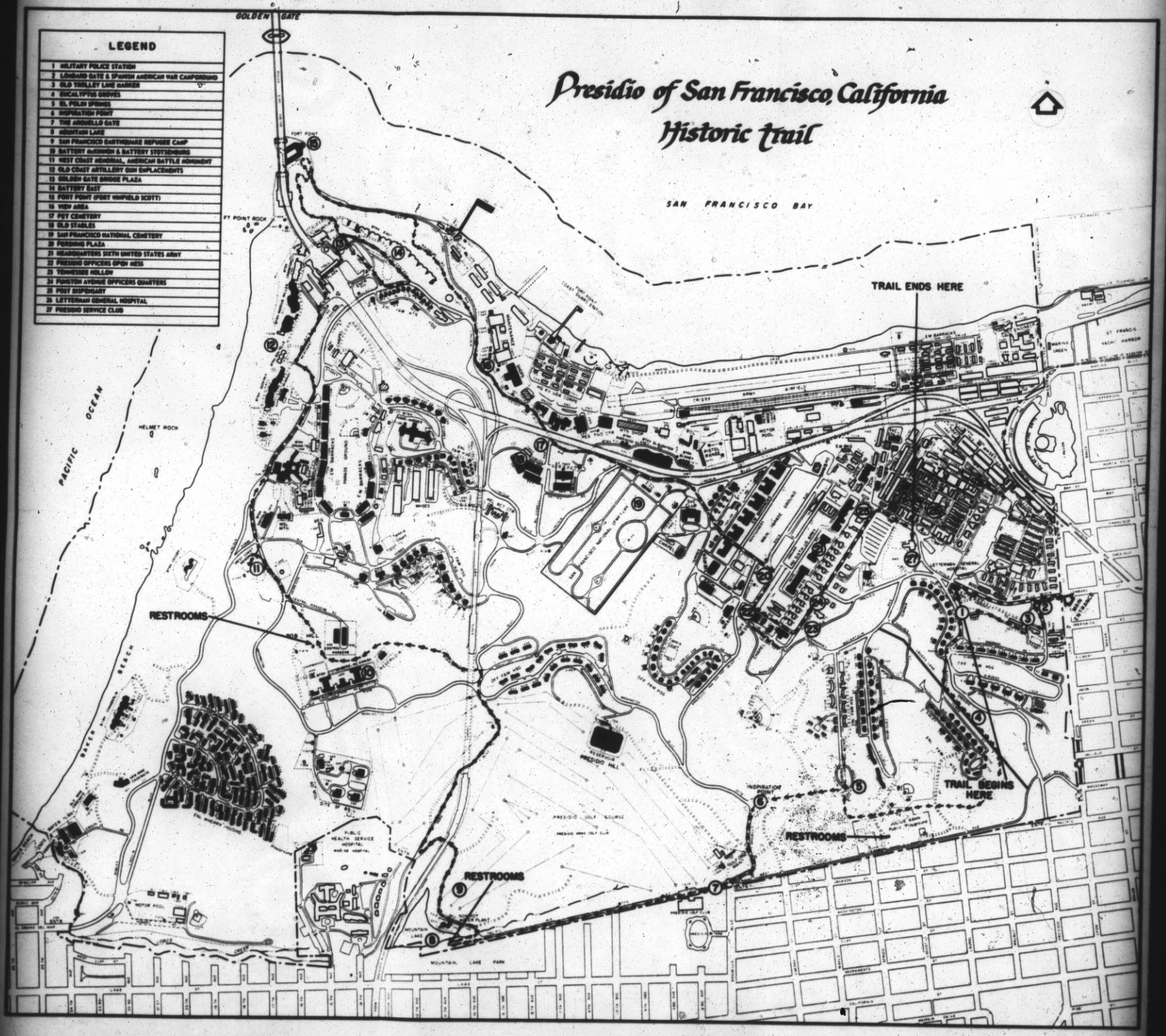
STATION #27 - PRESIDIO SERVICE CLUB

The main portion of this building was constructed during the Panama Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915. It was built for the use of servicemen visiting the Exposition and the YMCA was requested to operate it. After the Exposition closed the building was offered to the "Y" with the provision that it be moved to a suitable place and continue to operate for servicemen. Private organizations subscribed funds to have it moved from the exposition grounds to the present site on the Presidio. In 1926, the rear wing of the building was added, and the club took its present size and shape. The second floor of the building holds a ballroom with stage and dressing room. Until 1939 this portion of the club also served as the post theatre where movies were shown.

After the YMCA discontinued operations on the military post the Army acquired title to the building in 1955 and has used the building continuously as a club building serving enlisted men.

In December 1964 the building was completely renovated and dedicated as the Presidio Service Club. It is the center of off-duty social and recreational activity for enlisted men and women of the Presidio.

Presidio of San Francisco, California
Historic Trail



HISTORY - PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

In 1776, while the American colonies on the Atlantic Coast were putting into effect the Declaration of Independence, the Spanish rulers of Mexico sent exploring parties northward along the California Coast, establishing missions and military posts and taking possession of the land in the name of Spain. The northernmost of these posts was the Presidio of San Francisco.

At a point that is now the center of the main post, the Spaniards laid out their Presidio. The name, "Presidio," is derived from the Roman word, "praesidium," meaning a garrison of a fortified camp. The original Presidio was a walled camp of approximately 200 yards square surrounded by a palisade-type wall. The old quadrangle is marked by bronze plaques placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1928. The Presidio continued to be used by the Spanish until it was taken over by the Mexicans when they gained their independence in 1822 and was garrisoned by the Mexicans until the United States took forcible possession in 1846. The Presidio was formally occupied by American troops under the command of Major James A. Hardie on March 27, 1847.

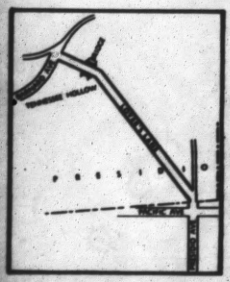
The Presidio reservation consists of approximately 1,400 acres occupying the northernmost point of the peninsula of San Francisco. The entire reservation originally consisted of bare sand hills and rocks and was in that condition until the 1880s when large areas were planted with eucalyptus and pine trees. This, with the building of roadways and other general improvements by the U. S. Army, has made the Presidio one of the beauty spots of San Francisco.

The reservation contains many points of interest, and some of the Army's most illustrious names are associated with the Presidio. Major General Irwin McDowell, General William Tecumseh Sherman, Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, Brigadier General Frederick Funston, and Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur, the father of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, all commanded the post at one time during their Army careers. General John J. Pershing, when in command of the Eighth Brigade, was stationed at the Presidio in 1914 before leaving on the Mexican Expedition. It was here that his great personal tragedy occurred, the death of his wife and three daughters in a fire which destroyed their home on the post on August 27, 1915. Today, the area surrounding the main flag pole is known as Pershing Square, in memory of the General's family. In February 1963 the Presidio was named as a Registered National Historic Landmark. Two huge Rodman cannons and a historic plaque near the south end of Pershing Square commemorate this honor. During the Civil War, the Army trained Union regiments at the Presidio and maintained the defense for the Western frontiers during the Indian campaigns of the 70's and 80's. During the Spanish-American War, volunteers trained for service overseas on what is now known as Infantry Terrace.

When a major earthquake, followed by a devastating fire, struck San Francisco in the early hours of April 18, 1906, Presidio troops, under the command of General Frederick Funston, reported to the city's chief of police to help keep order, assist refugees, and fight the fire. A model refugee camp was set up on the Presidio grounds where rations, tents, blankets and medical attention were provided for thousands of the city's homeless.

During World War I, the Presidio was an officers' training camp for 11 western states. At the outbreak of World War II, the Presidio served as the Headquarters for the Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command under Lieutenant General John R. Dewitt. Early in 1946, the Sixth U. S. Army, which had fought through 25 major assaults from New Guinea to the Philippines during World War II, was stationed at the Presidio when the War Department replaced the nine service commands in the Zone of Interior with six Continental Army commands. The Sixth U. S. Army area comprises the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

LOVER'S LANE



SENTIMENTAL old San Francisco has among her secret places a walk that's in the mood for love. It's a beautiful, 200-year-old byway built for two through the second act from "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

For those of us who grew up in the unfrantic, uncrowded years, it's the semi-sylvan stroll out of memory from everyone's 17th summer. It's a place where you can go home again and it must be seen to be believed. So must its name, which is almost too trite for type.

The name is Lover's Lane. The Sixth Army Engineers, U. S. Army, Presidio of San Francisco, has maps identifying it by this name for the last 64 years and possibly longer. It is shown on the U. S. Coast Survey map of 1869 as part of the old Spanish Trail between the Presidio and Mission Dolores. How long the Indians may have used it before the Spaniards arrived is anybody's guess. So is the identity of the lovers who gave the name to the lane. Were they the Russian Rezanov and his Concha? Were they an infantryman from the First Tennessee Regiment and his sweetheart who dreaded seeing him go off to Manila in 1898? The historians of San Francisco have been many, but if any of them left a record of the history of Lover's Lane, it has eluded six librarians, two researchers and me. If any reader can assist us, we'll be grateful. Of course it may be that the lane looks so much like its name that it simply could not be called anything else.

Lover's Lane may not be on your map, and there are no street signs identifying it; but walkers will easily find it at the northwest corner of Presidio and Pacific avenues, just inside the pedestrian gate of the Presidio. It goes as the crow glides at a gentle, downhill grade to Tennessee Hollow where it crosses a brick footbridge and steps at Barnard avenue.

Lover's Lane exists to be walked, so bring your walking stick, tot's stroller or sweetheart some sun-drenched afternoon

THE U. S. ARMY has identified this Presidio path as Lover's Lane for 64 years.

and try it. At the outset, look at the north side of the steep 2200 block of Pacific, at which seems to be a house of a different structure, long, shingled and singularly skinny. It is not one but a group of compatible houses abutting one another and the Presidio wall in close harmony. Willis Polk and Bernard Maybeck, creator of the Palace of Fine Arts, were among the architects who contrived this turn-of-the-century confection. Presidio avenue was known as Central avenue when they were built and had been named Cemetery just before that.

Just inside the pedestrian gate is the high point of Lover's Lane. Look about you. This is a different world, a place of bucolic enchantment where ground squirrels scurry and songbirds sing. It is so civilized and well-curried that no alien thistle or poison oak intrudes. There is a quality of timelessness here. The stop-signs, go-signs, slow-signs, the billboards, electrical spillboards, neons and come-ons, all the subliminal stimuli of the pushy present have been edited out of the landscape. The result is sublimely refreshing.

TOM SAWYER might saunter up this walk, fishing pole over his shoulder; or Penrod be surprised, blushing at his first kiss, in the grove of gnarled "tan" trees. A little farther, when the walk has crossed a road, Guinevere of Camelot could sing, "Where Are the Simple Joys of Maidenhood?" under the lordly old cypresses and not look out of place.

Lover's Lane crosses two more roads, passing a tree with a knotted-rope swing and another with a tree house, a row of Georgian houses and a meadow without a swerve in course. At Tennessee Hollow, where the First Tennessee and the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiments camped during the Spanish-American War, it passes under an all-enveloping weeping willow of just the right leafiness to let sunbeams ravel through on a head of curls or a tip-tilted nose. The footbridge is the right height to sit on. At Barnard avenue the lane ends, or loses its identity. Depending on your point of view, Lover's Lane either goes nowhere—or anywhere, like the mood of love.

Margot Patterson Doss

PHOTOS BY BRUCE HARLOW

Walking Time: A brisk ten minutes or a leisurely half-hour.

Terrain: Suitable for all but the infirm.

Clothes: Comfortable shoes, sweater.

Feelings: So-so.

Available Public Transportation: Number 2 bus to Jackson and Presidio. Return via number 45 bus from Lincoln Blvd. (Martinez street through the parking lot beyond the Post Signal office takes you to the little bus station at Grand Road and Lincoln Blvd.)

PROPHECIES

MARGUERITE CARTER

THAT CAN CHANGE *YOUR* LIFE!

WILL THE COMING YEAR BE HERALDED BY CATASTROPHE OR TRIUMPH?

"THE YEAR 1962 MARKS A GREAT TURNING POINT TOWARD A GOLDEN ERA!" says Marguerite Carter, who is renowned for the amazing accuracy of her world predictions. "There is startling proof of some mysterious Force which has made it possible to foretell and describe the airplane, the submarine, the major wars of the past—even Hitler's great mistake in moving against Russia and turning his back on England when she was near defeat—as well as our threats of war today!"

A prophecy much scoffed at, was written near the time when Emperor Darius of Persia listened closely to the advice of his noted astrologer, Al Hakim, who predicted the birth of Jesus. We still tell with veneration the story of the arduous journey of the three wise men, astrologers all, who, following a star, bore gifts to the Child.

The prophecy which met with much derision was that foretelling of the "return" of the Jews to their homeland—a seeming impossibility for two thousand years!

From the Dallas Times Herald file in 1941, at the time of Russia's hour of trial, comes Marguerite Carter's prediction, "Adolph Hitler will never conquer Russia in its entirety. He may defeat the bulk of the Red Armies and capture cities but the Russians will come around behind his lines and cut them to pieces. This would be the beginning of his end."

In 1944 when Russia seemed almost on her knees, Marguerite Carter warned, "We shall find it necessary to sit down at the peace table with Russia and CONCEDE to her wishes . . . ONLY SHREWD MANEUVERING WILL PREVENT HER BEING THE COMPLETELY DOMINANT POWER IN EUROPE!" Today, eighteen years later, the world knows

. . . the fateful fulfillment of these words!

NOW she says: "This is a time of decision for Russia, wherein Khrushchev will make a grave mistake similar to Hitler's. A change in ideology is indicated for Russia and those in key positions will be replaced. While PREPARATION for war will mark this year, it will also hold great opportunity to attain security. Warlike skirmishes will be of short duration for this is the turning point toward a truly Golden Era! The United States will always be free and it will lead the world, not through wars, but by imparting knowledge."

Wise moves are extremely important at this time. The guidance of someone who has your interests at heart can be invaluable to you now!

Marguerite Carter is so highly regarded that men in important positions constantly seek her counsel! She is internationally known for her predictions and respected for her accuracy and honesty. She is to be trusted!

TEST HER! You'll be well pleased with MISS CARTER'S ABILITY TO DESCRIBE ACCURATELY YOUR YEAR AHEAD! Send your birthdate—month, date, year, place and hour of birth (if known)—with $3.00 for your forecast which includes Miss Carter's SPECIAL NOTATIONS showing OUTSTANDING INDICATIONS covering your financial outlook, guidance in changes, health, etc. (Or send $2.00 if you wish the forecast without her special work.) Please enclose 10c extra toward mailing costs. Allow three weeks for careful, proper attention. Address: Marguerite Carter, 903 Jackson Building, Indianapolis 25, Indiana.

Today's walk in San Francisco at Your Feet is the first of three articles devoted to the newly established Historic Trail of the Presidio of San Francisco.

The Historic Trail is already in such great demand that youth groups and adults who wish to walk it must make application in writing in advance. Direct requests to Information Office, Sixth Army Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129, giving a choice of preferred dates. Since the trail was established especially for Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls and comparable groups, such organizations have first claim on its use.

IT COMES AS A JOLT to first-time visitors to the Presidio to discover the date 1776 Y TODO ESTO.

"San Francisco doesn't look old enough!" I once heard a man from Maryland protest after reading the number on one of the pillars of the Lombard street gate, then swinging around to look again at the City.

His instincts were sound. The Presidio was established as a Spanish garrison 50 years before the first city lot in the Mexican pueblo of Yerba Buena, which ultimately became San Francisco, was granted to W. A. Richardson. As a matter of record, the first Mrs. San Francisco, Doña María Antonia Martínez, who became Richard's wife, was born in what is now the Presidio Officers' Mess, at the time her father, Ignacio Martínez, was the commandante. Mission San Francisco de Asís, as Mission Dolores is correctly called, is also older than Richardson's pueblo. In those halcyon days when communities were located for man's comfort, the three places were separate entities, each a good hour's walk from one another.

For the walker in search of historical perspective on the West, along with a pleasant outdoor excursion, the Presidio is an excellent place to start. Revelle has sounded under three flags through its gentle glades, linking the past over a span of three centuries. Within its mellow old stone walls are skillfully engraved cannon, half remembered camp grounds, headstones, gun emplacements, recognizably early bits of brickwork, graceful trees, unexpected vistas, an aphrodisiac spring from which the Indians drank, the lake on whose shores Anza camped, commendable architecture from a succession of periods, a topography of the City. By being its own authentic self, the Presidio manages to make history both believable and understandable in a way neither television nor Disney-style amusement parks can match. There is an ambience, a sense of continuity with an earlier, gentler time, that few places in the United States can equal.

Until this summer, these things had to be ferreted out by the diligent or stumbled upon happenstance. Now, thanks to the historical appreciation of a general, the research of a sergeant, and the eager feet of 265 Boy Scouts, the Presidio has a new "history trail." Its seven mile pieces 27 spots of historical significance, forms an irregular loop, includes an overnight bivouac site which will accommodate 300 people and was specifically designed for the Boy Scouts of America. A gracious bear gate marked its opening.

Begin this walk by signing in at the Military Police Station, Stop No. 1 on the trail, at the corner of Lincoln and O'Reilly, about three blocks inside the Lombard street gate. Old timers remember it as the end of the line for the D street car, which once offered a favorite scenic 20 minute trip from the Ferry Building for 5 cents. The blue light is long gone. On registration, the sergeant at the desk will issue hikers a guide-map to the Historic Trail, listing the stops with a paragraph or two about each and delineating the route with arrows. What has 1200 feet, sings, and is bright-eyed? Six hundred Boy Scouts looking for the simple brown wood posts with the initials BSA and the Station number. These wood markers have been placed inconspicuously at each historic spot for the bright-eyed to find.

Lombard street gate, main gate of the Presidio, is Station 2. The bronze cannon were captured during the Spanish American war. At that time, this area was Camp Merriam where volunteer regiments were quartered in tents. The Main Gate was one block south at Greenwich street and the place where the street car went through is still discernible in the wall. One memorable night in 1898 before the Tennessee Regiment left for the Philippines, they rioted in protest when the proprietor of a nearby gin mill was discovered using loaded dice. In their anger, the shouted soldiers set fire to the place, buried the threads on water hydrants and sat along the stone wall shouting the rebel yell while frustrated firemen tried vainly to couple hoses. San Francisco fire trucks today carry threading tools. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was then a captain in the much-admired Tennessee regiment. Tennessee Hollow, their camp ground, is Station 23 on the historic trail.

San Francisco wept when the First California regiment marched out of the Presidio to Fort Mason to board the "City of Pekin" for the islands. It whistled in admiration when the 20th Kansas, Colonel Frederick Funston in command, marched out, each man wearing a tremendous sunflower issued by the citizens of Kansas who came to see their men off to the war.

From Station 3, the old Trolley Line marker, the Trail goes up Presidio boulevard and Liggett avenue to romantic Lovers' lane, where soldiers courted their ladies on a traditional Sunday afternoon stroll. It is possible this follows the line of an early Indian footpath from one watering hole, Poso de los Mariscos, about the western end of what is now Crissy Field, to another, Laguna de Manantial, once located near Mission Dolores.

Continue through the eucalyptus groves, planted by school children in 1893, behind Julius Kahn playground, to reach Station 5, El Polin spring, known for its beneficent waters, now a mere trickle. It is in a beautiful little hollow. Boy Scouts are hereby cautioned against the water and, with the reminder that there is a merit badge for history but not for reproduction, may want to dash uphill to Inspiration Point, Station 6, for a view of the Bay.

★ ★ ★

Next week San Francisco at Your Feet will continue with the 2nd lap of the new Historic Trail of the Presidio.

Margot Patterson Doss

Distance: 7 miles.

TIME: Allow at least a day. Trail is planned to provide overnight camp for those groups who would like to make a two-day trip of it.

Clothing: Wear hiking boots and mountain clothes if you have them. Some of the trail goes through challenging terrain.

Public transportation: Muni bus number 43 stops in front of MP Station where hikers must register.

AT THE DE YOUNG:

CHILDREN DECORATE A SCHOOL

A LIVELY exhibit of children's art, currently at the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, marks the first time a major museum in the United States has presented a show of this kind. Represented are a variety of permanent murals, mosaics and sculptures created over a period of the last five years by youngsters from San Mateo elementary schools. All are the products of a program developed by Richard Sperisen, consultant in arts education, with the idea of broadening the students' scope and stimulating a lasting interest in, and awareness of, art by involvement in the creation of permanent works. Themes, as varied as the young people who have participated, run a range that includes animals and flowers, themselves and their contemporaries and figures in American history. Produced in wood, clay, stone, metal, fabric and combinations of these materials, the works constitute permanent displays at the schools and in other public buildings throughout the school district. The results are colorful, imaginative, charming and, in some instances, poignant.

Two large scale projects, "Our World" and "Inspirations of America," represent the most ambitious in the collection. The former, made by a group of educable mentally retarded children, is formed of stitchery on burlap and cloth with yarn and floss and depicts their surroundings as they see them.

Seventh and eighth graders fashioned "Inspirations of America" from assorted types of floor tile. In 264 different scenes, it depicts events, places, anything in history the students deemed important. Included is Betsy Ross making the first flag, Paul Revere's ride, the White House, space needles, etc.

Permanent Murals, Mosaics and Sculptures by San Mateo city school children may be seen every day through August 19 during regular museum hours. Admission is free.

UNUSUAL THREE-FOOT redwood sculpture of eagle, left. Above are youngsters with a mural of cut-out figures from comic strip, "Peanuts."

IN THE PRESIDIO :

More Steps on the Historic Trail

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES R. MEYER, Chief of Staff of the Sixth United States Army, is the enlightened Silver Beaver to whom credit for establishing the new Historic Trail of the Presidio of San Francisco is due. When "Monk" Meyer, newly arrived from Oglethorpe, Virginia, had been shown over the 1400 or so acres of the Presidio, he turned to his welcoming staff and requested "Now show me your historic trail."

This scene takes a quick pan from the startled faces of those gentlemen who heard "What? No trail! Then we'll create it!" to the office of SFC Charles S. Hawkins, a history buff known to many San Franciscans during the last few years as the man who conducted the tours through Fort Point. It was Sergeant Hawkins' long-time dream that the Presidio should have an historic trail; it deserved one, he believed, and he knew just what points it should touch. He was also due to ship out.

The campsites weren't ready on Saturday, April 24, the day the Historic Trail was formally opened. Not more than a dozen people had been over the full seven miles of the trail the preceding Wednesday when Lt. Colonel Robert L. Smith showed me over the newly established route. Some of it, of course, is along existing walks and roads, but through at least one part of it, from the end of Morris road and up Rob Hill, we made the path ourselves, finding, incidentally a beautiful little pale beige bat hanging sleepily from a ceanothus bush en route. Three hundred forty-five Boy Scouts and their leaders did the rest and the trail is now very well downtrodden. The *beau geste* that marks its opening day is an appreciative communication that cuts across rank from man to man. You will not find this in the records, but General "Monk" Meyer opened the trail on April 24, so Sergeant Hawkins would have the pleasure of seeing it in use before he left for Okinawa.

For walkers, Station 7, where we begin this, the second lap of the Presidio Historic Trail, has special significance. It is the Arguello Gate, at Arguello boulevard just north of Jackson street. Begin with a look at the symbols of the old infantry units on the pillars and be glad, as you walk west toward Mountain Lake, that you do not have to carry the muskets, cartridge belt and bayonet of the foot soldier.

Look for the stone and its plaque on the south side of Mountain Lake, Station 8, which marks the site where Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, Lt. Moraga, Fr. Font and their party camped in 1776, then follow the road behind the lake. Station 9 is Presidio golf course, a refugee camp in 1906, one of four established in the Presidio after the San Francisco Fire and Quake. Sixteen thousand homeless people were given food and shelter in the Presidio while San Francisco rebuilt itself after its greatest holocaust. Follow the trail along Park boulevard under, then over, the freeway as Highway 1 plunges a tunnel. At Morris road veer west and at the end of the road, take off through bracken to reach Station 10, Batteries McKinnon and Stotesenburg, named for a chaplain and a captain killed in action.

From Rob Hill, where there are restrooms, follow the path to Washington boulevard. Boy Scouts can be expected to give a jubilant shout of "Hail, Columbia, happy land" when they learn to anticipate the World War II battle monument, for the overnight campsite is just across the road. Jean de Marco was the sculptor. From this peaceful overlook, Mile Rock and Baker Beach are visible below.

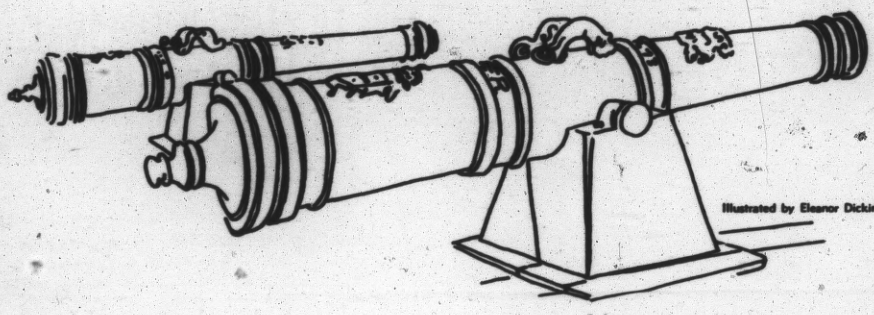
The route continues along Lincoln boulevard overlooking the channel for some stunning glimpses of the headlands of Marin county. Walking past the headquarters of Fort Winfield Scott, more than one photographer will grouse about the overhead wires that mar the perfect little chapel visible ahead. Before one reaches it, the trail follows Merchant road left into the trees above the old coast artillery gun emplacements which are Station 12. Go under the toll plaza for a look at the Golden Gate Bridge cable section, almost as big as a redwood tree cross section. Mr. Joseph P. Strauss, who designed the bridge, commemorated in sculpture, overlooks the view area, one of the most splendid vistas of San Francisco and the Bay.

An exploration of the third lap of the Presidio of San Francisco Historic Trail will continue next week in San Francisco at Your Feet.

Margot Patterson Doss

ALONG THE PRESIDIO TRAIL (left) a bronze plaque commemorates the spot where Captain Juan Bautista de Anza and his party camped in 1776.

TRAIL'S END



Illustrated by Eleanor Dickinson

AS A GENEROUS GESTURE of encouragement to the newly-established Historic Trail in the Presidio of San Francisco, the Golden Gate Bridge authority has cut a new gate in the chain-link fence east of the Round House restaurant. This gives access from the beautifully landscaped gardens that surround the statue of Joseph B. Strauss, creator of the bridge, to the steep Fort Point path. Gardener Ed Wallace is the green thumb who contrives these successive waves of flowery color, despite persistent salty wind.

The alternate route, less safe to walkers, leads through the parking lot to busy Lincoln boulevard, then left on Battery East Road downhill. Stop if you see a red flag flying. This means firing on the State Police pistol range tucked out of sight here.

Battery East, Number 14 of 27 historic stations on the 7-mile trail, is a coast artillery barbette emplacement which once had 50 cannon. It was built in the 1890s with a parapet 30-feet thick and underground magazines covered with 5-feet of earth. Continue on from it toward Fort Point, under the south pediment of the Golden Gate Bridge, noting how adroitly Strauss contrived an arch to frame the historic building "where never a shot was fired in anger." At one point as you walk, the little lighthouse on the roof is exactly at eye level. Fort Point, Station 15, was built in 1853 on the site of an earlier horse-shoe shaped fortification, *El Castillo de San Joaquin*, which the Spanish built in 1794. Architects, historians and the military admire the building, comparable to Fort Sumter, as a classic example of its time.

After exploring the environs of the Fort, follow Marine drive east along the water toward the "L" shaped mine dock, cutting sharply uphill just as the drive curves and becomes Long avenue. Straight up the cliff about 30 feet, the trail continues on Andrews road, a tree-lined country road, reminiscent of an earlier, more gracious time. It joins Lincoln boulevard across from the enlisted personnel guest-house, a building many remember as the former WAC and nurses' residence.

Beyond Presidio Point view area, Station 16, the trail goes downhill on Crissy Field avenue, revealing as one walks, an eyefilling panorama that includes Crissy Field, the great granddaddy of Hamilton airbase. The Defense Language Institute, now located at Monterey, was also born here, in a quonset hut on the field. In 1915 this area was a racetrack for the Pan-Pacific exposition. It was General Henry "Hap" Arnold who picked it out for an airstrip as part of the Army's transcontinental demonstration flight of 1919. Major Dana Crissy, for whom it is named, was killed in a crash near Kansas City on that experimental flight.

Head under the freeway to see San Francisco's Forest Lawn, a pet Cemetery, Station 17. The brick buildings in the curve of the hill nearby are the old mule stables, which have cobbled streets and one of the few outdoor watering troughs left in the city.

Swing uphill along a road which steps aside for some beautiful trees, to find San Francisco National Cemetery, our Elysian Field where heroes sleep, among them many who defended this land for us by giving their lives in far-flung battles. Best known in earlier times were "Two Bits," an Indian Scout; Civil War spy Pauline Fryer; and Col. Edward "Gray Eagle" Baker, who helped bring California into the Union of States.

From the cemetery, follow Sheridan avenue to the south end of the Presidio parade ground where Old Glory waves on the largest flagpole in the Bay Area. If it seems to have grown or shrunk from what you remember, this should not be surprising. On special occasions the 20 by 30-foot garrison flag flies. When the weather man gives small craft warnings, a 5 by 9½-foot

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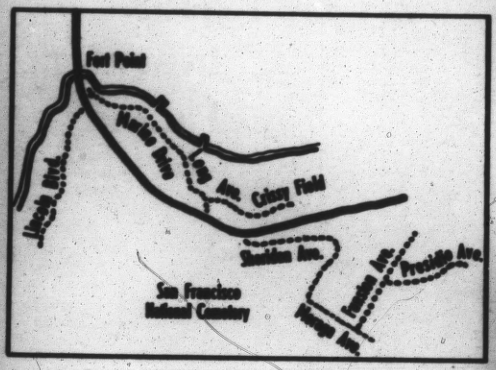
The Historic Trail is already in such great demand that youth groups and adults who wish to walk it must make application in writing in advance. Direct requests to Information Office, Sixth Army headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129, Attention: Sgt. Manning, giving a choice of preferred dates. Since the trail was established especially for Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls and comparable groups, such organizations have first claim on its use.



storm flag is flown. Otherwise, it is the 10 by 19-foot post flag. The pole stands on the spot where four members of General John J. Pershing's family perished by fire when their home burned while he was on duty overseas. The two old bronze Spanish cannon, and two more across Moraga avenue in front of the Officers' Mess, Station 22, once overlooked the Golden Gate. The daily salutes are fired from the canvas-covered 75-millimeter guns. Children in northern San Francisco neighborhoods use the sunset gun at 4:45 p.m. as a signal to head home for supper.

Look for the plaque indicating the Presidio is a National Historic Landmark, before continuing to Officers' Club, once the Old Spanish *commandancia*. Four bronze markers, one inside the Chapel of Our Lady, delineate the original Presidio's corners.

Walk to the end of Moraga avenue, bearing left along the old company street, past handsomely maintained Victorian houses built in 1882 and still in use to house officers. Presidio avenue at Funston was once the formal Alameda entry gate to the parade ground. Sixth Army headquarters, Station 21, is behind the houses on Mesa street, while the oldest building on the Post, Station 25, built in 1897 as the old Station Hospital but now the Post Dispensary, stands at the corner of Lincoln and Funston. Its descendant, Letterman General Hospital, named for Major Jonathan Letterman who organized the Army's first Ambulance Corps for the Union Army of the Potomac, will be replaced in 1968 with a more economical modern hospital here. It has served as a debarkation hospital for four wars.

The trail ends at Station 27, the Presidio Service club, operated during the Pan-Pacific Exposition by the YMCA. Many organizations kicked in to move it here from the Marina green. Now, as then, hospitality is its function, and tired hikers can rest their feet, or get a coke and candy bar here, before hurtling back into the hectic City.

Margot Patterson Doss • Photo by Dargent Calli

DISTANCE: 7 miles.

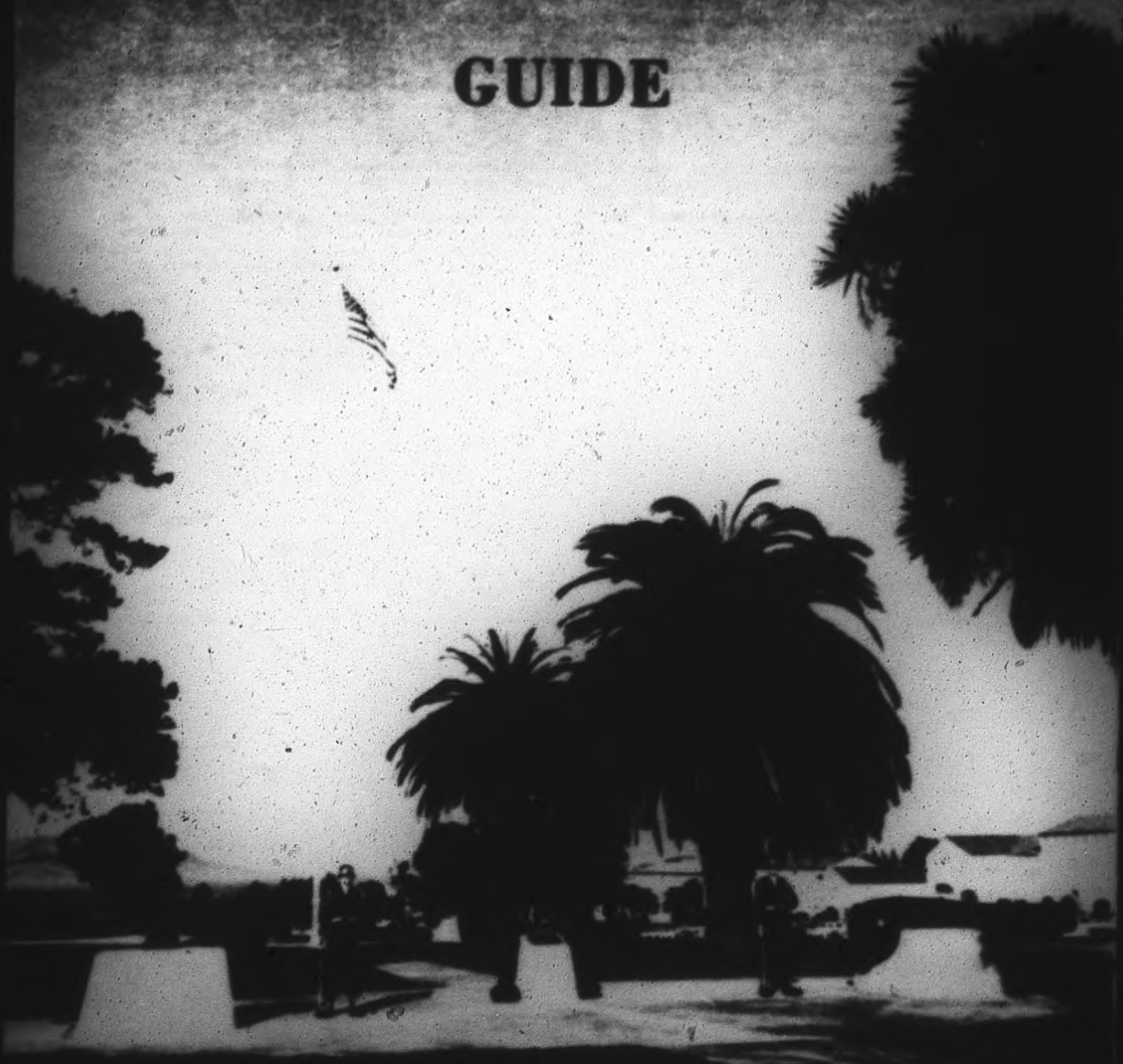
TIME: Allow at least a day. Trail is planned to provide overnight camp, maximum capacity: 100 people, for those groups who would like to make a two-day trip of it.

CLOTHES: Wear hiking boots and mountain clothes if you have them. Some of the trail goes through challenging terrain.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: Muni Bus number 45 stops in front of MP Station where hikers must sign in.

THE BEAUTY of Historic Trail as exemplified by this view of the bridge.

HISTORIC TRAIL GUIDE



PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

1 Aug 74

[illegible] TOUR, [illegible] OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The Presidio of San Francisco is an open post and numerous areas are available for the public's enjoyment. The Spanish Period has established currently for the use of youth organizations, for all visitors are welcome to enjoy and utilize these outdoor areas of the Presidio.

The Youth Hostels are equal hiking with the opportunity to acquire a border knowledge of the historic significance of the Presidio. Major points of interest are highlighted on this map. Additional information can be obtained from the Presidio Information Office, telephone 561-3870 or 561-3866. Group tours can be arranged, Monday thru Friday.

STATION #1 - [illegible] HOUSE

This area marked the end of several of the President's earlier car lines. One of these, known as the "P" line, operated from the Ferry Building to the Presidio Gate. Its terminal was located at the Presidio Gate, a location today adjacent Gorgas Avenue and the San Francisco. In 1920, the line was changed to the present south operation.

The Presidio Military Police Headquarters are area also are in operating existence. Either the presence of the Presidio Provost Marshal, military policemen assigned around police work on post and such checking with the San Francisco Police by members of mutual concern.

STATION #2 - [illegible] AND [illegible] CHURCH

Lafayette Park Hotel Center, completed in 1959, has a 320-bed capacity, and is one of the U.S. Army's largest hospitals west of the Mississippi. Originally established during the Spanish occupied by buildings on the land on Lincoln Boulevard, it served the wounded and returned from the Philippines and has served as a Army Hospital since. Presidio Lake Lookout - the Spanish Period Lake I and II, the Spanish Pavilion, and Thomas. It was used for the organized of the Army's first airplane corps, Major Frederick Humphreys, Colonel Thomas of the Army of the Potomac, one of the Union centers in Civil War.

STATION #3 - [illegible] POST - [illegible] FOR [illegible]

Lodged there contains a major portion of the city traffic through the Presidio. Then leaving Lombard Street and entering the Presidio, the circuit because Lincoln Boulevard. Lincoln Boulevard, with its Lombard, was constructed in the early 1920's, and Golden Gate, which skirts the Presidio, joining many of the Spanish Period and Lincoln south of the post and is a part of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park.

At Lombard Gate can outline the military capable of the cross cultures. The Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Corps of Engineers Insignia, the Fort Department Seal and Great Seal of the United States are represented.

The Spanish-Mexican cannon in Spain in 1793 are located just outside the main gate. Captured by the United States Forces during the Spanish-American War, they bear inscriptions identifying them as "Sons of Charles III" of Spain.

Near the main gate at the junction of Lincoln and Gorgas is a marker identifying the area as Camp Stoneman. This general area was the location of a great base camp during the Spanish-American War and World War I. Stoneman soldiers from California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Hawaii passed through here before they sailed with eight 20" guns.

Immediately following the 1906 earthquake, the area was the site of a high refugee camp where the U.S. Army provided food and shelter to the survivors of the disaster. Three other large camps were located at the Presidio.

The single historical marker in this area indicate there trees have been planted to honor the memory of soldiers who have served our country.

STATION #4 - [illegible] TOURIST [illegible] HOUSE

At Sixth Avenue and Gorgas Road is an unlabled square metal marker inscribed "Gen Hay Tree", the last marker from the old trolley line.

STATION #5 - [illegible] AND [illegible] HOUSE

The long straight path leading through the enclosure upon over the old brick quarters has been known as Lincoln Lane, a favorite area for a Sunday afternoon stroll by the soldiers, their ladies and their families.

The enclosure and other trees on the Presidio were planted beginning in 1903. At that time a plan was carried out by Mr. Charles Fleischhacker, Mayor of San Francisco, and Mr. Adolph Sutro, Mr. Fleischhacker's predecessor, and others from the Presidio Commanding Officer, Colonel Frederick Funston, and the Presidio Quartermaster, Colonel Charles Morrison, who had requested that the Presidio be beautiful to assist in planting the trees, bringing their families and assisting the day during the project.

Fifty-five thousand crates, pits, spades, and employees trees and five thousand native redwood, cypress, and eucalyptus trees were planted during this period.

STATION #6 - [illegible] HOUSE

A Table Spring supposedly was owned by the Black Indians who lived in the bay area prior to the arrival of Spanish soldiers and settlers. During the Spanish occupancy of the Presidio, from 1776 to 1822, the spring was a source of water for the Garrison. When the Mexican second occupant of the Presidio in 1822, they continued to use the spring as one of their sources of water. When the United States Army arrived in 1846, one of the spring as a water supply as the detachment whose were used to supply the Garrison.

Spanish Redoubt was armed with three 24" muzzle fire, muzzle-loading guns. It was used in honor of Lieutenant Henry T. Ruggles, 5th U.S. Artillery, who was killed in action near Malaybay, Philippine Islands. The gun was discharged in 1898.

Spanish Redoubt was armed with three 24" muzzle-loading guns. It was used in 1897 to honor Sergeant Harry T. Hayden, 4th U.S. Cavalry Army, who served with distinction during the Spanish-American War and in the Philippine Insurrection. The gun was discharged in 1898.

Spanish Redoubt was armed with two 24" muzzle-loading guns. It was used in honor Lieutenant Andrew Cunningham, 4th U.S. Cavalry, who was killed in the battle of Cuchillas, Cuba, on April 24, 1898, in action against the Cuban Insurgents and also is buried in the San Francisco National Cemetery. The gun was discharged in 1898.

STATION #15 - [illegible] GATE BRIDGE PLAZA

The Golden Gate Bridge remains one military reservation employees; the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Baker, Army and Sausalito in Marin County.

The bridge was built at a cost of $35,000,000. Construction started on January 5, 1933, and was open to pedestrian traffic on May 27, 1937, and to vehicular traffic on May 28.

The main center span of the bridge is 4,200 feet. Each of the two side spans is 1,125 feet long. The total length of the bridge, including the approaches, is 8,981 feet. The bridge contains nearly 100,000 tons of steel. A total of 80,000 miles of wire was used in forming the main cable, or enough to circle the earth at the bridge. Each cable is 36-3/8" in diameter and there are 27,572 wires in each cable. Each cable weighs 11,000 tons.

The two towers of the bridge rise 746 feet above the water. Towers elevators inside the towers carry workers to the top. Thus the tower has a range of 27-1/2 miles to possible on a clear day. It is painted a dark red color, which is known as "International Orange".

The statue of Joseph B. Strauss, creator and designer of the bridge, stands in the view area alongside a section of one of the huge bridge cables.

STATION #16 - [illegible] POST

Observation of the billboard overlooking the bay reveals the old brick Indesmo emplacement and adjoining magazine. This area contains numerous emplacements, built in the early 1890's, and half fifty acres covering the entire ridge line overlooking Fort Point. The battery contained a line of emplacements with two 12" muzzle-loading guns and a number lines of mortars. The original fortification could use 24 foot thick and magazines were covered with at least five feet of earth. The brickwork in this emplacement is very similar to that in old Fort Point.

STATION #17 - [illegible] POST [illegible] FOR [illegible] POST

On December 5, 1776, the Spanish completed a fortification, El Presidio de San Francisco, at that is now the south end of the Golden Gate Bridge and the site of Fort Point. The Presidio was built in the form of a hacienda with 20-foot thick adobe-type walls. Eight foreign cannon, cast in Lima, Peru in the 17th century, were placed in the embrasures that planted the fort walls. Six of these cannon remain today; the flank the entrance to the Officers' Club, two flank the main flag pole, and two also at Fort Baker.

In 1847, when the U.S. Army occupied the Presidio, the Presidio was falling into ruin. Spring 1850 the old Castillo was razed by the U.S. Army, and the 200-foot cliff on which it had stood was cut away to a solid rock foundation 20 feet above the water. Work on Fort Point began the same year and in 1853 it was garrisoned by one company of the 3rd U.S. Artillery. Fort Point, Gibbons approximately on the site of Fort Point, U.S., is in the form of an irregular quadrangle. The side facing the bay, the longest side is 382 feet, height 45 feet, and the distance of the walls about 3 feet. In October 20, 1861, Fort Point was renamed Fort Winfield Scott in honor of General Winfield Scott. The fort was abandoned shortly in 1900 and occupation ceased as a fort. Fort Point stands as an example of the fortifications of the time and one of the finest examples of this type of architecture in the United States. Fort Point, and 13 acres of surrounding land, was declared a National Historic Site in 1961. The National Park Service conducts tours of the fort, which may be arranged by calling 556-5293.

STATION #18 - [illegible] POST

1. [illegible] Area.

Below and to the left of the view area are Presidio Facilities for repair work on equipment. In parking area adjacent and the Lombard area are Presidio Facilities for repair work on equipment. The building with the large green windows is the gunshop club. Any participants inquire and pick all pamphlets and by Black U.S. Army soldiers.

2. U.S. Coast Guard.

Nearby is the Fort Point Life Boat Station. This Coast Guard installation provides patrols of the San Francisco Bay, rescuing boaters lost, rendering assistance and responding to prisoner calls in emergency situations.

3. Crissy Field.

Crissy Field, the oldest active Army airfield and birthplace of military aviation on the west coast, is one feature which is viewed from this vantage point. The air strip also has at various times been used as a parade ground, drill ground, bivouac area, and in 1921, during the Panama Pacific Exposition, as a race track. The 6th Army Intelligence Language School was activated in a six quonset hut at the end of Crissy Field in October 1941. This school, now located at the Presidio of Monterey, has been renamed the Defense Language Institute. Major Henry T. Arnold, later Commanding General of the Army Air Force during World War II and one of the nation's three-star officers of all services, endorsed the site for the field. The leading civic men assembled in city to pick a site to the Army's demonstration cross-continental flight of 1920. On the date for that a team of pilots from Crissy Field left the East Coast for San Francisco, on 1, 1920, a flight of individuals left Crissy Field for the Presidio Air Field. Among the pilots on that experiment was Major Henry H. Arnold, commanding officer of Crissy Field, and Bernstein, the one hundred-year-old Jewish Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El. The Rabbi was the first passenger ever lifted from the plane stopped near Salt Lake City. Crissy Field was named in the year December 3, 1919.

Action was of the elements began in 1921 when hangars were completed and hearing provided for rotating personnel to Kelleman Field which is now used to house a new county facility. The field was also used in the 1920's as a terminal for pilot training. In 1935, Pierce Arrow built a hangar and made the field a commercial airport. The operation lasted until to Hamilton Field in Marin County. Today, Crissy Field is limited to helicopter operations, primarily for use of medical evacuation and air-lift for Letterman Army Medical Center.

4. Alcatraz Island.

"Isla de los Alcatraces"or "Island of the Pelicans" was named by the Spanish explorer Juan Manuel de Ayala in 1775. The United States Army began fortification of the island in March 1854. Work was completed in 1859 and Fort Alcatraz became the first fortification on the west coast.

About 1909 the original fortifications were enclosed into solid-star earthwork bastation with towers and magazines. The cross of the island was altered to allow construction of mortar batteries. Barracks, officers buildings and parade ground were constructed at the time. In 1934 Alcatraz was converted to a place of confinement for the most dangerous Federal prisoners. The prisoners were moved to the island from the Rock, Alcatraz from San Francisco city jails which were managed by the 300 contraband, prisoners from the "Alcatraz Actors," Gang of 7 gangs, and Al Capone, Machine Gun Kelly, Doc Barker, and the Birdman of Alcatraz. The island was used as a just cause for military controlling from the Philippine Islands with limited discharge.

The official designation "Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison" was the title assigned to Alcatraz in 1933. Before, in 1934, the Bureau of Prisons assumed control of the island. The island in 1933 and 1934 was used as a prison area by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Federal prison control of the Island from 1934 to early 1963. The Island was been turned over to the National Park Service and areas are available by boat from Fisherman's Wharf.

STATION #19 - [illegible] CEMETERY

Military personnel stationed at the Presidio may have their deceased joins in this cemeteries little burial plots. Grave markers are provided by the post cemetery. The Presidio's is the oldest record the burial of the remains for their faithful pets. The cemetery is operated by the Park Commission and is maintained by private funds.

STATION #20 - [illegible] STABLES

These old brick stables recall the days of the United States Army when horses were used for transportation. The stables were built in 1910 and used until the mid 1940's. Each building accommodated 160 horses and mules.

During World War II a shipment of mules en route to Fort Ord for shipment overseas broke loose on the Presidio and caused great excitement before they were rounded up and sent on to Fort Ord. One of the few remaining mules brought in the San Francisco area can be seen at the rear of building 640.

STATION #21 - [illegible] CHURCH, [illegible]

On July 25, 1920, Private John Dunn, Company D, 3d Infantry, Fort Baker, California was the first person to be buried in the Presidio Cemetery. In 1921, Company D, 3d Infantry, Fort Baker, and Company F, 3d Infantry, were the first units of the United ground was designated by an order signed by Lieutenant General William Tecumseh Sherman.

In 1924-25 the cemetery at Fort Lincoln, Oregon, Fort Lincoln, Idaho, and the two Indian Scouts of the Indian Indian Scouts, and old Fort Lincoln, were abandoned and the remains of the soldiers and authorized and buried there were moved to the Post. There are over 2,000 graves in the cemetery. Included in this cemetery are:

Colonel Philip Sheridan Allen, a close friend of President Lincoln, the second on the first U.S. Cavalry from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. This Indian and Allen's Scouts are moved to the Post. He was killed in action in 1864 at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

Indian Scouts Dunn, an operator and Sioux Indian who during the Civil War, was granted the rank of Sergeant-Major for his service to the Union.

General Frederick Funston, the national hero who during the Philippine Insurrection and was the field of Gen. Aguinaldo, Army Major Funston, the period of 1901 the Presidio assignment and time.

Colonel Charles Young, the second Negro who during the construction of the Cross Pacific Railroad.

General Robert Shaughn, the commander the West Army of the American Expeditionary Force in France during World War I.

General Robert Shaughn, served as the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific. Fort Mitchell, on Point Fort, the Point Fort.

General William R. Shafter, the commander the American Expedition to Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Private Frederick L. Hawkins was killed in action in the Korean War, December 1950, while leading his men against an overwhelming enemy force. Private Hawkins, Philippine and Japan American in duty, in the amount the field of honor posthumously.

The annual Ceremonies carries the single inscription "Ten Nine." It marks the grave of an Indian Scout the served in the United States Army.

STATION #22 - [illegible] CHURCH

The recreation center, completed in 1940, was built in the Spanish style of architecture to harmonize with the Fort Winfield, Chapel and Officers Club. It is the social and recreational center for the enlisted men and women on the Presidio.

STATION #23 - [illegible] FLAG POLE AND [illegible] HOUSE

This 3-1/4 ton, 105 foot 6 inch flagpole to the soldiers in the San Francisco area. Three other flags are flown from this pole:

The Garrison Flag - This flag is flown on holidays and important military occasions. Its size is 20 feet by 38 feet.

The Post Flag - This flag is normally flown. Its size is 10 feet by 19 feet.

The Guard Flag - This flag is flown during stormy and windy weather. Its size is 5 feet by 9 feet 6 inches.

The flagpole marks the 1915 location of the home of General John J. Pershing and his family. While he was now on military duty on the Mexican border in August 1915, a fire broke out in the house and took the lives of Mrs. Pershing and their three daughters. Only their son, Warren Pershing, was rescued. Today the area around the flagpole is called Pershing Square.

OLD OFFICERS' CLUBHOUSE: The Spanish Officers' Clubhouse in Pershing Square and is in front of the Presidio Officers' Club. Some time the old Presidio in the Presidio (Spanish Fort) built in 1776 on the west shore of Fort Point is now located. The old Spanish fort was destroyed in the early 1850's to make way for the construction of Fort Point. The cannons were transferred to Fort Long Island, the Presidio of San Francisco was founded. Each gun is marked with the year it was cast.

CANNON CHURCH: The armored guns are 75 millimeter guns employed in the military cemetery. Some like these were used in combat in World Wars I and II. Normally two cannons are fired each day: one at Reveille (8:00 am) as the United States flag is raised, and the other at Retreat (5:00 pm) as the enlisted colors is lowered. Other cannons are fitted in accordance with concerns of the exercise. Blank rounds are used. On Sundays and holidays a gun is fired only at Reveille.

The Presidio of San Francisco is designated as an army saluting station to return salutes of foreign vessels of war in the ports and continental waters of the United States.

CANNON CHURCH: At the south end of Pershing Square is the plaque designating the Presidio of San Francisco as a registered National Historic Landmark, effective February 21, 1963.

CANNON CHURCH: These post-charged guns are muzzle-fire and were manufactured about 1850. They make their home from the ship and the Spanish the pioneer by which they were cast. Both cannons have been recovered from their original 18 inch mounts to rifled bore, fitting an eight-inch projectile.

STATION #24 - [illegible] OFFICERS' CLUB

In 1776 the first Spanish Commander, Lieutenant Don Juan Ronquo, supervised the building of the original Presidio enclosed in the area. The approximately 300 yard square enclosure was surrounded by a palisade wall five feet thick and fifteen feet high. On the location where the Officers' Club is now located, Lieutenant Ronquo constructed his quarters and headquarters. The structure, a single five-room house, was the first building in the area and the San Francisco area. This building was still in use when the American formally occupied the Presidio in 1847. Extensive repairs were made to the building and it was used as a headquarters for early-arrival U.S. Army troops.

This building served as a headquarters under Spanish, Mexican and American occupancy. In 1850 the building was slightly remodeled and in 1860 additional work was accomplished. In 1863 electric lights became were installed. Later in 1913 were remodeling took place.

In 1934, under a Federal and local works Administration project the Commanding Officer, Colonel Douglas Pope, 30th Infantry, supervised the remodeling of the building to conform with the old Spanish adobe buildings of early day. In and Colonels Downey L. Graham, Quartermaster Corps, were responsible for renovation of buildings on the Presidio to conform to early Spanish architecture.

The outline of the old Presidio wall is traced from markers placed at the location of the four corners of the original enclosure. A bronze plaque in the floor of the Acapulco Inn inside the Officers' Club marks the southwest corner. Near the flagpole in Pershing Square is a marker showing the location of the northeast corner. In the east, in the parking lot near the tennis, is the northeast corner. The fourth marker is located inside the Chapel of Our Lady. It is a circular planed stone set in the main plaza near the third pew of the Catholic Chapel, but due to a new floor covering the marker is not visible.

Inside the Officers' Club just off the stage in the Grange Room is a portion of old adobe brick wall from the 1776-1778 period which can be viewed through a plastic window.

STATION #25 - [illegible] HOUSE

Just off Pershing Square and to the right as one faces north in Sherman Hollow. This area was used during the Spanish-American War as a compound for the Volunteer Infantry Units - the 12th Minnesota and the 1st Tennessee.

STATION #26 - [illegible] AND [illegible] QUARTERS

The wooden frame houses were also Fourth Square houses were built in 1899 for the Officers of the 9th Infantry. Building along the line of quarters at that is now the headquarters of Presidio Armed and Forces Band, is the residence of the old Spanish Period. The structure, a single five-room house, was the first building in the area and the San Francisco area. This building was still in use when the American formally occupied the Presidio in 1847. Extensive repairs were made to the building and it was used as a headquarters for early-arrival U.S. Army troops.

STATION #27 - [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Headquarters, 6th Army Headquarters is located in this building. Here here the Army Commander directs the activities of the U.S. Army Western units and supervises the training of the U.S. Army National Guard and the National Guard units from the Western States.

The Sixth U.S. Army Headquarters is also responsible for coordinating all military efforts in the western states, including planning for defense installations, disaster control, civil disaster and civil defense. As a component in the defense of western North America, the Sixth Army shares in a planning space in conjunction with other elements and agencies.

From the Complex Bridge, south to Station - from the Presidio east to the Alcatraz station, the Sixth U.S. Army serves as area representative coordinator of the land area of the United States. The Fifteen western states including Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

STATION #28 - [illegible] CHURCH

Completed in 1935, the Fort Commander provides recreational facilities for military personnel and their families. Included: a football field, speedway, open tennis and volleyball courts. In the center of the building are the Fort Commander Bowling Alley, the program offices a championship room for players and allowable seating capacity for spectators.

STATION #29 - [illegible] AND [illegible]

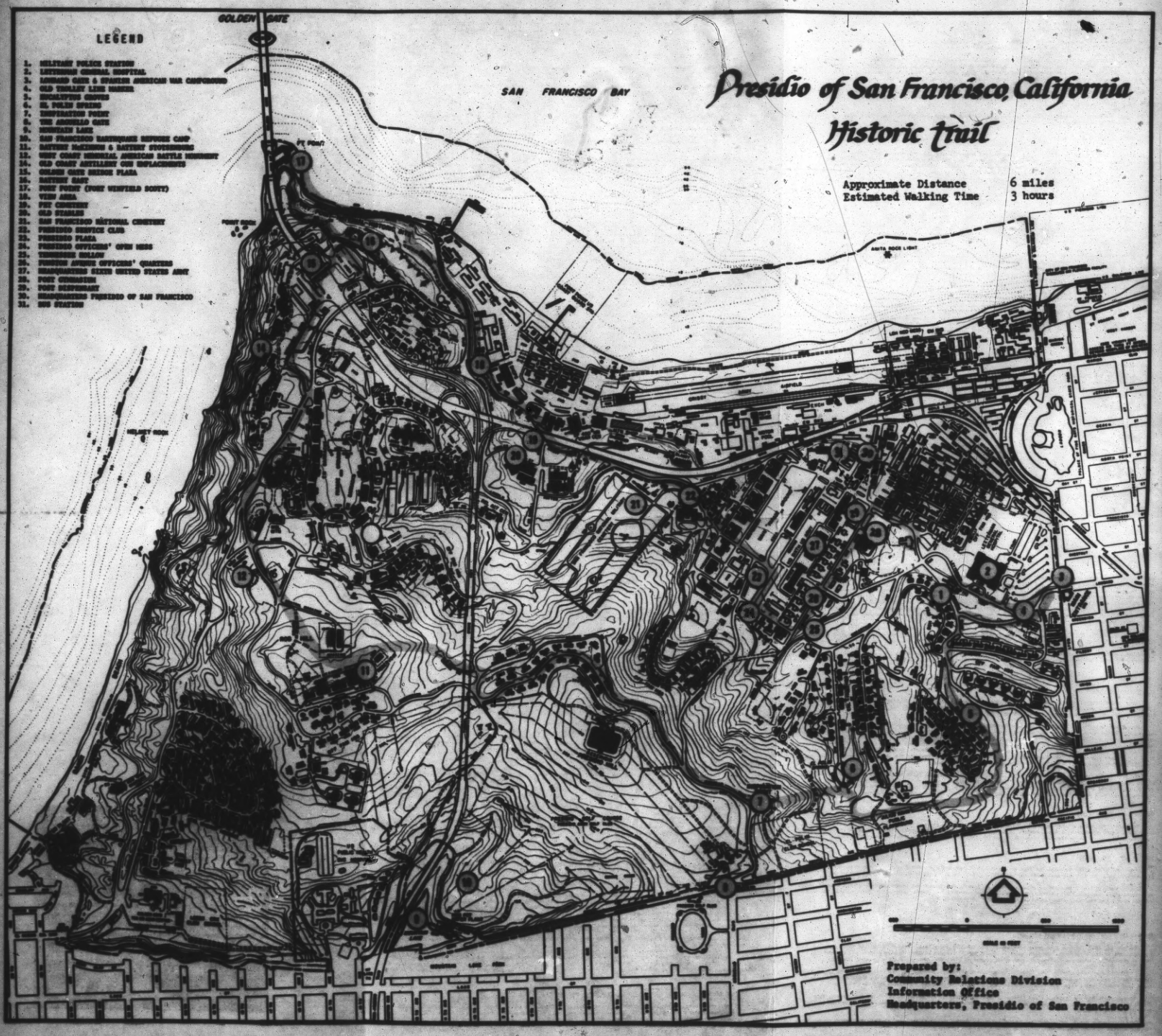
This building is the oldest building on the post built by the United States Army. It was completed in January 1857, and opened to the Twelfth Infantry Regiment.

A military report published in 1859 described the building as:

"A two story building, with basement and attic, porch front and rear. It is divided into four equals for dwelling units, a small room for personnel and the Officer's room. Each is provided with stove pipes and brick fireplaces. In the small basement are the kitchen, dining room, and a small room for the Officer's use. Water is provided from a well in the yard. Lighted and ventilated by windows. In addition to these, is a storeroom, a cellar under the rear and highest of

Presidio of San Francisco, California
Historic Trail

Approximate Distance 6 miles
Estimated Walking Time 3 hours



Prepared by:
Community Relations Division
Information Office
Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco

CHAMISSO, ESCHSCHOLTZ, AND THE PLANTS OF THE PRESIDIO

by Ida Geary

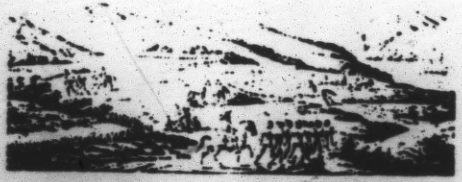
In October 1816 Adelbert Chamisso and Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz visited the Presidio of San Francisco aboard the Russian sailing vessel *Rurik*. Chamisso was the naturalist with the three-year Romanzoff expedition; Eschscholtz was the ship's surgeon and also a naturalist. From September to November in 1824, Eschscholtz again visited the Presidio, this time on the *Enterprise*, but with the same commander, Otto von Kotzebue, who was by then a captain in the Russian navy. In 1816 the Presidio was under the Spanish flag, in 1824 under the Mexican.

In all Chamisso and Eschscholtz collected eighty-two species of California plants in or near the Presidio, of which forty were described as new. Among their new species the best known is the California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*). (The *z* in Eschscholtz's name was omitted when the plant was described. It was an era of more relaxed spelling than our own.) Other well known California plants which were first described from the Presidio, listed under the names by which they are now known, include wax-myrtle (*Myrica californica*), yerba buena (*Satureja chamissonis*), the sagebrushes *Artemisia californica* and *A. pycnocephala*, California lilac (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*), lizardtail (*Eriophyllum artemisiaefolium*), coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), a buckwheat (*Eriogonum latifolium*), yellow sand-verbena, (*Abronia latifolia*), and many more, all collected by Chamisso or Eschscholtz.

It happens that I teach plant identification classes for San Francisco Community College at Fort Point, about a quarter mile from where the *Rurik* and the *Enterprise* were anchored. Gradually I became aware that San Francisco, especially the Presidio, is the type locality for many of our California native plants — that is, the place where botanists first discovered the species — and that many of the plants were first collected by Chamisso and Eschscholtz on that brief stopover of the Russian ship. I became more and more interested in the voyage of the *Rurik* and in the Presidio and its plants. The names of the personnel of the *Rurik* are names that you meet again and again in the pages of Munz and Jepson.

The *Rurik* was a brig, two-masted, square-rigged, maybe seventy or eighty feet long, with a company of thirty-one men, four of whom were scientists. The ship was commanded by Lieutenant Otto von Kotzebue, of the Russian Imperial Navy, who was twenty-eight years old at the beginning of the journey. The scientists were young, too. Eschscholtz, already with a degree in medicine, was twenty-two. Login Choris, the ship's artist, was twenty. And Chamisso, with one career as a poet and writer behind him, at thirty-four was embarking on a second career, in botany, a field in which he was self-taught.

This group of shipmates was polyglot as well as young. Kotzebue, born in Russia, was the son of a noted German dramatist who served in Russia in



The Presidio of San Francisco in 1816, painted by Logan Choris, artist of the *Rurik* Expedition.

Adelbert von Chamisso. This is the portrait by Ernest Hoffmann. Courtesy of Botanical Museum and Garden, Berlin-Dahlem. Print from Hunt Institute, Pittsburgh.

various governmental positions. Choris was of German extraction but was a resident of Russia and wrote a book about the voyage in French. Eschscholtz came from Dorpat in the Baltic provinces of Russia. Martin Wormskjold, the "volunteer naturalist," was Danish. Chamisso was born in France but lived in Germany. He wrote in German and also knew English and Spanish and acted as interpreter at the Presidio.

Adelbert Chamisso

Chamisso, the principal scientist of the expedition, was born in 1781 at his family's chateau in Champagne. During the French revolution his family fled and settled in Berlin. His name was originally Louis Charles Adelaide de Chamisso, but he changed it to Adelbert, a German adaptation. In Germany he was a page to the queen of Prussia and then for ten years a lieutenant in the Prussian army, but he was never happy with army life. When his family returned to France, he remained in Germany, where he wrote lyric poetry in French and in German. He was one of a group of young writers of the romantic movement. One of his friends was Ernest Theodor Hoffmann, the writer of *Tales of Hoffmann* fame, who did a crayon portrait of him. In 1810 he met Madame de Stael, one of the noted literary figures of her time and also an exile from France. He spent the year 1811-1812 as part of her entourage at her estate at Coppet in Switzerland. Her son interested him in botany, and Chamisso became his companion on collecting excursions.

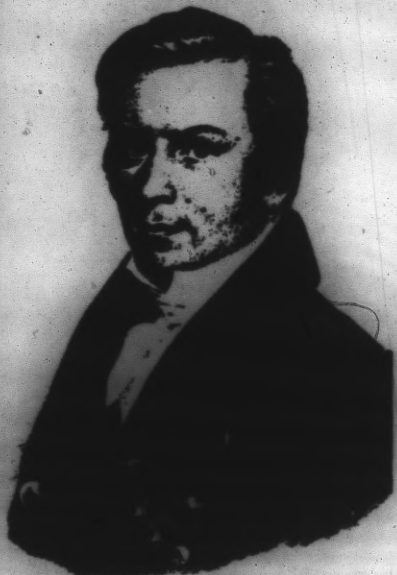
Chamisso then returned to Germany, where at the age of thirty-one he entered the University of Berlin as a student of medicine. In 1814 he wrote *Peter Schlemiehl*, the story of a man who lost his shadow, which has become a minor classic. (Peter consoles himself for the loss of his shadow, which makes him different from everybody else, by an interest in science and finding new species.) He continued his botanizing, often with a friend, D.F. L. von Schlechtendal, who describes Chamisso returning from their "herborizations," "bearing a pocket handkerchief crammed with plants."

In 1815 another friend told him of the forthcoming scientific expedition of the *Rurik*. Chamisso expressed interest. When the Russian appointed to serve as the ship's naturalist dropped out for reasons of health, Chamisso was chosen in his place.

Johann Eschscholtz

Johann Friedrich (Ivan Ivanovich) Eschscholtz was born in 1793 in Dorpat, Russia, where he studied medicine and zoology and received a degree in medicine. Professor C. F. Ledebour, of Dorpat, was the botanist originally scheduled to be the naturalist on the expedition, and he had asked Eschscholtz to come along as his assistant. The two men later became brothers-in-law. Eschscholtz memorialized him in the name of a twin-berry he found in the Presidio, *Lonicera ledebourii*.

Chamisso, in listing his fellow members of the ship's company, described Eschscholtz thus: "the ship's surgeon, a young doctor from Dorpat, almost reserved, but as true and noble as gold." Lt. Kotzebue, in his journal, recorded the following episode: "From Unalaska, on September 14, the *Rurik* sailed for California. . . . It is not unusual to hear of botanists being late; on the departure



Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz. The original of this portrait is probably in the Kamarov Botanical Institute, Leningrad. Print from Hunt Institute.

for California Dr. Eschscholtz was not on hand when the party was ready to leave at daybreak; he had gone out the night before to botanize, had reached 'an elevated spot,' and had been afraid to descend in the dark."

The Expedition

The voyage of the *Rurik* was financed by Count Nikolai von Romanzoff, a former minister of foreign affairs and Chancellor of the Empire, whose private expedition it was; the *Rurik* carried a bust of him. Also on board, according to the commander's account, were three scientific innovations: a life boat provided with air chests, which proved, however, to be so heavy that it was abandoned in Kamchatka; preserving boxes for meat and other foods, which proved more successful, since some of the food was still good at the end of the voyage; and a method for making ice by evaporation.

Ostensibly a voyage of discovery — although some historians believe it was also to test the strength of a weakened Spain and its colonies — the *Rurik* left Russia in the summer of 1815, spent the following winter in Brazil and Chile and the summer of 1816 in exploring the coast east of Bering Strait in what was then known as Oonalashka.

In San Francisco

In 1816, from October 1 to November 1, the *Rurik* visited San Francisco on its way to the Hawaiian Islands. Chamisso wrote in his diary:

> On the afternoon of the 2d of October, 1816, at four o'clock, we sailed into the harbor of San Francisco. A great deal of movement in the fort at the southern entrance of the channel was apparent. They hoisted their flag; we hoisted ours, which did not seem to be recognized, and saluted the Spanish by firing seven times. This salutation was returned by the same number of shots, less two, according to the Spanish custom. We anchored before the Presidio, but no boat started from the shore to us, since the Spaniards possess not a single boat in this glorious water-basin. . . . Lieut. Don Luis de Argüello, the Commandant *ad interim*, since the death of the Captain, received us in an exceptionally friendly manner, and cared for the most pressing needs of the *Rurik* by sending fruit and vegetables aboard. . . . In the afternoon, the tent, observatory, and Russian bath were erected on the shore.

Chamisso later learned that the Spanish soldiers had not been paid for seven years, Spain being in straitened circumstances. The soldiers bought their food from the nearby Mission, which was relatively wealthy, paying for the food with money earned by smuggling. "We ate on shore, in the tent," wrote Chamisso, "and our friends from the Presidio were always promptly on hand . . . . The misery in which they languished, forgotten and deserted for six or seven years . . . did not permit them to be hosts."

Chamisso wrote of the "brilliant iris and other flowers" which must adorn the hills and valleys of the Presidio in the spring (it was of course autumn when he was there); of the "prickly-leafed oak, *Quercus agrifolia*, the most common and largest tree." (He reported carving his name on the bark of an oak "on the naked plain . . . at the foot of the Presidio." I have looked but I have not found it.)

"The fogs," he wrote, "dissolve in summer over a heated and parched soil, and the country exhibits in autumn only the prospect of bare scorched

tracts, alternating with poor stunted bushes, and in places, with dazzling wastes of drift sand . . . The Flora of this country is poor. It however offers much novelty to the botanist. Well known North American species — *Ceanothus, Mimulus, Oenothera, Solidago, Aster, Rhamnus, Salix, Aesculus* (?), etc. — are found mixed with others which are to be now described; and most . . . are yet undescribed. Only Archibald Menzies and Langsdorff have made collections here."

Chamisso collected ten to twelve thousand plants on the entire voyage; Eschscholtz, who was primarily a zoologist, collected 1300 species of plants on his two trips (on the *Rurik* and later on the *Enterprise*); on the latter trip, from 1823 to 1826, he collected 2400 species of animals.

Further Travels of the Rurik

After the *Rurik* left San Francisco in early November of 1816 it sailed to the Hawaiian Islands and Polynesia. The following summer the expedition was once more exploring Oonalashka for a northeast passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, which of course it did not find, and once more spent the winter (1817) in Hawaii; that winter the *Rurik* also visited Manila. Early in 1818 it began the journey home, spending the first months of the year at Cape Town, South Africa, and arriving on August 3 at St. Petersburg. Three years after it left, it anchored in the River Neva, in front of the Palace of Count Nicolai Romanzoff, the sponsor of the expedition.

Eschscholtz, as mentioned above, accompanied Otto von Kotzbue on another three-year voyage, and visited the Presidio again in 1824. His plant collections were deposited in the herbarium of the botanical garden at St. Petersburg and his entomological collections at the Imperial Museum at Moscow. His new plant species were published in 1826 in the *Archives of the Imperial Academy of Sciences* of St. Petersburg and later in *Linnea*, in abstract. Eschscholtz wrote scientific articles which were included in Kotzebue's three-volume narrative of the voyage, published in 1821. Kotzebue also wrote a one-volume report of his second voyage, published in 1830. After that trip, Eschscholtz became a professor of zoology at Dorpat, where he died in 1831.

Chamisso returned to Germany after the voyage of the *Rurik*. His collections — he called his pressed specimens "hay" — were sent to the botanical garden at St. Petersburg; duplicates went to the University of Kiel and the herbarium at Berlin. These last were in part destroyed by bombing in World War II. He received an honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Berlin and was made curator of the Royal Botanical Gardens, first at Berlin, then at Schoneberg nearby. In 1820 he married Antonia Piaste, twenty years his junior, with whom he had nine children. In 1826 he and his friend von Schlechtendal began the publication, at Chamisso's expense, of a botanical journal, *Linnea*. It was in the first three volumes of this journal that he and von Schlechtendal described many of Chamisso's California plants. (The description of *Eschscholzia californica*, however, appeared earlier in *Horae physicae Berolinenses*.) Chamisso was the sole author of plants described

California Poppy
Eschscholzia californica
Plant prints by Ida Geary

in Volume IV. In Volume VI the mints were described by George Bentham, who, according to Alice Eastwood, was the authority on that family; and the composites were described by C.F. Lessing. Thomas Vogel described the members of the pea family in Volume X.

Chamisso's scientific writings on his botanical expedition were included in Kotzebue's account and in his own *Collected Works* (1836). In these later years he also edited a literary publication and resumed the writing of poetry. His poems achieved considerable reputation, the most famous being *Frauen Liebe und Leben* (1830), a cycle of lyrical poems which Robert Schumann set to music. Chamisso died in 1838 at the age of fifty-seven. The artist of the expedition, Choris, was killed by bandits in Mexico in 1828.

Where Are They Now?

Alice Eastwood wrote in the 1940s that "very few (of the plants Chamisso and Eschscholtz recorded in the Presidio) are to be found there today" because they "have been killed by the dense forest of cypress, pine, and eucalyptus planted years ago, and more recently by the *Mesembryanthemum*." Fortunately I did not know of these comments when I embarked upon a search for these plants. In the spring of 1976, in company with two interested students, I started looking and collecting specimens. John Thomas Howell, curator emeritus at the California Academy of Sciences, helped by verifying identifications and reconciling earlier plant names with names in current use.

He also helped sort out plants collected by Chamisso or Eschscholtz; plants named by Chamisso or Eschscholtz; and plants collected by Chamisso or Eschscholtz but described as new by someone else.

That first year we found forty-eight of the eighty-two. Recently we added more discoveries, one being *Trifolium wormskjoldii* found by Gordon True above Fort Point and also near Inspiration Point. Wormskjold was the "volunteer naturalist" of the *Rurik* who had been left at Kamchatka before the ship arrived in San Francisco. Another recent find, also by Marin members of the California Native Plant Society, was a goldenrod, *Solidago occidentalis*; members of the Rare Plant Committee of CNPS discovered a new location for dune tansy, *Tanacetum camphoratum*, in the Presidio.

Fortunately pockets of natural areas with native plants still exist in the Presidio, some of which is now included in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, administered by the National Park Service. The largest such area I know is beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, on the cliff near the Fort Point National Historical Site. Here, in great abundance one can find many plants collected by Chamisso and Eschscholtz: blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), beeplant (*Scrophularia californica*), lizard-tail (*Eriophyllum staechadifolium* var. *artemisiaefolium*), seaside daisy (*Erigeron glaucus*), sneezeweed (*Helenium puberulum*), *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*, and coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*).

Sand Lupine
Lupinus chamissonis

Wild Lilac
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus

The sand from Crissy Field to the Fort Point fishing pier is covered with beachbur (*Ambrosia chamissonis*), and Eschscholtz's yellow sandverbena (*Abronia latifolia*) is particularly luxuriant in front of the Coast Guard station there. Mockheather (*Haplopappus ericoides*) covers the hillsides below the War Memorial and above Bakers Beach. California broomrape (*Orobanche californica*) and jointweed (*Polygonum paronychia*) also grow there. Nearby are Eschscholtz's buckwheat (now *Eriogonum latifolium*) and blue sandlupine (*Lupinus chamissonis*). There one can still find dune sagebrush (*Artemisia pycnocephala*), *Gilia chamissonis* and *Croton californicus*. Along Lobos Creek above Bakers Beach Chamisso's waxmyrtle (*Myrica californica*) is growing, as tall as any I have seen on Point Reyes Peninsula; and higher on the banks is his phacelia (*Phacelia malvaefolia*). Eschscholtz's twinberry (*Lonicera ledebourii*) also grows along Lobos Creek, and his skunkweed (*Navarretia squarrosa*) lines the dry roads in late summer below Inspiration Point.

In addition to Ledebour and Wormskjold, others of the expedition are remembered in the names of the plants Chamisso and Eschscholtz collected. A little forget-me-not (*Allocarya choriziana*) was named for the ship's artist, Login Choris. This is one of the plants we have not found. Count Romanzoff's name was given to a genus Chamisso discovered in Alaska, mist maidens (*Romanzoffia sitchensis*). It does not, however, grow in the Presidio. Another species, *Romanzoffia suksdorfii* grows in the Santa Cruz Mountains, in Marin County, and northward. Otto von Kotzebue, commander of the expedition, is not remembered with a plant name, but with the place names, Kotzebue and Kotzebue Sound, in Alaska, and with a butterfly.

The names of Chamisso and Eschscholtz, however, are associated with plants in the New World all the way from Chile to Alaska.

Alice Eastwood in her article, "The Botanical Collections of Chamisso and Eschscholtz in California," in *Leaflets of Western Botany*, enumerates the plants collected in the "hills and downs of the Presidio."

"On the first expedition, during the month of October, sixty-nine species were collected. Among them were two new genera and thirty-three new species. On the second expedition, Eschscholtz named and described thirteen species, three among them previously described."

Of the total eighty-two "Chamisso and Eschscholtz plants," as we came to call them, fifty-four species, almost two thirds, have been found still growing in the Presidio. In the list that follows these are marked with an asterisk. Names are given as they are now known. Arrangement is by families, alphabetically.

Chamisso's New Species

(Plants collected and named by him alone, with a co-author, or by colleagues with whom he shared his collections.)

Family		Common Name
Bayberry	* *Myrica californica*	California wax-myrtle
Borage	*Allocarya choriziana*	Forget-me-not
Buckwheat	* *Polygonum paronychia*	Sand jointweed

sanicula - foot steps of spirit

Figwort	* *Scrophularia californica*	California bee plant
Frankenia	*Frankenia grandifolia*	Frankenia
Hornwort	*Ceratophyllum demersum*	Hornwort
Mint	*Stachys ajugoides*	Hedge-nettle
	Stachys chamissonis	Chamisso's hedge-nettle
	* *Satureja chamissonis*	Yerba buena
Mustard	* *Erysimum franciscanum*	Wall-flower
Orobanche	* *Orobanche californica*	California broom-rape
Pondweed	*Potamogeton americanus*	Pondweed
Poppy	* *Eschscholzia californica*	California poppy
Rose	* *Fragaria californica*	Wood-strawberry
	Potentilla californica	Silverweed
	Rosa californica	California rose
	* *Rubus ursinus*	California blackberry
	* *Rubus vitifolius*	Grape-leaf blackberry
St. John's Wort	*Hypericum anagalloides*	Marsh St. John's wort
Sunflower	*Agoseris apargioides*	California dandelion
	Ambrosia chamissonis	Chamisso's beachbur
	* *Artemisia californica*	California sagebrush
	Artemisia pycnocephala	Dune sagebrush
	Erigeron glaucus	Seaside daisy
	Enaphyllum arvensis/fitilum	Lizard-leaf
	Haplopappus ericoides	Mock-heather
	Helenium puberulum	Sneezeweed
	Jaumea carnosa	Jaumea
	Lessingia germanorum	Lessingia
	* *Tanacetum camphoratum*	Dune tansy
Waterleaf	* *Phacelia californica*	California phacelia
	Phacelia malvaefolia	Mallow-leaded phacelia

Eschscholtz's New Species:

"Eschscholtz does not give the exact place where his collections were made," Alice Eastwood writes, "but from the plants collected . . . (they) could have come from San Francisco."

Buckthorn	*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*	California lilac
	Rhamnus californica	California coffeeberry
Buckwheat	*Eriogonum latifolium*	Buckwheat
Four o'clock	*Abronia latifolia*	Yellow sand-verbena
Frankenia	*Frankenia grandifolia*	Frankenia
Honeysuckle	*Diervilla lebeburii*	Twinberry
Nightshade	*Solanum umbelliferum*	Nightshade
Phlox	*Gilia chamissonis*	Chamisso's gilia
	Navarretia squarrosa	Skunkweed
Pea	*Lupinus chamissonis*	Chamisso's sand-lupine
	Lupinus arboreus	Yellow bush-lupine
Saxifrage	*Ribes malvaceum*	Wild currant
Spurge	*Croton californicus*	Sand-croton

Chamisso's "Not New" Species

"The following species," writes Alice Eastwood, "were also collected, not considered as new species; some had been already described by authors in earlier publications, and some given names of species already known and later described as new or mistakes corrected."

Arrow-grass	*Triglochin maritima*	Arrow-grass
Buckwheat	* *Rumex salicifolius*	Willow-leaded dock
	* *Polygonum punctatum*	Water smartweed
Dogwood	* *Cornus californica*	Creek dogwood
Figwort	* *Veronica americana*	Speedwell
	* *Diplacus aurantiacus*	Sticky monkey-flower
	* *Castilleja latifolia*	Indian paintbrush
Hazel	*Corylus californica*	Hazelnut
Oak	* *Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak
Najas	*Najas guadalupensis*	Water-plant
Parsley	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	Marsh pennywort
Pea	* *Trifolium wormskjoldii*	Cow clover
	* *Lotus scoparius*	Deerweed
	Lotus crisophorus	Lotus
	Astragalus gambellianus	Locoweed
	* *Vicia gigantea*	Giant vetch
Pink	*Silene verecunda*	Silene
Plantain	* *Plantago maritima*	Seaside plantain
Rose	* *Potentilla pacifica*	Silverweed
	* *Fragaria chilonsis*	Beach strawberry
	* *Photinia arbutifolia*	Toyon
Sunflower	* *Baccharis pilularis*	Coyote-brush
	Baccharis douglasii	Salmarsh coyote-brush
	* *Achillea borealis*	Yarrow
	* *Anaphalis margaritacea*	Pearly-everlasting
	Gnaphalium palustre	Cudweed
	G. californicum	Cudweed
	* *G. chilense*	Cudweed (hybrid)
	* *Grindelia maritima*	Seaside gumplant
	* *Solidago spathulata*	Golden-rod
	* *Solidago occidentalis*	Golden-rod
	Solidago elongata	Golden-rod
	Solidago californica	California golden-rod
	* *Wyethia angustifolia*	Wyethia
Violet	* *Viola adunca*	Blue violet
Water-Milfoil	*Myriophyllum exalbescens*	Myriophyllum

Sidalcea

Mallow

Eschscholtz's "Not New" Species

"On the second expedition," Alice Eastwood writes, "Eschscholtz named and described thirteen species, three among them previously described."

Buckwheat	* *Eriogonum latifolium*	Buckwheat
Frankenia	*Frankenia grandifolia*	Frankenia
Pea	* *Lupinus arboreus*	Yellow bush-lupine

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Into the Mysterious Forest

By Marc Elliot

The towering eucalyptus and bushy Monterey cypress trees along the ridges of the Presidio of San Francisco were not always there.

"It is a bleak and windy situation, not desirable as a station," wrote Capt. E.D. Townsend about his assignment to the Presidio in 1852.

Today, the Presidio is one of the most desirable Army assignments and visitors can walk the newly featured Ecology trail through tranquil forests and lush vegetation.

The entire trail is about two miles long, with moderate slopes to be traversed. It starts at the Presidio Army Museum and follows Lovers Lane nearly to the Presidio Avenue.

Along Lovers Lane, the trail crosses Tennessee Hollow, where the Tennessee regiments camped before embarking for the Philippine Islands in the Spanish - American War.

Before entering the lane, the trail crossed an arched brick foot bridge — the oldest standing foot bridge in San Francisco.

Meandering through the Mysterious Forest and Garden Grove, a hiker will see black acacia, Monterey cypress, and blue gum trees. In all,

Presidio Trail

there are 28 species of trees and hundreds of other species of plant life — including poison oak, poison hemlock, wild cucumber, and iris.

Among the birds and animals are quail, foxes, raccoons, and squirrels.

The forestation of the Presidio was started in 1880 from the suggestions of Army Engineer Maj. W.A. Jones.

He devised a plan to reclaim the sand dunes and set up windbreaks. The principal ridges of the Presidio were planted with trees, keeping the valleys open so the areas would appear larger and the ridges higher than they actually were.

This was one of the Army's first projects oriented solely for esthetic appreciation. The trees were planted in a manner to enhance the view, rather than obstruct.

The trail crosses Serpentine Ridge, where there are large outcroppings of serpentine. Just below the Inspiration Point automobile view area, there is a clear view of Angel and Alcatraz Islands.

The final leg of the trail follows Funston Avenue. The military housing along this street was constructed in the 1860s and is still in use today.

Tour guides for the Progress on the Ecology Trail were Pfc. Craig Barrett and SSgt. Alfred West, who wore authentic 1880 Army cavalry uniforms.

The significance of the uniform, explained Sgt. West, was that cavalrymen acted as park rangers in the early days of the U.S. Park Service — around 1880 to 1900.

The trail is open to the public all days of the week and is marked. The Army is, however, suffering some vandalism to the markers.

Guide books for the trail are available at the museum or at the Community Relations office.

Group tours of the trail may be arranged by calling Community Relations, 561-2003.

Progress photo, Dave Gold

OLDEST FOOT BRIDGE — Pfc. Craig Barret rests a moment on San Francisco's oldest footbridge, at the start of a part of the Ecology Trail known as Lovers Lane.

BOTANY LESSON — Sgt. Alfred West discusses the various types of plant life to be found along the Presidio's Ecology Trail.

PFC. BARRETT points out some of the trail's varieties of flora.

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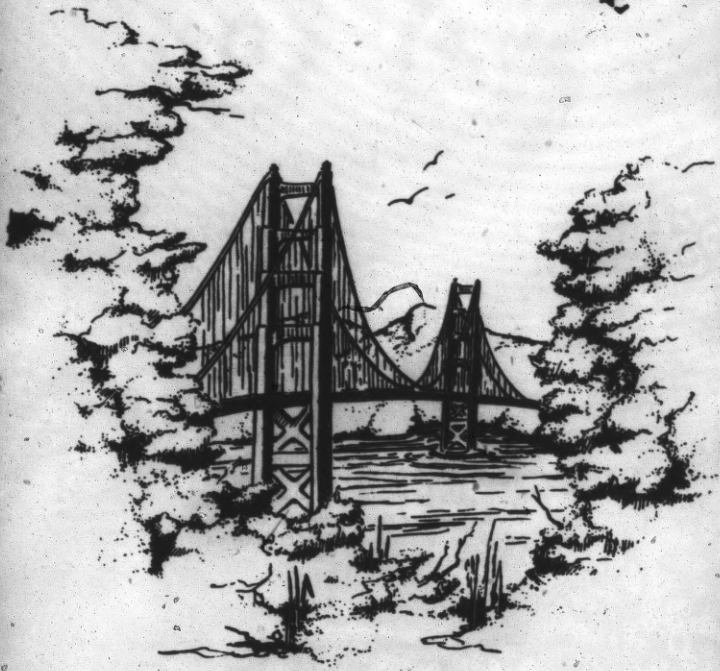

U.S. ARMY

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

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In addition, the following books have been used as references: **California Spring Wildflowers,** Phillip G. Munz; **Pictorial Encyclopedia of Plants and Flowers,** F.A. Novak; **Trees of North America,** C. Frank Brockman; and **Wild Flowers of America,** edited by H.W. Rickett.

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Presidio of San Francisco Ecology Trail. This excursion into nature has been designed so that you may enjoy a small portion of a thriving ecosystem conceived, created, and maintained by the United States Army.

The entire trail, two miles long, is a loop beginning and ending at the Presidio Army Museum. A map of the route is on pages 8 & 9. It is divided into six sections to help you identify key plants, trees, and wildlife in the vicinity of the trail. The map also lists a tree guide and several points-of-interest on or near the trail. Descriptions of some of the vegetation and wildlife found in the vicinity of the trail may be found in a separate section of this brochure, beginning on page 3.

Should you wish to explore other areas on the Presidio, there are over 70 miles of scenic roads, trails, and paths from which to choose. If you prefer to see the rest of the Presidio by car, just follow the signs for the 49-mile scenic drive, which includes much of the installation.

Please help us preserve the beauty of Mother Nature by not littering or picking plants. Don't ruin the environment for those who follow.

A Word of Caution

Although some plants are edible, for your safety, we ask that you do not eat in our gardens. In addition, you should stay on the established trail, since the woods are full of poison oak.

Enjoy the trail and your communion with nature.

HISTORY

"It is a bleak and windy situation, not desirable as a station."

This is how Captain E.D. Townsend, assigned to the Presidio in 1852, described the installation. It had changed little since 1776, when Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga brought a group of Spanish colonists to the sand dunes and barren hills overlooking the San Francisco Bay. With few trees and little grass to protect it from the elements, the Presidio was frequently swept by rain and sandstorms. Thus, the Spanish buildings, constructed first from oak and reeds of tule and later from adobe, suffered destructive exposure. Today only a small section of one old adobe building stands in the west section of the front wall of the Officers' Club.

EARLY DESOLATION—The Presidio looked like this before the forestation program was started in the 1880's.

Forestation

The Presidio environment remained in its original condition throughout Spanish (1776-1822) and Mexican (1822-1846) ownership. The United States Army (1846-), however, inspired by recent technological advances in forest management, by innovative experiments at Golden Gate Park, and, most important, by the ideas of Army Engineer W.A. Jones, initiated a beautification program in the 1880's. Major Jones devised a scientific plan to reclaim the sand dunes and to set up windbreaks. Fences were erected, lattices constructed and covered with fast-growing ivy, and trees planted to protect the residences. Several varieties of coarse grasses and earth-holding shrubs were planted on the open areas of sandy soil.

After 1883 three principal ridges of the Presidio were planted with trees, keeping the valleys open, so the areas would appear larger and the ridges higher than they really were. Trees were planted to enhance the views, not to obstruct them. The main post was to appear as a central point in a composition of forest overlooking grassy stretches. As a result of the original planning, 60,000 trees were planted during the late 1880's. Since then forestry and agronomy have continued as active Presidio endeavors. Several varieties of trees have been planted on the Presidio, including ACACIA, MONTEREY CYPRESS, EUCALYPTUS, MADRONE, MONTEREY PINE, REDWOOD and FIR. Initially the trees were purchased locally from Golden Gate Park and other sources.

Once the residences were protected by the growing trees, programs were started to restore the historical buildings. That effort continues today and involves the entire installation, which has been a registered national Historical Landmark since 1963.

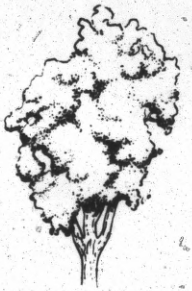
Vegetation and Wildlife

The vegetation cover of the Presidio is largely composed of woodland and grassland associations. Both contain native and non-native species. Practically all vegetation is maintained in a landscaped or semi-landscaped condition. The only areas not in this condition are those along the coastal margin of the Presidio, and along Lobos Creek. Most of the Presidio vegetation is dependent on rainfall and fog drip for moisture. No irrigation is practiced in the woodland areas. Eucalyptus, Monterey Pine, Monterey Cypress and unmaintained grassland are dependent on the average annual precipitation of 20 inches. The shrub vegetation is also dependent on rainfall. The maintained lawns and ornamentals are irrigated during the summer months. Common throughout the Presidio, most of these lawns are composed of Kentucky Bluegrass, and Creeping Red Fescue.

Monterey Cypress is found in pure stands, or in association with Monterey Pine, throughout the Presidio. Nearly all stands of trees in the Presidio have reached, or are near, maturity. The Presidio is developing a new reforestation plan to replace these aging trees.

Six distinct wildlife habitats can be recognized in the Presidio. Despite the proximity of the Presidio to the urban environment, the intensity of human activity and modification of vegetation cover, some parts of the Presidio support a variety of wildlife.

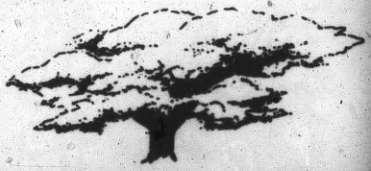
SECTION I:



EUCALYPTUS (MYRTLE) AUSTRALIA

There are 500 species of Eucalyptus native to Australia. Seventy-five species have been introduced to California, and around 12 species to the Presidio. These trees average about 55 feet in height and are periodically topped to enhance their growth. The majority of the larger trees were planted in the 1880's.

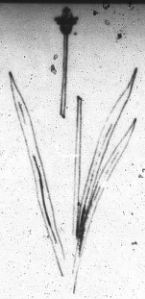
SECTION II:



MONTEREY CYPRESS (CEDAR) MONTEREY

The Monterey Cypress can tower as high as 70 feet and reach a diameter of as much as four feet. This dark blue-green evergreen in its older years has a flat-topped broad crown, and in its younger years looks like a bushy pyramid. Woody cones with a diameter of one to one and a half inches are found in both age groups. Both the Eucalyptus and the cypress, among several other trees on the Presidio, were planted as a windbreak.

PLANTAIN (PLANTAIN)
There are several species of plantain found on the Presidio, but the two most widespread species are Common plantain and English plantain. This weed grows in clusters in waste places and is pollinated by the wind.



BARLEY (GRASS)
There are about 20 species of Barley. It is one of the oldest cultivated cereals and was eaten in Egypt and China over 4,500 years ago. This grassy cereal, which was once grown mainly for bread, is now cultivated for animal feed, and has turned into a common weed.

BEDSTRAW (MADDER FAMILY)
Bedstraw, commonly known as Botany Badge, may grow to a height of three feet or more. The stem is square and bears leaves in fours. It has tiny flowers and the petals are joined to form a tube which is three or four-lobed at the end. The fruit is a very small two-lobed bristly pod. Bedstraw grows in open-wooded, moist areas, which includes a large part of the Presidio.

ICE PLANT (MESEMBRYANTHEMUM)
The Ice Plant that grows on the Presidio is known as "Fig Marigold." It has been planted densely on the Presidio to provide ground cover and to add color. A very adaptable plant, it is drought and heat tolerant, sun-loving, and can stand moderate traffic. The leaves of this heavy-leafed plant are 3" to 4" long and ½" thick. The flowers of the ice plants on the Presidio are either yellow or purple. It was planted initially as a soil erosion control.

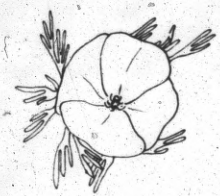
SECTION III:

ACACIA (LEGUME) AUSTRALIA
In Australia it is called wattle. It has very small fragrant flowers, which are arranged in rounded clusters. The fruit is usually flattened, but sometimes cylindrical. Black Acacia are found throughout the Presidio.

POISON OAK (RHUS)
Poison Oak grows freely in the backwooded areas of the Presidio. Many of the trails wind through the midst of it. For this reason you should know what it looks like. The leaves of this suberect shrub vary in color from green to a beautiful scarlet and orange. Their leaves may be very shiny and even pretty enough to pick. Don't. The whole plant is poisonous. So if you get home from our trail and your hands itch and you have a rash, you may have picked up some of that Poison Oak oil.

WILD CUCUMBER
(CUCUMBER) CALIFORNIA

The part of this native vine that is above ground dies back every summer. It can be a very dominant plant, climbing over bushes and almost smothering them. The root structure is shaped like a huge beet or turnip, and weighs many pounds, thus getting the name BIG-ROOT or MAN ROOT. This bulb-type root stores up much water and starch. The female flower produces a spiny fruit which is a few inches long and has large brown seeds.

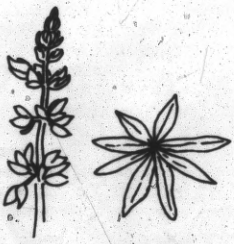


CALIFORNIA POPPY
(POPPY) CALIFORNIA

The California Poppy is the state flower and typically can be found from coastal dunes to the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California. In early spring it has large deep-orange flowers. Other species bear a smaller yellow flower.

BUSH LUPINE (PEA)

This species of Lupine forms a true shrub with a woody trunk and is found in sandy and rocky places below 5,000 feet. Common characteristics of the Lupine are long spikes of flowers; the middle upper petal is hairy on the back. The flowers range in color from blue to yellow.



DANDELION (COMPOSITE)
The dandelion is a familiar lawn weed with jagged-lobed leaves. Its stem is hollow and milky. The seedballs are fluffy and globular and the flowers are yellow daisy-shaped. This weed grows from two to 18 inches and can be found in lawns, fields, along roadsides, or just about anywhere. It blooms between March and September.

SECTION IV:

DOCK (BUCKWHEAT)
There are 20 known species of dock. Most have coarse leaves and dense heads of small greenish flowers or winged brownish seeds. There are several different species of dock on the Presidio, one of which is curly dock, which has heart-shaped seeds and wavy leaves. It grows in fields and waste ground, blooming from June through September.

POISON HEMLOCK (PARSLEY)EUROPE
This hollow, purple-spotted, stemmed plant grows up to six feet high. Its compound leaves are fernlike and a younger plant can be mistaken as a fern. The poison substance is coniine, and is found in the leaves and fruit. This was the poison used to poison Socrates. It grows wild in the wooded areas of the Presidio.

LEGEND

- SINGLE TREE
- GROUP OF TREES
- MASS OF TREES

TREE LIST

ABBREV USED	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
A	ACACIA MELANOXYLON & OTHER	BLACK ACACIA & OTHER
AR	ARAUCARIA HETEROPHYLLA	NORFOLK ISLAND PINE
C	CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA	MONTEREY CYPRESS
CD	CEDRUS DEODARA OR LIBANI	DEODAR OR CEDAR OF LEBANON
D	DRACAENA DRACO	DRAGON TREE
E	EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS	BLUE GUM
EF	EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA	SCARLET EUCALYPTUS
ES	EUCALYPTUS IN VARIETY	
LC	LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS	INCENSE CEDAR
M	MYOPORUM LAETUM	MYOPORUM
MA	MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA
P	PINUS RADIATA	MONTEREY PINE
PA	PERSEA AMERICANA	AVOCADO TREE
PD	PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESI	DOUGLAS FIR
PH	PHOENIX CANARIENSIS	CANARY IS. DATE PALM
PL	PLANTANUS ORIENTALIS	PLANE TREE
PS	PINUS PINEA	ITALIAN STONE PINE
PU	PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM	ORANGEBERRY PITTOSPORUM
Q	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK
QI	QUERCUS ILEX	HOLLY OAK
S	SEQUOIA GIGANTEA OR SEMPERVIRENS	SEQUOIA OR COAST REDWOOD
SA	SALIX IN VARIETY	WILLOW
SM	SCHINUS MOLLE	CALIFORNIA PEPPER TREE
W	WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA	WASHINGTON PALM
AL	ALNUS RHOMBIFOLIA	WHITE ALDER
CS	CASUARINA STRICTA	BEEFWOOD
CA	CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA	ARIZONIA CYPRESS
PM	PINUS MARICATA	BISHOP PINE
JP	PINUS THUNBERGIANA	JAPANESE BLACK PINE

N

400 0 400 800

SCALE IN FEET

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA

ECOLOGY TRAIL

These plants and trees may be found within their designated section with corresponding numbers on map

SECTION 1 — IVY WAY
English Ivy
Black Acacia
Eucalyptus Trees

SECTION 2 — EUCALYPTUS GROVE
Eucalyptus trees
Plantain
Barley
Bedstray
German Ivy
Monterey Cypress

SECTION 3 — MYSTERIOUS FOREST
Acacia
Wild Cucumber
Poison Oak
Buch Lupine
Dandelion
Monterey Cypress
Eucalyptus trees
California Poppy

SECTION 4 — GARDEN GROVE
Dock Young Cypress
Poison Hemlock
Ivy
California Blackberry
Mallow
Field Mustard
Wild Radish
Yarrow
Nasturtiums

SECTION 5 — SERPENTINE RIDGE
Tidy Tips
Goldfields
Grass Iris

SECTION 6 — INSPIRATION PATH
Curly Dock
Giant Sequoia
Monterey Pine
Eucalyptus

SECTION 7 — FUNSTON WALK
Black Acacia
Dandelion

BIRDS TO WATCH FOR
Robins
Sparrow
Blackbirds
Quail

What else did you see that was interesting to you on the Presidio? Do you think your friends should know too? Write it down so you don't forget:

CALIFORNIA BLACKBERRY (ROSE)

This common prickly shrub can be found throughout the Presidio. Its little white flowers can be up to an inch across; its black or purple berries are small, but juicy and edible. The California Blackberry, or Bramble Blackberry as it is called, is a dominant shrub. It can and often does smother any nearby plants.

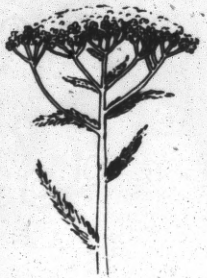
MALLOW (MALLOW)

There are approximately 1500 species of mallow, 200 of them found in the United States. Most of the Mallows of the United States are plants that have escaped from cultivation and established themselves along roadsides and near dwellings. The Common Mallow (called Cheese by children) can be a trailing or an erect plant with heart-shaped but lobed leaves.

FIELD MUSTARD (MUSTARD) MEDITERRANEAN/ASIA

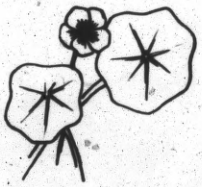
There is quite a bit of yellow mustard on the Presidio. This plant has four sepals and four petals with either a narrow capsule or a short round flattened one. Mustard has become a weed in the United States. Field mustard adds much color to the fields of the Presidio.

WILD RADISH (MUSTARD) EUROPE
This common weed grows freely in the open fields of the Presidio. Its little flowers are usually white with purple or reddish veins. It is another of the garden plants gone wild. The edible garden radish is its cultivated form.



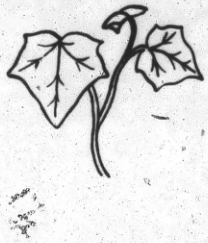
YARROW (COMPOSITE)
Yarrow is an aromatic herb that grows quite densely on the Presidio. Yarrow is the Old English name for this plant. It has finely dissected leaves and flat clusters of small white heads. It can generally be found on the open grassy areas of the Presidio. It blooms from March to June.

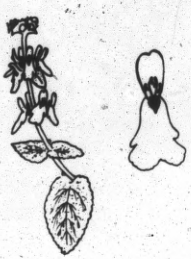
NASTURTIUMS (TROPAEOLACEAE)
Nasturtiums are a garden plant gone wild although you can still see it in some gardens. It blooms beautiful yellow, orange, or red flowers and the fruits consist of three one-seeded portions. The large bisexual flowers have five petals. It is a climber plant with very weak stems.



IVY (GINSENG) **EUROPE/ASIA**

Ivy (English, Algerian, and German), can be found as a ground cover or climbing trees and walls on the Presidio. Ivy stems bear leaves of three to five lobes. As the stems reach the top of their supports, the leaves may hang and become unlobed.





HEDGE NETTLE (MINT)

Hedge Nettle has a four-cornered stem. It is aromatic because of its oils. The flower, which is two-lipped, has four one-seed nutlets instead of a capsule or seed pod. The flowers are purple and about one-half inch long. Hedge Nettle is found in the drier areas of the Presidio.

SECTION V:

TIDY TIPS (COMPOSITE)

The Presidio has hillsides literally covered with Tidy Tips between the months of March and June. They tend to grow in grassy areas. The petals are yellow/orange with white tipping the ends. The little leaves are lobed.

GRASS IRIS (IRIS)
The grass Iris is also found on open hillsides, but in moist areas. This small purple/blue iris owes its name to the English. The leaves, which are tall and slender, are smaller versions of the larger Iris.

SECTION VI:

MONTEREY PINE (PINE) **MONTEREY**
Monterey pine grows densely on the Presidio. This species of pine attains heights of 40 to 100 feet and diameters of one to three feet. Its slender blue-green needles are flexible. The brown oval cones have rounded scales tipped with a small prickle. The cones range in size from three to seven inches long.

SPECIAL TREES

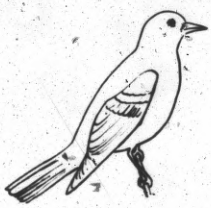
CENTENNIAL TREE
This large Eucalyptus tree was planted July 4, 1876, by Angelo Marcian Gaspar Beratta, the post trader. He originally had planted three trees, one for each of his children. As an immigrant, he wanted to show his appreciation for his adopted country. Two of the trees were cut down during the construction of the parade ground. The third was saved by a special act of Congress.

BICENTENNIAL TREE
Located next to the Centennial Tree, this Monterey Cypress was dedicated on March 7 (Arbor Day), 1976, as part of the Presidio of San Francisco's celebration of the Bicentennial. The Sequoia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a bronze plaque in front of the tree to mark their contribution to the Presidio's Bicentennial observance.

REDWOODS
In 1972 the Boy Scouts of America planted 1200 coastal Redwoods. This type of Redwood needs a lot of care, plenty of water, and protection from direct heavy winds. The Presidio could not supply any of these needs, and as a result, the coastal redwood died within two years.

In 1974 250 Giant Sequoia were planted in place of the dead coastal redwoods. The total number of Sequoia planted that year was 250. This species of Redwood is able to endure the type of unpredictable weather well-known to the San Francisco area.

WHITE CROWNED SPARROW
The White Crowned Sparrow lives west of the Appalachians in mountain thickets and bushlands. It has a fluffy black and white striped crown and a greyish breast. If you look, you can see him flying through the trees on the Presidio.



BLACKBIRD
The Blackbird also inhabits the entire United States and migrates to the southern states in the winter. Its diet consists of many different varieties of pest insects. The help it provides farmers far outweighs the damage it does to the crops.

ROBIN
The Robin also inhabits the Presidio. It has a yellow beak, black head, slaty-brown back, and brilliant reddish and brown breasts or bay on the young robins and the throat is white with black streaks. It lives throughout the United States and migrates south in the winter.

QUAIL
(PHASIANIDAE) UNITED STATES

Quail were introduced to the Presidio in 1965 by the California Fish and Game Department and the Presidio provost marshal (also designated as Presidio Game Warden). Because few of the quail's many natural predators (foxes, bobcats, raccoons, etc.), are on post, they have thrived. Quail are more closely related to the chicken-like grouse than they are to the larger partridges. Quail are native to the United States and are non-migratory. The quail on the Presidio are California quail, which include both mountain and gambus quail.

The range of the California quail is southern Oregon, western Nevada, and south to the tip of Baja; they have been introduced to British Columbia and Washington. The male and female California quail are similar, but the female has dark brown rather than black crests; also, she lacks the male's black throat. They eat primarily herbaceous leafy materials and seeds, with grains and fruits playing a very subsidiary role. Their basic social unit during the winter is a covey; in spring they break up into pairs for mating.

GAMBUSIA AFFINIS (MOSQUITO FISH)

Mountain Lake was supplied with 200 Gambusia Affinis, more commonly known as mosquito fish, in 1970. All 200 fish were obtained from the Marin County mosquito abatement department. They are classified as carnivorous only because they eat mosquito larvae. They are not harmful to man since their full adult size is only 1-½ inches long. These small fish come from Mexico and Florida. Before 1970, when Mountain Lake was stocked with Mosquito fish, the insecticide type sprays were used to exterminate the mosquito and their larva. The mosquito fish have effectively taken the place of the less desirable insecticides.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL EFFORTS

War Against Pollution

The Presidio is actively involved in the war against pollution. It avoids air pollution primarily in three areas — the service station, the motor pool and the boiler plant. The service station and motor pool have installed new vapor recovery nozzles and hoses to recover gasoline vapors during refueling. Strict controls ensure that the boiler plant meets the requirements of the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District (BAAPCD).

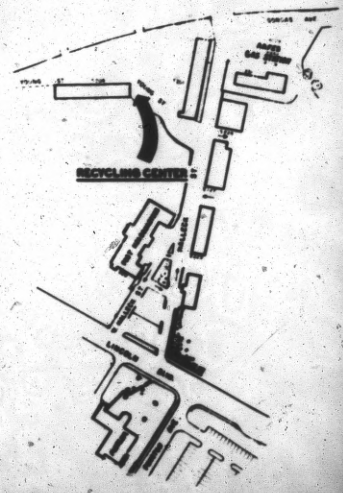
The Presidio is also concerned about water quality. As the result of recent improvements the installation sewage system now empties into the San Francisco sewage lines rather than the San Francisco Bay.

The motor pool and maintenance shop have taken steps to prevent pollution in their areas by building containment dikes around the fuel pumps. These dikes have facilities to pump out any fuel spills once they have been contained within the dikes. In addition, used oil and battery acid are stored in drums and carried away by contractors. Other waste materials are also handled by contractors.

No toxic insecticides, herbicides or fungicides are used on the Presidio. All sprays are biodegradable.

Lawn Care

Lawns adjacent to Presidio residences are maintained by the occupants. Other grassy areas are cared for by a ground maintenance contractor, who cuts, waters, and fertilizes them regularly. Over a million gallons of water are required each year for lawn irrigation.

Recycling Center

The Presidio Recycling Center is located in Building 204. Since 1974 contributions of aluminum cans and newspapers have been received from the community as well as from the families living on the Presidio. The center is operated by the Presidio Youth Activities Branch. Member organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Young Life groups, take turns running the center and making collections on the Presidio and subposts. Approximately three tons of aluminum cans and 110 tons of newspaper are collected annually.